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BIOGRAPHICAL
AND
PORTRAIT
CYCLOPEDIA

OF
CHESTER COUNTY,

PENNSYLVANIA,

COMPRISING

A HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE COUNTY,

BY SAMUEL T. WILEY,

Author of Histories of Niagara County, New York; Preston and Monongalia Counties,
West Virginia; Fayette, Westmoreland, Blair, Indiana and
Armstrong Counties, Pennsylvania, etc.

TOGETHER WITH MORE THAN FIVE HUNDRED

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE PROMINENT MEN AND
LEADING CITIZENS OF THE COUNTY.

CAREFULLY REVISED AND EDITED

BY WINFIELD SCOTT GARNER.

Illustrated.

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PREFACE.

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HISTORY, the highest form of prose literature, is fast becoming one of the most popular and important branches of human knowledge. It has rapidly risen from an empirical state to the rank of a science, and the great minds of this century which have found a field for their activity in its broad domain, have done much to sweep away the early crudities and errors that clung about it, and have transformed it from the Pactolus of the learned into the guiding star of modern civilization. In it may be found the principles that govern the character and destiny of nations, and that, properly applied, furnish a chart for statesmen and reformers. That department of history most valuable for the intelligent study of national life is biography, for it affords one great means of historical generalization. History and biography—the life of the nation and the story of the individual—are inseparably connected, for history is the synthesis of biography and biography is the analysis of history.

Biographical history has rapidly risen into prominence and importance since the Centennial year of the American Republic, when the Congress of the United States recommended to every city, town and county, the duty of securing for preservation their local history and the biographies of their worthy citizens. Biography will have prominent place in the histories of the future, while the important and useful lessons that it teaches will never fail to excite interest or give pleasure. Biography teaches the highest good, by presenting examples worthy of emulation, as well as perpetuating the memories of those who are worthy of remembrance. It also preserves the names of thousands of men remarkable for wisdom, virtue, intelligence, energy and ability, and who only lacked opportunity to have won fame and distinction.

Chester county occupies an important and commanding position in the grand old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and demands the best work on the part of historian, biographer, and publishers. Neither time, labor, nor expense has been spared in the preparation of this volume, and it is placed in the hands of its patrons and the public with a belief that it will be found equal to any work of similar character ever published in this country. The development and progress of the county is not due to the efforts of any particular race, but is the combined result of the brawn and brain of all the

nationalities whose home has been within her borders, since the days of Quaker settlement and English colonization on the banks of the Delaware.

The geology given is mainly taken from the Chester county volume of the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, and presents the leading theories and views of Professors Lesley, Rogers, Frazer and Hall; while the military roster of the county is one of which she may be justly proud, for her sons have served with honor and distinction in all the wars of the Republic, from the early days of the mighty revolutionary struggle for independence to the closing hours of the late great civil war.

Census statistics have been specially introduced to supply a feature that is wanting in so many county histories, and the series of Historical and Biographical Cyclopedias published by this Company, of which this volume is one, are the only works of the kind in the world that have ever gathered and given condensed and classified statistics of population, manufactures and agriculture. These statistics forcibly tell their own story, without need of illustration or explanation.

The excellent Historical Sketch of Chester County which appears herein was prepared by Samuel T. Wiley, a native Pennsylvanian, who has written a number of county histories, and has for several years occupied the position of historian with this Company. The entire work has been edited, and several hundred of the sketches written, by Winfield Scott Garner, who has devoted nearly twenty years to literary and journalistic labors, and who has won considerable reputation as a writer. The press work is all that could be desired, and its excellence is due to the good taste of Martin Cullaton, who had the printing in charge.

Chester county needs no eulogium, for the county that has given heroes to war, princes to song, and masters to art and literature, and that sustains a virtuous, intelligent, and thrifty population, has an enduring record of greatness, whose glory could not be made brighter by eulogy. We hope that the young and rising generation of Chester county may be incited to lead lives of virtue, worth, and usefulness, from the example of its many energetic and worthy citizens, whose life records are given in this volume, and the influence and inspiration of whose lives, like the far distant stars in the heavens, will "shine on and on, for countless ages after they shall have ceased to exist."

THE PUBLISHERS.

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HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF

CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.



Boundaries and Area—Territorial Changes—Geology—Topography—Mineralogy—Zoology—Botany—Prehistoric Races—Indian Occupation—Dutch Trading Posts—New Sweden—Upland County—Penn's Purchase—County Formation—Early Settlers—Intercolonial Wars—Mason and Dixon's Line—Revolutionary War—Removal of County Seat—Whisky Insurrection—Turnpikes—Iron Industries—War of 1812—La Fayette's Visit—Schuylkill Canal—Early Railroads—Mexican War—Underground Railroad—The Civil War—Progress and Development—Agriculture—Postoffices—The Press—Churches—Schools—Banks—Political and Civil Roster—County Societies—Secret Orders—Townships—Boroughs—Census Statistics—Miscellaneous.

WHILE it is not within the scope of a work of this character to treat extensively of history, yet the publishers have deemed it most essential to present briefly the important events of the history and development of this grand old county before proceeding to record the biographical sketches of its representative citizens.

CHESTER COUNTY, Pennsylvania, first-born of the sixty-seven counties of the Keystone State, is in the southeastern, or garden part, of the Commonwealth, and lies between 39° 42' and 40° 30' north latitude, and 75° 15' and 76° 15' west longitude from Greenwich, England, or 55" and 1° 40' east lon-

gitude from Washington city. As a political division of the State, it is bounded on the north by Berks and Montgomery counties, on the east by Montgomery and Delaware counties, on the south by Newcastle county, Delaware and Cecil county, Maryland, and on the west by Lancaster and Berks counties. The width of Chester county, measured along the Pennsylvania railroad, is thirty miles; its extreme length, north and south, thirty-six miles; and its area by the census of 1880, 760 square miles, or 486,400 acres. Its northern border line is fifteen miles; northeastern, twenty-one miles; southeastern, eighteen miles; southern, thirty miles; and western border line, twenty-eight miles; making its perimeter one hundred and twelve miles.

Territorial Changes.—The territory of Chester county was organized as Upland county by the Swedes, and Penn changed the name to Chester, which was the name that he had allowed his friend Pearson to bestow upon the town of Upland in remembrance of the city of Chester, the county seat of Cheshire county, in the west of England. The many English towns having this name, Chester, in their composition were

originally Roman camps, and the Latin word castra and the Saxon ceaster in time changed to the English chester.

The territory of Chester county was a part of the following colonies for the respective times specified:

New Netherlands, from 1609 to 1638.

New Sweden, from 1638 to 1655.

New Netherlands, from 1655 to 1656.

New Amstel, from 1656 to 1664.

New York, from 1664 to 1673.

New Netherlands, from 1673 to 1674.

New York, (under the name of Upland county), from 1674 to 1682.

Upland county, New York, became Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1682, but history does not record the month and day, which tradition, however, affirms to have been November 25th. From 1729 to 1850 the following twenty-five counties were taken—the first two directly and the other twenty-three indirectly—from the territory of Chester county: Lancaster, May 10, 1729; Delaware, September 26, 1789; York, from Lancaster, August 19, 1749; Cumberland, from Lancaster, January 27, 1750; Bedford, from Cumberland, March 9, 1771; Westmoreland, from Bedford, February 26, 1773; Washington, from Bedford, March 28, 1781; Fayette, from Westmoreland, September 26, 1783; Franklin, from Cumberland, September 9, 1784; Dauphin, from Lancaster, March 4, 1785; Huntingdon, from Bedford, September 20, 1787; Allegheny, September 24, 1788; Somerset, from Bedford, April 17, 1795; Greene, from Washington, February 9, 1796; Beaver, March 12, 1800; Butler, from Allegheny, March 12, 1800; Erie, from Allegheny, March 12, 1800; Mercer, from Allegheny, March 12, 1800; Crawford, from Allegheny, March 12, 1800; Cambria, from Allegheny, March

26, 1804; Lebanon, February 16, 1813; Perry, from Cumberland, March 22, 1820; Blair, February 26, 1846; Lawrence, March 20, 1849; and Fulton, from Bedford, April 19, 1850.

In addition to the above counties, there were several others that were partly taken from Chester.

Of the sixty-seven counties of the State, in order of age, Chester is the first; in order of alphabetical designation, the fifteenth; and in population ranks fourteenth. In geographical position Chester county is one of the southeastern counties of Pennsylvania, while its geographical center and center of population are not a great distance apart, and both are said to be in the neighborhood of Caln postoffice, on the Pennsylvania railroad.

The county is in the Sixth Congressional district, composed of the counties of Chester and Delaware; constitutes the Nineteenth Senatorial and Fifteenth Judicial districts, and is entitled to four members in the house of representatives of Pennsylvania.

Geology.—Prof. J. P. Lesley, in his Geological Hand Atlas of 1885, describes Chester county as follows:

“A perfectly straight valley, two miles wide on the Montgomery county line at the Schuylkill river, and less than one mile wide near the Lancaster county line, separates the northern from the southern townships. The Siluro-Cambrian limestones of No. II., which occupy this ‘Chester county’ or ‘Downingtown’ valley, dip generally 30° to 50° southward, although small anticlinal rolls run diagonally across their general strike, and the white marble strata, confined to its southern edge, stand quite vertical. The North valley hill is made by the

Potsdam sandstone, No. I., rising northward from beneath the lowest limestones, and spreading in sheets and patches over a considerable gneiss region, embracing Honeybrook, East and West Nantmeal, West Vincent, East and West Pikeland, Charles-town, Upper Uwchlan, East and West Brandywine, and parts of West Caln and Sadsbury townships; and it is plain that the fundamental gneiss area now exposed was formerly entirely covered by both the Potsdam quartzite and the overlying limestone. The South valley hill, on the contrary, is the edge of a low tableland (500' to 600' A. T.) composed (1) of a belt of magnesian-mica slate; also vertical, or dipping at the highest angles southward, apparently in contact and conformity with and over the marble beds of the south edge of the valley, but possibly overturned and beneath the marble, in which latter case the valley is a synclinal trough, and the slates south of it are equivalent to the quartzite north of it; or else a fault runs along the south edge of the valley. The belt of South valley hill slate is only two miles wide at the Schuylkill end; widens westward to three miles at West Chester; four and one-half at the West Branch Brandywine; and then spreads over East and West Fallowfield, Highland, Londonderry, Upper and Lower Oxford, and East and West Nottingham townships into Lancaster county; (2) a belt of older and newer gneisses and mica-schists occupying all the townships to the south and east. Isolated areas of limestone, however, occur in this belt near West Chester, Doe Run, Kennett's Square, Avondale, Landenburg, etc.; and Potsdam quartzite seems to be preserved around London Grove and at points on the Delaware State line. A long range of ser-

pentine separates the two belts in East Goshen and Willistown townships, and another still more extensive serpentine belt ranges along the Maryland line into Lancaster county, and carries deposits of chrome-iron sand. A trap dyke enters from Delaware county at the south edge of the slate belt, and extensive outspreads of trap boulders occur along the Berks county boundary in the north; other local exhibitions of trap being numerous in various parts of the county. Between the Schuylkill river and French creek the country is wholly of mesozoic brown sandstone and shale; and in the tunnel at Phoenixville through these rocks a large collection of fossil plants and reptiles was made by Dr. C. M. Wheatley. Copper, lead, and zinc veins have long been mined to a small extent along the contact line of the mesozoic and gneissic rocks. The large magnetic iron mines of Warwick, connected with both trap and New Red rocks, but really belonging to the underlying azoic floor, are still worked. Small quantities of brown hematite ore have also been obtained from the valley limestone. The white marble quarries are numerous, but none of them large."

Professor Lesley further says that the limestone formation, No. II., was originally deposited over all southeastern Pennsylvania. There can be no doubt that the Lancaster county limestone formerly covered the whole of northern Chester, and that it was removed by gradual erosion before the deposit of mesozoic sediments; for there is no appearance of the limestone at the present edge of the mesozoic area along French creek, and there is ample evidence that the mesozoic itself originally covered the district beyond its present limits. That the limestone formation, No.

ll., once overspread southern Lancaster, southern Chester, and Delaware counties, and the northern part of the State of Delaware also, is shown by the relics of it left at various places; and in all such places it is accompanied by its underlying Potsdam sandstone, No. 1. The lowest palæozoic formation in Pennsylvania, No. 1., logically identified with the Potsdam sandstone of northern New York, makes its appearance in the Welsh mountain in northern Chester.

Professor Lesley further says: "The geology of southern Adams, York, Lancaster, and Chester is still obscure—a region of metamorphic rocks—mica-schists, chlorite schists, and gneiss of various kinds, interrupted by belts of serpentine and marble, and carrying deposits of kaolin and chrome iron sand. Where the Susquehanna river crosses Mason and Dixon's line a belt of roofing slate is extensively quarried, and a multitude of plant-like fossils have been found, pronounced by competent authority to be a *buthrorephis* of Hudson river age, which looks as if the roofing slate formation of Northampton and Lehigh counties once extended over southern Pennsylvania; and this idea has been carried so far as to suppose that the talcose and micaceous and garnetiferous serpentine-bearing schists which form a wide border to the Chester county limestone valley from York eastward along the South valley hill, and across the Schuylkill to Chestnut hill in Philadelphia, instead of being sub-califerous, Potsdam, sub-Potsdam, or Cambrian strata, are really metamorphosed Hudson river strata, overlying the limestones of the valley, the top layers of which would then be Trenton beds, turned to white marble."

In "The Geology of Chester County,"

edited by J. P. Lesley, after the surveys of Rogers, Frazer, and Hall, and published in 1883, it is said that the great regularity of Mr. Rogers' belts, and the utter irregularity of Mr. Hall's areas, strikingly exemplify the difference between the conclusions arrived at in a difficult region like this, by the earlier geologist, who made everything bend to his theory of parallel, overturned anti-clinals and synclinals, and the observations of the later geologist, who is fettered by no such theory, but is perhaps quite as strongly influenced by a different sentiment—that the azoic formations spread out over one another with moderate inclinations unconformably, and that "the genuineness of the Potsdam sandstone outliers in southern Chester seems to be proven by Doctor Frazer's discovery of numerous casts of the *Scolithus linearis* in its outcrops in London Grove township. Whatever may be thought of the structure of southern Chester county, all the indications point towards a probability that the lowest or primal members of the Palæozoic system of formations (Siluro-Cambrian, Nos. 1 and 2) once spread over the whole region, and have since been in great part eroded. But if the quartzite (Potsdam proper) of the North Valley hill varies so much as to be absent in the South Valley hill, and yet be present in townships to the south, while conformably enclosed between upper and lower primal slates (the latter of great thickness), then we can no longer look upon this semi-metamorphosed sand and gravel bed as the universal shore deposit of the early Palæozoic sea, unconformably resting on the schists and gneisses of preceding Huronian and Laurentian ages. In fact, it renders doubtful the existence of such a sea, and rather suggests a number of more or less isolated water basins, which were

not combined into an ocean until the opening of the magnesian limestone age." The superficial covering of Chester county has been derived from the immediately underlying rocks, but, however, gravel deposits exist which are not referable to the mother rocks of the locality.

Professor Lesley says: "It has been my duty to exhibit the obstacles which lie in the way of a true understanding of the structural geology of the Philadelphia-Baltimore belt. Little more can be said than that the first geological survey did something to reveal the structural geology of the Philadelphia-Baltimore belt; and that the second geological survey has added its mite to the revelation; but that a great deal more light must be thrown upon it before we can congratulate ourselves upon a proper and satisfactory knowledge of it."

Two geological maps of Chester county have been printed: Prof. Persifer Frazer's, in 1880, and Prof. C. E. Hall's, in 1882. They differ radically from each other, as well as from Prof. H. D. Rogers' State map of 1858. These three able geologists—Rogers, Frazer, and Hall—differ from each other in their views of the order and superposition of the formations, and leave several points of geology in almost as great obscurity as they found them.

Proceeding from the south to the north boundary line, Chester county is divided into five distinctly marked geological regions: 1, southern gneiss; 2, mica-slate or South Valley hill; 3, Downingtown valley limestone; 4, northern gneiss; 5, Schuylkill or mesozoic.

1. The first region embraces the larger part of the county south of West Chester, and consists of syenite, feldspathic, and porphyry rocks, gneiss, schists, and quartzite

beds, with patches of serpentine and crystalline limestone, beds of impure limonite, pure kaolin and corundum.

2. The mica-slate region is from two to four miles wide, and lies between the southern and middle regions of the county, but its geological relationship to both is still in dispute.

3. Downingtown valley limestone, or central division, averages from one to two miles in width, and extends westward across the county from Willow Grove, Montgomery county, to Quarryville, Lancaster county. It is fifty-five miles in length, and has been generally classed by geologists as a limestone basin or valley. Its geological features are in part simple and clearly defined, and in part so obscure as to lead to discussion and diversity of opinion. This limestone is of formation No. II., and is the same as the Calciferous, Chazy, and Trenton limestone formations of the New York survey, and the Auroral limestone of Professor Rogers. It is the Knoxville limestone of the south and the Magnesian limestone of the west. It overlies the Potsdam sandstone. Rogers claims a synclinal structure for the valley, while Hall insists upon its monoclinical character. There are numerous marble quarries and iron-ore mines in this valley. Along its northern border extends the celebrated Potsdam sandstone. C. E. Hall found well developed areas of Laurentian syenite, sandstone, quartzite, limestone, hydro-micaschist, and serpentine. There are several serpentine quarries and chrome mines in this region, and the Brinton serpentine quarry, opened in 1730, which produces yearly from six to twenty thousand cubic feet of stone. From Brinton's and other serpentine quarries of south Chester, stone is sent to Philadelphia, New York, Wash-

ington, Baltimore, and Chicago, where it has been used in the construction of some of the most prominent structures of those cities.

4. The northern gneiss region embraces nearly all of northern Chester, and its north-eastern azoic border line passes from near Valley Forge, in a winding manner, through Schuylkill and East Pikeland to French creek, which it follows to the Berks county line. Pipe clay, graphite, and valuable veins of hematite iron ore exist in this region. Magnetic iron ore of good quality has been found in Honeybrook township.

5. The Schuylkill or mesozoic region occupies the northeastern part and is the red sandstone region of Chester county. An arm of the ocean once stretched across New Jersey and southeastern Pennsylvania into Maryland and Virginia, in which one of the last sedimentary formations was the mesozoic red sandstone. The dip of these sandstones and their accompanying shales is one of the most difficult questions of American geology. The mesozoic sandstone rests on a floor of gneiss which has faults, in which trap dykes play an important part. From the largest of these faults have been great outbursts of trap, which form high ridges, while the trap that issued from the smaller ones was unable to reach the surface. These hills of trap in the open rolling country of red sandstone are "the eroded outcrops of outbursts of igneous rock along cracks which go down to great depths beneath the floor of older rocks to some profounder reservoir of lava, now extinct, but similar to that which at the present time underspreads the western part of the United States, feeding active volcanoes and geysers, and producing earthquakes and fractures of the crust of the earth. Ancient volcanoes and geysers do

not seem to have existed on the Atlantic border, but outbursts of lava took place through and between the layers of the mesozoic strata, and these now constitute the trap hills of the mesozoic region." The old name of trap was basalt, and Professor Rogers says it is "a union of augite, feldspar, and titaniferous iron," the augite predominating.

The fossils of this region include most of those generally found in the mesozoic formation. Many fossil bones, teeth and plants have been collected at Phoenixville, and at other places in the region, and Dr. W. D. Hartman says: "Immense fish, probably ichthyosaurus, or plesiosaurus, visited this (Chester county sea) vast estuary."

The mineral veins along the edge of the mesozoic, west of Valley Forge, are partly in the gneiss and partly in the mesozoic. These veins are of copper, lead, iron, and plumbago, and will be noticed in the history of the different townships.

Professor Frazer makes nine distinct groups of rocks in Chester county, which, he states, cannot be arranged into an exact chronological scale at the present, owing to certain vexed questions of structure. Commencing with the lowest, he gives them as follows: Syenites and feldspar porphyries, imitation syenites, mica-schists, thin mica-schists, argillitic or hydro-mica-schists, limestones, serpentine, new red or mesozoic sandstone, trap-dykes, and gravels.

Dr. Groff, in his classification, gives them as: gneiss, mica slate, talc slate, serpentine, limestone, sandstone, red sandstone, horn-blende rock, trap, and quartz.

Topography.—The surface of the county is undulating and hilly, the soil of every variety and highly productive, and it is well

wooded and well watered. The topography of the county will be given in the same order as its geology. The southern gneiss region, a beautiful and populous section of the county, is a rolling country of hill and dale, with rich farms, good roads, and comfortable dwelling houses, the latter mostly built of stone. This region embraces all of Londonderry, Penn, New London, Elk, West Marlborough, London Grove, Franklin, Newlin, East Marlborough, New Garden, London Britain, Pocopson, Kennett, Pennsbury, West Goshen, Westtown, Thornbury, and Birmingham; and parts of Upper Oxford, Lower Oxford, East Nottingham, West Fallowfield, Highland, East Fallowfield, West Bradford, East Bradford, East Goshen, Willistown and Easttown townships.

Its general elevation above ocean level is about four hundred feet, while its streams have cut down to a depth of between one or two hundred feet. They flow between steep and sometimes rocky banks, and are crossed by high railway bridges and embankments. One railroad, the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central, crosses it from west to east in the southern part, while three roads cross it from north to south—the Pennsylvania & Delaware, in the west; the Wilmington & Northern, in the centre; and the West Chester & Philadelphia, in the east.

The following carefully compiled table shows the altitude of a number of points in the southern gneiss region, all located on the different lines of railroad passing through that section of the county:

	Miles from Phila.	Feet above tide.
ON PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.		
Chadd's Ford (Brandywine creek).....	16	129
Fairville station	19	255

	Miles from Phila.	Feet above tide.
Rosedale station.....	20	312
Kennett Square station.....	22	260
Toughkenamon station.....	25	283
Avondale station (X P. & D.).....	26	227
West Grove station.....	29	444
Penn station.....	32	506
Elkview station.....	33	.....
Lincoln University station.....	35	.....
Oxford (junction of P. B. R. R.).....	38	.....
Columbia and Pennsylvania D. junction Susquehanna river,	57	.....

ON WEST CHESTER & PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

West Chester.....	27	406
Hemphill.....	...	318
Street road.....	25	252
Cheney	23	240
Glen Mill.....	22	199
Darlington	20	143
Baltimore Central R. R. junc... ..	19	133
Lenni	18	136
Glen Riddle.....	17	160
Greenwood.....	16	218
Media	14	210
Manchester .....	...	211.5
Wallingford	13	168
Swarthmore.....	11	125
Morton	10	121.5
Springhill.....	9	128
Clifton	7	109
Kellyville	6	102
Darby road.....	...	103
Fernwood.....	...	90
Angora	3	74.5
Woodland street.....	...	57
Philadelphia Depot. Thirty-first and Chestnut streets....	0	14

	Miles from B. Junc.	Feet above tide.
ON WILMINGTON & NORTHERN RAILROAD.		
Coatesville (X Penn. R. R.).....	30.7	315
Modena	33.3	278

	Miles from B. Junc.	Feet above tide.
Mortonville	36.1	260
Laurel.....	...	241
Embreerville.....	38.3	231
Glenhall	41.4	218
Northbrook.....	...	209
Seeds.....	43.3	195
Lenape	45.2	183
Pocopson	46	180
Chadd's Ford.....	48	175
Smith's bridge.....	53	209
Centre	54.6	263
Dupont's	60	282
Wilmington	63	12

ON PENNSYLVANIA & DELAWARE RAILROAD.

	Miles.	Above tide.
Pomeroy (junction P. R. R.)...	0	483
Doe run.....	6	374
Pusey's summit.....	10	470
Pennoek's summit .....	...	463
Avondale (X Phil. & Balt. Cent. R. R.).....	15	282
Newark, in Delaware.....	26	118
Delaware City.....	38	16

The drainage of the district is good. All of its rivers flow southeastward, and most of them furnish excellent water power for the numerous mills and factories situated on their banks. In the east, Darby, Crum, Ridley, and Chester creeks flow into the Delaware river; in the central part the east branch of the Brandywine river receives the waters of Valley creek and Broad, Taylor's, Plum, and Radley's runs, while the west branch has as tributaries Ring's run and Red Clay and White Clay creeks; and in the west, Elk, Little Elk, and North East creeks flow south into Maryland.

The mica-slate region borders the southern gneiss country on the north and west, and is a narrow belt of land which is often

called the South valley hill, or hydro-mica schist belt. It traverses the county from east to west, with a width of from two to four miles, to the Wilmington & Northern railroad, and then suddenly widens out and sweeps down along the east side of Octo-raro creek with a breadth of ten to thirteen miles. It embraces parts of West Nottingham, East Nottingham, Lower Oxford, Upper Oxford, West Fallowfield, Highland, East Fallowfield, West Bradford, East Bradford, West Whiteland, East Whiteland, East Goshen, Willistown, and Easttown. The surface of this region rises to the northward into the South valley hill or ridge, overlooking the Downingtown valley. The soil is well cultivated and produces good crops. The elevation of its highest hills is about six hundred feet above tide level. The railroads passing over its surface are the Pennsylvania and the old and new West Chester branches.

The Pennsylvania railroad runs along the ridge from Radnor to Frazer, about thirteen miles, and then grades down the hill slope into the valley at Downingtown, as shown by the following table :

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Miles from Phila.	Feet above tide.
Radnor station in Delaware Co.	12	409
Edgewood.....	...	401
Wayne.....	14	405
Reeseville.....	16½	495
Paoli	19	534
Greentree .....	...	543
Summit .....	...	550
Malvern.....	21	546
Frazer (junction of W. C. R. R.) ...	...	490
Glenlock	25	453
Ship bridge.....	...	411
Walkertown .....	...	388

	Miles from Phila.	Feet above tide.
Intersection of Waynesburg branch.....	...	256
Downingtwn.....	32	266
Gallagherville.....	33	298
Thorndale.....	34	313
Caln.....	36	359
Coatesville (X of Wilm. & Northern R. R.).....	38	380
Midway.....	...	396
Pomeroy (E. junction of Penn. & Del. R. R.).....	42	483
Parkesburg.....	44	537
Summit west of Parkesburg... ..	...	562
Penningtonville.....	47	500

The streams of this region flow, contrary to the general direction of drainage in the county, by heading west along the west border of the gneiss region, and thence into and through the hydro-mica-schist belt. It is drained by the Brandywine river and its tributaries, Bock and Doe runs, and Muddy and several smaller runs flowing westward into Octoraro creek.

The Downingtown valley region is known as the "Great valley," and also as the "Chester valley." It is a narrow valley from five hundred to two thousand yards wide and from two hundred to four hundred feet deep, which extends from southwest to northeast, clear across Chester county. It extends through parts of West Sadsbury, West Fallowfield, Sadsbury, Highland, Valley, East Fallowfield, Caln, West Bradford, East Bradford, West Whiteland, East Whiteland, Willistown, Tredyffrin, and Easttown townships. Limestone and marble form the floor of this valley, and extend to some distance up both slopes. Marble quarries and mines of brown hematite iron ore are worked at many places within the valley. Its soil possesses that great fertility

which distinguishes all limestone areas. Its tide level does not exceed four hundred feet at any place within its rock-walled boundaries. The Pennsylvania railroad runs through it west from Downingtown, and from that place the Chester Valley railroad extends east to the Montgomery county line. In the following table we give the altitude of the most important places along these lines in the county:

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Miles from Radnor.	Feet above tide.
Gallagherville.....	22½	298
Thorndale.....	23½	313
Caln.....	25½	359
Coatesville.....	27½	380
Midway.....	...	394
Pomeroy (eastern junction)... ..	31½	483
Parkesburg.....	33½	537
Summit.....	...	562
Penningtonville.....	36½	500

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Miles.	Above tide.
Bridgeport, opp. Norristown... ..	0	76
Henderson's station.....	2	165
King of Prussia station.....	3½	190
Centreville station.....	6	202
Garden's station.....	7	225
Howellville station.....	8½	221
Paoli road station.....	9½	238
Cedar Hollow station.....	10	246
Lee's station.....	10½	279
Valley Store station.....	11½	295
Mill Lane station.....	13	315
White Horse station (Summit) ..	14	339
Exton station.....	16	324
Oakland station.....	18	301
Baldwin's station.....	19½	299
Downingtwn station.....	21½	267

The valley has good drainage. Two rivers—the Schuylkill and Brandywine—

beside Buck run and Octoraro creek, flow south through eight gaps in its north and south walls.

The northern gneiss region, the fourth topographical division of the county, is a rolling country of decomposing gneissoid rock, traversed by ridges of sandstone. It occupies the larger part of the county north of the Downingtown valley, from which it stretches northward to French creek, which is its northern boundary line for twelve miles. The remaining part of its north boundary line, nine miles in length to Valley Forge, is marked only by change of soil. It embraces the townships of West Caln, Honeybrook, West Nantmeal, East Nantmeal, Wallace, West Brandywine, East Brandywine, Upper Uwchlan, Lower Uwchlan, and West Pikeland; and parts of West Sadsbury, Sadsbury, Valley, Caln, East Caln, West Whiteland, East Whiteland, Tredyffrin, Charlestown, Schuylkill, East Pikeland, South Coventry, and Warwick. The southern boundary ridge is partly Potsdam sandstone. Copper Mine ridge and Welsh mountain are of Potsdam sandstone, and there are areas of this stone in Lower Uwchlan. A large area of limestone is in Schuylkill and Charlestown townships, while copper, lead, iron ore, and kaolin exist in considerable quantities. The soil is most productive and yields fair crops.

This region varies in height from four hundred to nine hundred feet above tide level. Four railways pass through it, and below we give the altitude of various points on the lines of three of these different roads.

WILMINGTON & NORTHERN RAILROAD.

	Miles from Junction.	Feet above tide.
Birdsboro junction, in Berks Co.	0	173
Hampton station, "	2.7	223
White Bear station, "	4.6	349

	Miles from Junction	Feet above tide.
Geigertown station, Berks Co.,	6.2	432
Cold Run station, "	7.7	525
Joanna station, "	10.2	627
Springfield station, in Chester county.....	12.4	645
Conestoga station, in Chester county.....	13.7	647
Isabella station, in Chester Co.	15.7	639
East Brandywine and Waynes- burg railroad crossing.....	19	647
Beaver Dam station, in Chester county.....	21.3	603
Honeybrook station, in Chester county.....	23.1	596
Manor station, in Chester Co...	25.9	572
Hibernia station, " ...	27	530
Brandywine station, " ...	27.6	556
Coatesville, in the valley.....	30.7	315

EAST BRANDYWINE & WAYNESBURG RAILROAD.

	Miles from Downingtown.	Feet above tide.
New Holland, in Lancaster Co.	28.1	482
East Earl, "	25.2	510
Cedar Lane, "	24.6	552
Beartown, "	22.0	763
Churchtown road, "	20.7	867
Honeybrook, in Chester county.	18.1	728
End of track in 1877, "	18	741
Waynesburg station, "	...	728
Lancaster pike, "	...	696
Buchanan's station, "	16.5	672
Wilm. & Read. railroad crossing	16	645
Dampman's station.....	15	628
Forrest station.....	14.5	576
Cupola station.....	14	565
Lewis Mills station.....	13.5	542
Barnestown station.....	12	486
Moorestown station.....	9.5	443
Springton station.....	...	405
Cornog's station.....	7.5	361
Brooklyn station.....	6	331

	Miles from Downingtown.	Feet above tide.
Reed's road station.....	4.5	309
Dorlan's station.....	4	280
Dowlin's Forge station .....	...	274
Shelmire's.....	1	246
Downingtown junction Penn- sylvania railroad.....	...	256

PICKERING VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Miles from Phoenixville.	Feet above tide.
Byer's Eagle Summit.....	11½	426
Cambria station.....	9½	322
Chester Springs station.....	7½	278
Pikeland station.....	7	272
Kimberton station.....	4	211
French Creek station.....	2	128
Phoenixville station.....	0	110

The general tendency of the drainage of this region is eastward. The three principal streams, which rise close to each other, are the east and west branches of the Brandywine and French creek. The main tributaries of the Brandywine are Birch, Rock, Marsh, Perkins', and Cullbertson's runs, and Marsh and Beaver creeks. French and Pickering creeks enter the Schuylkill river.

The Schuylkill or mesozoic region is a long triangle, one-half mile wide at Valley Forge, and increasing to five miles in width on the Berks county line. Its eastern border is the Schuylkill river, and its southern boundary line French creek and the edge of the gneiss district. It comprises all the townships of North Coventry and East Coventry, and parts of Warwick, South Coventry, East Vincent, East Pikeland, Charlestown, and Schuylkill. It is everywhere hilly, but at no place is over five hundred feet above tide level. The altitude of several points in this region is given in the following table, together with their distance from Philadelphia:

	Miles from Phila.	Feet above tide.
Douglassville	44½	161
Pottstown.....	40	150
Limerick.....	34	138
Royer's Ford.....	32	127
Mingo.....	30½	116
Phoenixville.....	27½	110
Perkiomen Junction.....	25	109
Valley Forge.....	23½	98
Port Kennedy.....	21½	87
Merion.....	19	81
Bridgeport, opp. Norristown... ..	17	76
Philadelphia, Delaware front. ...	...	28

The surface of the mesozoic region is drained by the Schuylkill and the following of its tributaries: Stony run and French, Pigeon, and Pickering creeks.

Mineralogy.—The best and most accurate description of the minerals, rocks and ores of the county that we find, is contained in a table arranged by George G. Groff, M. D., natural science professor in West Chester State Normal school, and published in 1881, in *Futhey & Cope's "History of Chester County."* From this table we take the following lists of the minerals, rocks, and iron, lead, copper and zinc ores, of the county:

MINERALS.

Quartz, chalcedony, jasper, calcite, dolomite, serpentine, talc, horn-blende, tourmaline, mica, feldspars, asbestos, garnet, cyanite, tremolite, actinolite, magnesite, apatite, graphite, corundum, epidote, aragonite, scapolite, jefferisite, dewylite, fluorite, beryl, staurolite, zoisite, zircon, kaolin, margarite and chesterlite—the latter found first in poor-house quarry, and at Bailey's, in East Marlborough, and named from Chester county.

ROCKS.

Gneiss, composed of quartz, mica, feldspar; mica slate—quartz, mica, feldspar; talc slate—quartz, talc, feldspar; serpentine—same as mineral serpentine; limestone—impure calcite; sandstone—small grains of quartz; red sandstone—small grains of quartz; horn-blende rock—quartz, horn-blende, feldspar; trap (volcanic)—horn-blende, feldspar; and quartz—same as mineral quartz.

IRON ORES.

Pyrites, composed of iron, sulphur; limonite—iron, oxygen, water; hematite—iron, oxygen; magnetite—iron, oxygen; chromite—iron, chromium: and titanite—iron, titanium.

LEAD ORES.

Galena, composed of lead, sulphur; pyromorphite—lead, phosphorus; cerussite—carbonate of lead; and anglesite—sulphate of lead.

COPPER ORES.

Calcopyrite, composed of copper, iron, sulphur; malachite—carbonate of copper; azurite—carbonate of copper; chrysocolla—copper, silica.

ZINC ORES.

Calamine, composed of silica, zinc, water; sphalerite—zinc, sulphur; rutilite (money-stone)—titanium, oxygen; and pyrolusite—manganese, oxygen.

Zoölogy.—The zoölogy of the county is an interesting field of study, in which Dr. Ezra Michener and others have labored with good success. Doctor Michener, in his zoölogical catalogues, published in Futhey & Cope's "History of Chester County," has done very thorough work. In his catalogue

of mammals he gives sixty-five species of the following eight orders: Insectivora, carnivora, marsupiala, rodentia, ruminantia, solidungula, pacydermata, and proboscidea. In explanation of recording his species of elephants and mastodons, Doctor Michener says: "Perhaps many who will read this history may not know that the alluvial deposits of our county have for untold centuries been the custodians of the fossil remains here noticed. The elephant and the mastodon have each dropped us a molar tooth as a memorial of their prior claim upon our soil. The former was obtained on the farm of John G. Jackson, in the Hockesson valley, and the latter was thrown out by a flood in White Clay creek, in the meadow of Howard L. Hoopes, near Avondale." The extinct animals of the county are: American panther, Canada wild cat, American wolf, black cat weasel, beaver, American porcupine, white rabbit, elk, red deer, American buffalo, elephant, and mastodon; while among rare animals are mentioned the American wild cat, gray fox, and American otter.

The ornithological catalogue of Doctor Michener gives two hundred and thirty-two species of birds for Chester county, of which two hundred and twenty have been found. Among the birds given are: Iceland falcon, golden eagle, white headed eagle, snowy owl, Michener's warbler, Townsend's warbler, great Carolina wren, English sparrow, Townsend's sparrow, sand hill crane, night heron, summer duck, and greater shearwater. But one specimen of Townsend's sparrow is known, and it was presented by Doctor Michener to the Smithsonian institution.

Of reptiles Doctor Michener catalogued fifty-four species, belonging to four orders:

Batrachia, ophidia, lacertilia, and testudinata. Of venomous snakes he mentions the banded rattlesnake and the copperhead.

Prof. E. D. Cope says that about sixty species of so-called fishes are native to the waters of Chester county, and that the five following species have been introduced: Black bass, gold fish, carp, salmon, and California salmon. In his catalogue of native fishes he divides them into eighteen families and sixty species, of which eight families, comprising nineteen species, are the best for food. The best resident food fishes are the pike, perch and trout, while the shad ranks best of the anadromus species.

In the field of conchology Dr. W. D. Hartman has labored zealously, and his illustrated catalogue of the terrestrial and fluviatile testaceous mollusks of Chester county is a valuable contribution to the zoölogy of southeastern Pennsylvania. He gives one hundred and twenty-seven species of the three orders: Pulmonifera, pectinibranchiata, and branchifera. Of these one hundred and twenty-seven species, one hundred and twenty-three are illustrated.

Botany.—Dr. William Darlington's well known work, "Flora Cestrica," describes the flowering and filicoid plants of the county, while its cryptogam plants are described by Dr. Ezra Michener in his catalogue of the "Cryptogamia of Chester County." He gives two hundred and fifty-three species of the four genera of aerogens or ferns, anophyta or mosses, hepatica or liverworts, and thallophyta or lichens. Dr. Michener said that twelve hundred species of the genera of hysterophyta or fungi had been collected in the county, which he had not the time to properly arrange in a catalogue.

Prehistoric Races.—Within the last quarter of a century some light has been thrown on the aboriginal and the earlier part of the savage period of America, as well as of the old world, by the researches in the field of archaeology. Dr. Brinton, in his Iconographic Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences, says that prehistoric archaeology is an independent branch of the general history of man, and is an indispensable introduction to the general history of culture, for the rude objects of ancient art are mute witnesses of a period of human existence back of the scope of written records, and that they supply the long-sought means of tracing man from almost his first appearance in the world down through his conquests over nature to the time when history takes up the thread of his career.

De Mortillet divides prehistoric archaeology into the ages of stone, bronze and iron, and divides the first age into three periods:

1. Etholithic, or fired stone.
2. Palæolithic, or chipped stone.
3. Neolithic, or polished stone.

The nomenclature of the archaeology of the western hemisphere is closely similar to that of the eastern, and the prehistoric is separated from the historic by the discovery of America by Columbus; so that whatever in the United States is ante-Columbian is also prehistoric.

The prehistoric archaeology of the United States lies wholly within the age of stone as confined to the palæolithic and neolithic periods. In the first of these two periods was the glacial age, whose disappearance most of the geologists agree in placing at thirty thousand years ago. Among the extinct animals of the palæolithic period were the true mammoth (*Elephas primigenius*), the mastodon, the great musk ox

(*Oribos bombifrons*), the reindeer, a huge lion, (*Felis atrox*), whose bones have been found near Natchez, and a large tiger which frequented the area of Texas, beside two species of the horse.

It is generally accepted now that man existed in North America during the glacial epoch of the paleolithic period; and stone implements made by him have been found in the Trenton gravels, the Nebraska Loess beds, and the auriferous gravels of California, which strengthen this view; as well as the finding of the celebrated Calaveras human skull, at the depth of one hundred and fifty feet, in a mining shaft in Calaveras county, California.

The art products of the aboriginal American are represented by articles in stone, clay, bone, and shell. Those of stone are arrow and spear heads, grooved hammers, and axes, gouges, semi-lunar knives, awls, scrapers, mortars and pestles, food vessels, spades, plummets, ornaments, pipes, images, and inscribed petroglyphs or tablets. The pottery of the Middle Atlantic States was rude in character and imperfectly burned. Bone was used for fish hooks, spoons, awls, and ornaments. Shells were used for cups, spoons, chisels, and knives.

At what time the aboriginal period commenced in America none with certainty can tell, while the fate of the aborigines and all of the prehistoric races of this country except the Indian remains a mystery upon which history sheds no light. Of the races who passed away and left no record of their existence in any form of written language, archeology alone has been successful in securing any knowledge of their life, character, and seats of empire. This it has accomplished by researches among the ruins of their mounds, fortified heights, and town

sites, and the careful examination of the tools and implements which they left. One theory makes the aborigines to include the Indians, while another holds them to be a different people from the Indians, credits them with being semi-civilized, and names them Mound-builders, on account of the earth mounds which they erected all over the Mississippi and Ohio valleys. Their mounds were of four classes: temple, altar, effigy, and tomb mounds.

Numerous theories have been advanced to account for the unknown fate of the mound builders. But whether they perished by war or famine, or went south to found the empires of Mexico and Peru, no one knows.

The mound builders were never permanent residents in Chester county, but archeology has discovered in the Trenton gravels the evidence of one or more prehistoric races having inhabited the banks of the Delaware long before the advent of the Indian into southeastern Pennsylvania. Who these races were, and how long they remained on the territory of Chester county and along the Delaware, none can tell. The Indian, with his unreliable traditions, is the only one of the prehistoric races of the county of whom we have any knowledge.

Indian Occupation.—The savages of British America and the United States constitute a single great race, from the Eskimo to the Comanches, while some authorities make the race to embrace the Mexican and South American semi-civilized Indians, and the stupid Patagonians; but this subject, like many others of ethnography, must be considered as belonging to the yet undetermined and debatable domain of that science. The unity of the various Indian nations of

the United States, as descendants of a single stock, is proved philologically by their languages. This unity is not manifest in the similarity of the words but in the structure of the different languages. Two of the eight Indian families of the United States were the Algonquins, who stretched from Virginia to New England, and the Huron-Iroquois, whose home was in Canada and in central and western New York. The most powerful confederation of the latter family was the Iriquois, or famous Six Nations, who were the terror of the Algonquins, and conquered the Delaware tribes of the latter family in eastern Pennsylvania.

The Six Nations were the most intelligent and advanced, and also the most terrible and ferocious, of all the Indian nations of this country. Such was their great eloquence and wonderful energy of character, and the extent of their conquests, that Volney called them the "Romans of the West." Parkham, the American historian, says: "The Iroquois were the Indians of Indians—a thorough savage, yet a finished and developed savage." He is, perhaps, an example of the highest elevation which man can reach without emerging from his primitive condition of the hunter.

The Iriquois were often called the Five Nations, until they were joined by the Tuscaroras, in 1712, after which they were designated the Six Nations. They called themselves Ho-de-no-san-nee, or People of the Long House.

"The Iroquois were bound together by a remarkable league, which was the secret of their power and success. They constituted a confederacy, in some respects like our federal union, in which the nations represented States, to which were reserved general powers of control, that the several

nations exercised with great independence of each other, while certain other powers were yielded to the confederacy as a whole.

"In each nation there were eight tribes, which were arranged in two divisions, and named as follows:

Wolf, Bear, Beaver, Turtle,
Deer, Snipe, Heron, Hawk.

The division of the people of each nation into eight tribes, whether pre-existing, or perfected at the establishment of the confederacy, did not terminate in its object with the nation itself. It became the means of effecting the most perfect union of separate nations 'ever devised by the wit of man.' In this manner was constructed the Tribal League of the Hodenosaunee; in itself an extraordinary specimen of Indian legislation, and it forms an enduring monument to that proud and progressive race, who reared, under its protection, a widespread Indian sovereignty."

The present territory of Chester county was occupied at the time of its first settlement by several small tribes of the Lenni Lenape, or Delaware nation, whose names have not been preserved—with the solitary exception of the Nanticoke tribe, that dwelt along the Brandywine river. These tribes were frequently known to the early settlers by the names of the streams where they resided. They were most numerous in the Downingtown or "Great Valley," but were evenly scattered over the rest of the county, except west of White Clay creek, where they were few in numbers.

In 1697 a Shawanese tribe came from the Carolinas and by permission of the Conestogoe Indians, and Governor Markham, became resident on the waters of Pequa creek, Lancaster county, from which they soon extended into southern Chester. They had

villages at Steelville and Doe Run, the latter of which seems to have been their seat of power, as within its boundaries was the council house of the nation.

Trails.—The Delawares had several trails or paths in the county, some of which afterward were used as public roads by the white settlers. One of their leading trails was the Pequa and Chesapeake path, now known the Limestone road, which entered West Sadsbury township from Pequa valley, and ran through the southwestern part of the county to Cecil county, Maryland. This path ran on the dividing ridge between the waters of the Brandywine and Susquehanna rivers, crossed no stream, and passed through the townships of West Sadsbury, Highland, West Fallowfield, Upper Oxford, Lower Oxford, and East Nottingham.

Villages.—But little account has been preserved of the many Indian villages, or clusters of bark wigwams, that were scattered through the county and generally located on the south hillsides, near springs of water. Of the Delaware villages or towns we have record of only three: one on the John B. Kinsey farm, in Upper Oxford township; another near the site of the present Baptist church, in Little Britain township; and the third (called Indiantown by the whites) on the old Henderson tract, in Wallace township. Indiantown was a cluster of about thirty wigwams, situated near two fine springs; and the Delaware Indians remained there until 1733, when they sold it, with a large tract of surrounding land, to Daniel and Alexander Henderson. The Hendersons promised the Indians that their burial ground should never be disturbed, and the promise was kept by them and their children; but now the Indian graveyard,

although but a quarter of an acre, is part of a cultivated field.

After Penn's treaty with the Indians in 1682, a number of those in Chester county abandoned nomadic habits to a considerable extent, and raised some corn and tobacco, and planted fruit trees, although they obtained their main subsistence by hunting, basket-making and fishing. The Delawares and Shawanese remained as tenants-at-will under the Six Nations of New York until 1756, when they revolted under the lead of Teedyuskung, and obtained the recognition of their independence from the great "Iroquois Confederacy."

The Indians sold their lands to the whites, and as the latter occupied them the red men removed from the county. At the opening of the French and Indian war, public feeling in eastern Pennsylvania became so bitter against all Indians that the remaining Delawares and Shawanese of Chester county became dissatisfied with the treatment which they received at the hands of the whites, and about 1755 removed westward to what is now Mercer county. The last of the Delawares in the county was "Indian Hannah," as she was usually called. She was a member of a family that called themselves Freeman, and had their wigwam near Anvil tavern, in Kennett township, and died in the Chester county poor house, March 20, 1802, aged seventy-one years.

Dutch Trading Posts.—The Delaware bay was discovered by Henry Hudson, August 28, 1609, and in the following year was entered by Lord Delaware, after whom it is named. It has also borne the names of New Port bay and Godyn's bay. In 1614 Capt. Cornelius Hendrickson, in the

yacht *Restless* (the first vessel built in America by Europeans), ascended the Delaware bay until he came to the Delaware river, which he explored for some distance. This river has been known by various names. By the Indians it was called *Pautaxat*, *Mariskitton*, *Makerish-Kisken*, and *Lenape Whituck*; by the Dutch, *Zuyt*, or *South river*, *Nassau river*, *Prince Hendrick river*, and *Charles river*; by the Swedes, *New Swedenland stream*; and by the English, *Delaware river*. The Dutch claimed the country along the Delaware river, by right of Hudson's discovery and Hendrick's exploration, as a part of *New Netherlands*; and the Dutch West India Company, in 1624, sent Capt. *Cornelius Mey* to take possession of their southland country. He ascended the Delaware, or *South river*, to the mouth of *Little Timber*, in Gloucester county, *New Jersey*, where he erected *Fort Nassau* as a trading post. Four women and their husbands accompanied *Mey*, but the fort was vacated for a time the next year, and the garrison recalled to strengthen the *Manhattan colony*. The Dutch West India Company, whose great object was reprisals on Spanish commerce, had no desire for planting colonies, and only established posts to secure the fur trade of the Indians; yet they became alarmed in 1633 at the efforts of *Gustavus Adolphus*, of Sweden, to found a colony on the Delaware, or *South river*, which they endeavored to counteract by re-occupying *Fort Nassau* and establishing a colony in their southland possessions. Two of the directors of the company—*Samuel Godyn* and *Samuel Bloemaert*—had, in 1630, planted a colony of nearly thirty souls near *Lewistown*, Delaware, but they could not avoid contests with the Indians, and in less than two years

were destroyed by the savages. In 1634 *Fort Nassau* was re-occupied and strengthened, and other trading posts established by the Dutch; and during the next year they captured and sent to *Manhattan* a few English colonists who attempted to settle on the Delaware river. From 1635 to 1638 the Dutch held undisputed sway on the Delaware, where their possessions were often called the *South county*; but in the latter year a formidable foe appeared in a Swedish colony, led by *Peter Minuet*.

New Sweden.—The English challenged the claims of the Dutch on pretense of earlier discovery, and the Swedes on account of non-settlement. *Gustavus Adolphus*, in 1626, in the interests of the commerce of his kingdom, and in view of the advantages to be derived from populous and prosperous colonies, sought to organize a company to found a colony on the Delaware, where religious liberty should exist and slavery should never be allowed. His death prevented the enterprise, and twelve years later *Queen Christina* and her great minister, *Oxenstiern*, took up the matter, which had been presented to the Swedish government by *Usselinx*, the originator of the Dutch West India Company, with which he had become dissatisfied. *Peter Minuet*, the dismissed director of *New Netherlands*, was placed in charge of the colony of Swedes and Fins, which embarked on the *Key of Calmar* and the *Griffin*. He landed in Delaware, and erected *Fort Christina*, near the mouth of *Christiana creek*. He purchased a large body of land along the Delaware river from the Indians, and laid the foundations of *New Sweden*, which, however, enjoyed but a few years of existence. The Dutch protested, but wisely forbore active hostilities on account of the prowess

of Swedish arms, for Banner and Torstenson were then humbling Austria and Denmark. In 1642 the Swedish governor, Printz, built a fort on Tinicum island, just below Philadelphia. Three years later a Swedish settlement was made at Upland (Chester), in Delaware county, and thus was founded the first settlement in Chester county and the State of Pennsylvania. The Dutch held their several forts, or trading posts, on the east bank of the Delaware, and built Fort Casamir close to the bay, while the Swedes and Fins increased their settlements on the west side of the river and bay. In 1654 the Swedish Governor Rysingh took possession of Fört Casamir by pretended orders from the Dutch West India Company, and the next year, when Peter Stuyvesant, the great Dutch war governor of New Netherlands, ascertained the truth of the matter, he organized an expedition of seven hundred men for the recovery of Fort Casamir and the conquest of New Sweden. The Swedish forts surrendered to him without resistance, and the province of New Sweden passed under the rule of the Dutch. Sweden had become too weak to recover the province, and the Dutch authorities of New Netherlands exercised control over the conquered territory, which then had about seven hundred population, for one year; after which the West India Company sold its interests on the South river to the city of Amsterdam, which reorganized its acquired territory as the colony of New Amstel, whose existence was terminated in 1664, when it was wrested from the Dutch by the English under the Duke of York. In 1673 a Dutch squadron recaptured the country, but one year later Holland gave up her possessions south of the Delaware to England. Chris-

tiana, the seat of Swedish power, whose name was New Amstel under the rule of Amstersdam, was named New Castle by the English; and New Sweden, together with New Netherlands, was blotted from the map of the new world's colonies.

Upland County.—This county, or jurisdiction, seems to have derived its name from Upland, its seat of justice, and the first settled town in the State. The word Upland is said by one writer to be derived from the Swedish word *Upsala*. It is said that many of the Swedes who came in 1638 were from the Swedish province of Upsala, whose capital city of Upsala, in the midst of a vast and fertile plain, is the seat of the oldest university of Sweden, and during the middle ages was an ecclesiastical capital of Scandinavia and northern Europe.

Christiana, now New Castle, Delaware, was the capital of New Sweden, and the place of holding all courts until 1676, when courts of justice were established on the Delaware at New Amstel, Hoern Kill, and Upland. The jurisdiction of the Upland court "extended provisionally from the east and west banks of the Kristina kill upwards unto the head of the river," and included nearly all of the present territory of Chester county. The first court for Upland county or jurisdiction was opened on November 14, 1676, and two years later it ordered a levy of twenty-six gilders to be made on every male inhabitant in the county between the ages of sixteen and sixty years. This levy was payable in money, grain, tobacco, pork, or wampum. The "tythables" returned, 136 in number, were as follows: Tacony district, 65; Carkoens Hoek, 11; Calkoens Hoek, 14; Upland, 17; Marens Hook, 19; and Eastern Shore, 10. The

tithables at Upland were: Claes Schram, Robberd Waede, Jan Hendriex, Rich Bobbington, James Sanderling & Slaue, John Test and servant, Jurian Kien, Rich Noble, Neels Laerson & Son, Henry Hastings, Will Woodman and servant, John Hayles, and Mich. Vzard. We have been unable to find which districts of the above named six embraced the present territory of Chester county. In 1680 the seat of justice was removed from Upland to Kingesse, in the upper part of the county, where it remained but one year.

On the banks of the calm-flowing Delaware, in 1633, Gustavus Adolphus, the greatest of Swedish kings, sought to establish a mighty empire, free from slavery and religious persecution, whose power for the benefit of the human race should be felt throughout the civilized world. But to other hands, a half century later, was left the founding of this grand ideal State, and upon the weak and feeble New Sweden of the warrior monarch was planted the strong, prosperous, and peaceful Quaker province of William Penn, which is now the powerful and populous Keystone State of the American republic.

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William Penn, the "Quaker King," in founding his province, provided an asylum for the good and oppressed of his day, laid broad and deep the foundations of popular power and a lofty civilization, and contributed in a large degree to the birth of a nation whose magnificent progress has been the wonder of the world, and whose future career will largely control the destinies of humanity. Bancroft speaks eloquently of the faith of the people called Quakers, and says of William Penn: "His fame is now wide as the world; he is one of the few who have gained abiding glory."

Penn's Purchase.—On March 4, 1681, the province of Pennsylvania was granted to William Penn, in liquidation of a debt of sixteen thousand pounds which the English government owed to his distinguished father, Admiral Sir William Penn, in honor of whom Pennsylvania was so named by King Charles II. Penn appointed William Markham as his deputy governor, and on November 30, 1681, the latter was presiding over the courts of Upland. At another court at the same place, over which he presided on September 12, 1682, was called the first grand jury that ever sat in Pennsylvania. Their names were: William Clayton, Thomas Brassey, John Symcock, Thomas Sary, Robert Wade, Lawrence Cock, John Hart, Nathaniel Allen, William Woodmanson, Thomas Coebourne, John Otter, and Joshua Hastings.

On August 30, 1682, William Penn sailed from Deal, England, for Pennsylvania, on board the ship *Welcome*, in company with over one hundred passengers, most of whom were Quakers from Sussex. While the *Mayflower* bore the Pilgrims to a rock-bound coast and the rigors of a winter which many never survived, yet the *Welcome*, although bearing the Quakers to fertile fields in a warmer climate, was scourged by small pox, from whose ravages thirty of their number died. Of her passengers Edward Armstrong has collected a partial list, of whom the following were males: John Barber, died on the way; William Bradford, earliest printer of the province; William Buckman, John Carver, Benjamin Chambers, Thomas Croasdale, John Fisher, Thomas Fitzwater and sons Thomas, George, and Josiah, of whom the latter died on the voyage; Thomas Gillett, Bartholomew Green, Nathaniel Harrison,

Cuthbert Hayhurst, Thomas Heriott, died on the voyage; John Key, Richard Ingels, Isaac Ingram, died on the way; Thomas Jones, Giles Knight and son Joseph; William Lushington, Joshua Davis, David Ogden, Evan Oliver and sons David, John, Evan, and Seaborn; — Pearson, whose Christian name is supposed to have been Robert, and at whose suggestion Penn changed the name of Upland to that of Chester; Dennis Rochford, of county Wexford Ireland; John Rowland, Thomas Rowland, William Smith, John Songhurst, an eminent minister; John Stackhouse, George Thompson, Richard Townsend and son James; William Wade, died on the voyage; Thomas Walmesly and sons Thomas and Henry; Nicholas Waln, Joseph Woodrooffe, Thomas Wrightsworth, and Thomas Wynne, of Wales.

Penn landed at New Castle, Delaware, on the 27th of October, 1682, and either on the 28th or 29th of that month arrived at Upland. Upon his arrival there he turned to his friend Pearson and said: "Providence has brought us here safe. Thou hast been the companion of my perils. What wilt thou that I should call this place?" Pearson said "Chester," in remembrance of the city in England from which he came. Penn answered that Chester it should be called, and that when he came to divide the land into counties, one of them should be called by the same name. While Penn deprived the Swedish county of a name recalling the pride and glory of an old city and a great seat of learning, he gave it one associated with the memories of the early history of west England, where the ancient city of Chester was known in remote times by the Welsh name of Caerlleon Vawr, which meant the great camp of the legion on the

Dee, and indicated a Roman origin as old if not older than that of Upsal in Sweden. Chester on the Dee, twenty miles from the open sea, stands where three Roman roads converged, and where the renowned XXth legion of Rome was encamped as early as the second century. It was fought over by Britons, Danes, and Saxons; was swept by the great plague of 1647, is memorable for its terrible siege lasting from 1643 to 1646, and has often been honored by the presence of its monarchs. But not to the glory of its military record or to the proud distinction that it is the only city in England which still retains its walls perfect in their circuit, was the city of Chester indebted to the honor of having the first town of Pennsylvania named after it. It was the memories of many scenes of peace and hours of sweet communion with absent Friends passed within its walls that caused Pearson to wish to give its name to the forest-surrounded town of Upland in the new world.

County Formation.—Chester county was created by Penn in 1682, and tradition says on November 25th. The county seat was established at Chester, and the first court was held in the same year by the following justices: John Simcock, Thomas Brassey, William Clayton, Robert Wade, John Bezzer, Otto Ernest Cock and Ralph Withers. A clerk of the court was appointed, and English courts were held regularly thereafter at Chester, until the removal of the county seat to West Chester in 1786.

Early Settlers.—Of those who first settled on the territory of the present county we have obtained but little information. It is possible that some of the Swedes or Fins may have settled in the present southeastern townships of Chester county, but all the

accounts of early settlers that we have relate to the English, Germans, Welsh and Scotch-Irish who settled in the county between 1682 and 1715. The names of these early settlers, so far as we have been able to obtain them, will be given in the history of the respective townships in which they lived.

The English settlers were chiefly Quakers, and settled in the eastern and central parts of the county. They were a peaceable, thrifty and law-abiding people.

The Germans were mostly Lutherans, German Reformed, Mennonites, Dunkers and Moravians; and they made homes for themselves principally in what is now East and West Vincent townships, where they supplanted the few pioneer inhabitants of that section. They were honest, frugal and industrious, and soon became prosperous.

The Welsh were principally Baptist in religion, and settled on the famous "Welsh Tract," which embraces several of the townships in the eastern and northern parts of the county. They were an intelligent, energetic, and enterprising people, who made the best of citizens.

The Scotch-Irish were of Presbyterian faith, and as early as 1790 commenced to come from the north of Ireland to the western part of Chester county. After 1718 they gradually spread over from the Maryland line to the Welsh mountain. The Scotch-Irish are of pure Scotch blood, and derive their name from settling in Ireland, where they largely occupied the province of Ulster, which was confiscated by James I. in 1610, on account of the treason of its Irish proprietors. During the early part of the eighteenth century the English government persecuted the Scotch-Irish, and they commenced to emigrate from the north of

Ireland to the American colonies, where they became earnest patriots, and active in the cause of American independence at the very commencement of the revolutionary war.

In 1693 Chester county, then including the present territory of Delaware and Lancaster counties, had two hundred and seventy-six taxables in its fourteen townships, which were: "Ashtoune, Burningham, Chichester, Concord, Darbye, Edgement, Haverford, Marpoole, Middletowne, Neither Providence, Upper Providence, Ridley, Springfield, and Thornbury." Of these townships five—Birmingham, Thornbury, Edgement, Newtown, and Radnor—are now the western townships of Delaware county, but as part of their territory was what is now the eastern part of Chester county, we give their lists of taxables for the year 1693:

BURNINGHAM.

Peter Dix,	William Branton, sr.,
Rich. Thatcher.	John Davis,
Jon. Thatcher,	Samuel Scott,
John Bennett,	Jon. Compton,
William Branton, jr.,	John Joans.

THORNBURY.

George Pearce,	Richard Woolworth,
Edward Bennett,	Joseph Selsbee.
John Willis,	

EDGEMENT.

Thomas Worolaw,	John Golden,
John Worolaw,	Roger Jackson,
Joseph Baker.	Joseph Baker,
Philip Yarnell,	for John Fox.
John Holston,	

NEWTOWN.

Jenkin Grifeth.

RADNOR.

John Evans,	Philip Evans,
David Meredith,	David Evans,
John Evans,	William Davis,
John Jarman,	Samuel Miles,
John Morgan,	Richard Miles,
William David,	Evan Prothero,
Richard Armes,	John Richard,
Matthew Joans,	Stephen Bevan,
Howell Jaimes,	Thomas Johns.

In the period of time from 1693 to 1729, the population of the western part of the county had increased to such numbers that in the last named year it was erected into a separate county by the name of Lancaster. In 1736, when Thomas Cresap, in the interests of Maryland, invaded that part of Lancaster county which was claimed as Maryland territory, there were several persons in Chester county who sided with Cresap, and asserted that a portion of their own as well as Lancaster county belonged to Maryland.

Intercolonial Wars.—The first two of these four wars did not affect Chester county, but when the third or King George's war commenced, in 1744, it caused some uneasiness in Southeastern Pennsylvania. While this war was in progress some apprehension was felt in Chester county that the Indians, who had joined the French to a considerable extent, might invade the territory of the county. This danger led to the voluntary organization of two regiments known as "Associators." Col. William Moore raised one of these regiments, principally in the townships of East and West Nantmeal, Uwchlan, West Caln and Charlestown. The officers of the two regiments were: Colonels—William Moore and Andrew McDowell; lieutenant

colonels—Samuel Flower and John Frew; majors—John Mather, John Miller; captains—David Parry, Roger Hunt, George Aston, William McKnight, Moses Dickey, Richard Richison, Andrew McDowell, John McCall, George Taylor, James Graham, Robert Grace, Hugh Kilpatrick, John Williamson, John Mather, James Hunter, John Miller, William Clinton, Thomas Hubbert, jr., George Leggitt, Job Ruston, William Bell, Joseph Wilson, Henry Glassford, William Boyd, William Reed and William Porter; lieutenants—Isaac Davis, Guyon Moore, Robert Morrell, Robert Anderson, John Boyd, John Cuthbert, John Cunningham, John Culbertson, John Vaughan, William Darlington, John Kent, William Buchanan, James McMabin, James Mather, Charles Moore, George Bentley, Morris Thomas, John Rees, Thomas Leggitt, Joseph Smith, Robert McMullin, James Cochran, Robert Allison, John Culbertson, Thomas Hope and Robert Mackey; ensigns—Nathaniel Davis, William Little, Edward Pearce, Samuel Love, James Montgomery, John Hambright, George McCullough, James Scott, Robert Awl, Francis Gardner, Jacob Free, William Cumming, John Johnson, Joseph Talbott, Benjamin Weatherby, Thomas Brown, William Carr, Anthony Pritchard, Archibald Young, James Dysart, Rowland Parry, Joseph Parke, John Ennmitt, John Donald, Thomas Clarke and John Smith. These regiments were never called into service, as the Indians made no raids into the county.

The French and Indian war, the last of the four intercolonial wars, opened in 1754, by the contest of the French and English over the territory of western Pennsylvania; and while the Quakers in Chester county took no part in the war, yet they threw no

obstacles in the way of those who wished to serve, although they disowned all members of their society who took up arms. There is no definite account of those who enlisted from Chester county, and of the militia raised in 1756 to defend the county from Indians, one company was formed as the St. Vincent and Pikeland association. Its roll was: Captain—Adam Heylman; lieutenant—John Hart; ensign—Adam Rountour; privates—John Lewis Ache, John Beker, John Bownd, Jacob Braun, Ritchard Brischert, Esaias Charles, Michael Conrad, Jacob Corner, Charles Cramp, John Crassert, Jacob Danefels, Jacob De Fran, Peter Demler, John Valentin Ernst, Yost Everhard, Ernst Faustiel, Jacob Gebbard, George Good, Jacob Good, John Hartman, George Hartz, Valentine Henry, William Henry, Balth. Heylman, John Heylman, John Adam Heylman, Frederick Hasserus, Philip Lewis, Jacob Losch, Adam McNally, John McNally, Frederick Mack, Jacob Mann, Adam Moses, Philip Muntz, George Nieler, Dietrich Roam, Michael Roth, Peter Selle, Conrad Sellner, Peter Sleider, Simon Sleider, Valentine Smidt, John Stein, Peter Steiger, Adam Stone, Frederick Swab, Adam Swerner, Jacob Thomas, Jacob Vine, Valentine Vittler, and George Werny. This company saw no active service, as the Indians never made any raid on the western border of the county.

Acadian Exiles.—In 1755 eight hundred Acadian exiles, or French neutrals, from Nova Scotia, were sent by the British authorities to Philadelphia. Their ancestors had, in 1713, when Nova Scotia was taken from France, agreed to become British subjects on condition of never being called upon to take up arms in case of future war between France and England. After war

broke out in 1754, the English cruelly exiled these people on the ground of their being secret enemies of the British government. From Philadelphia a number of them were sent, in 1756, to Chester county, where they suffered terribly, and where many of them died with small pox. They were Catholics, and desired to be sent to France. Their support cost the State over seven thousand pounds, and the three Chester county commissioners for seeing after their welfare were Nathaniel Pennock, Nathaniel Grubb and John Hannum.

In 1759 General Stanwix demanded sixty-five four-horse wagons from Chester county to haul provisions and army supplies from various points in the State to Fort Pitt, and the most of these wagons were finally obtained without resort to impressment. In the same year Wolfe took Quebec, and the great struggle between France and England for supremacy in the new world was closed with the English as victors.

Mason and Dixon's Line.—We come now to make record of the south boundary line of the county. It is a part of a geographical line which attained political significance in a State contest over its establishment, and came to be known by the name of its surveyors, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two eminent English astronomers and surveyors, who came to America especially to make that survey. Later this line came into national prominence, during the slavery agitation, as the dividing line between the free and the slave States. To trace the history of this line of national fame and world-wide reputation, we must go back to the year 1609, when King James I. of England, by right of discovery, granted to the Virginia company all of the territory of Maryland. This grant was revoked in

1624, and on June 20, 1632, Charles I. granted to Cecilius Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore, all the territory north of the Potomac river "to that part of the estuary of the Delaware on the north which lieth under the fortieth degree." Lord Baltimore's charter restricted him to uncultivated and unsettled lands; and on the ground that the Dutch had settled in Delaware prior to 1632, and that Baltimore planted no settlement on the Delaware, leaving the Swedes to found New Castle, the Duke of York claimed Delaware and all of the Maryland peninsula, which controversy was settled by the King's council, deciding in 1685 that the disputed territory should be divided by a line running north from a central point on a west line from Cape Henlopen to Chesapeake bay, and that the eastern part, or the present State of Delaware, should belong to the Duke of York.

Penn, when he purchased his province, supposed that the 40° of north latitude was at some little distance below the site of his proposed city of Philadelphia; but the Duke of York wanted to reserve a strip of country for twenty or thirty miles north of New Castle on the Delaware, and Penn objected because this reservation would have included a part of the site of Philadelphia, and left Penn with no good harbor ground on the river. Penn proposed the present north boundary line of Delaware, extending westward and northward to the Delaware river, as a part of a circle drawn with a radius of twelve miles from New Castle as the center, which the Duke of York accepted and placed in his charter.

The half century from 1682 to 1732 was distinguished by a continuous struggle to establish the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland. On May 10th of

the last named year, the sons of William Penn and the great-grandson of the original patentee of Maryland came to an agreement that the peninsula line should be run northward so as to form a tangent with the periphery of the semi-circle around New Castle, and then run further northward until it reached the latitude of a line due westward from a point fifteen miles due south from the then most southern part of Philadelphia; and from the point where the north met the west line, the great "due west line" between the provinces was to commence. The peculiar north line accounts for the narrow wedge-shaped strip of Chester county lying between Maryland and Delaware. The west line became prolonged afterward as the south boundary of Pennsylvania against Virginia.

Although this boundary was agreed upon yet the survey was a subject of dispute until July 4, 1760, when it was finally settled, and the line was ordered to be run as directed in 1732. The progress of the surveyors was slow, and the proprietors becoming impatient, in 1763 employed Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, as before stated, to complete the work. They landed in Philadelphia in 1763, and in 1767 completed the line which bears their names and is so famous in the political history of this country.

Revolutionary War.—In 1774, when the port of Boston was closed, the citizens of Chester county contributed largely for the relief of the suffering people of that city, and the Friends were prominent in the movement, Chester monthly meeting alone contributing seventy pounds. The county sent ten delegates to the Provincial convention of 1775. A powder mill was erected in 1776 by Cowperthwaite & Biddle.

The "Associators" of the county were fully organized, but we can obtain no reliable lists of the men connected with those organizations. In 1776 Anthony Wayne was commissioned as colonel and Francis Johnson as lieutenant-colonel of the 4th Pennsylvania battalion, many of whose men were raised in the county. Col. Samuel Atlee's Musket battalion of four hundred and forty-four men was largely recruited in Chester county, and suffered great loss in the battle of Long Island. The militia of the county, in 1776, was divided into four battalions, and the next year the number of men returned as capable of bearing arms was five thousand, of whom several hundred were loyalists, and Friends who were opposed to all wars.

On July 1, 1776, the Chester county Flying Camp battalion was organized, with the following officers: Colonel—William Montgomery; lieutenant-colonel—Thomas Bull; major—John Bartholomew; captains—Joseph Gardner, Samuel Wallace, Samuel Culbinson, James Boyline, John McDowell, John Shaw, Matthew Boyd and John Beaton; first lieutenants—William Henry, Andrew Dunwoody, Thomas Henry, Benjamin Culbinson, Samuel Lindsay, Allen Cunningham, Joseph Strawbridge and Joseph Bartholomew; second lieutenants—Robert Filson, William Lockard, Thomas Davis, Samuel Hamill, Jere. Cloud, Joseph Wherry, David Curry and Alexander McCarragher; ensigns—William Cunningham, John Gradtrencher, John Filling, Andrew Curry, Thomas James, Lazarus Finney, Archibald Desart and John Llewellyn.

In addition to the above organization, the militia of the county was organized into eight battalions. The officers and number

of men enrolled in these battalions were as follows:

First battalion: Lieutenant-colonel—Thomas Bull; major—Peter Hartman; number of men, six hundred and seventy-two. Second battalion: Lieutenant-colonel—John Bartholomew; major—Cromwell Pearce; number of men, eight hundred and seventy-three. Third battalion: Lieutenant-colonel—George Pearce; major—Edward Vernon; number of men, five hundred and ten. Fourth battalion: Lieutenant-colonel—Richard Willing; major—William Brooke; number of men, six hundred and seventy. Fifth battalion: Lieutenant-colonel—John Gardner; major—John Culbertson; number of men, six hundred and twenty-three. Sixth battalion: Lieutenant-colonel—David McKey; major—Samuel Evans; number of men, four hundred and eighty-four. Seventh battalion: Lieutenant-colonel—Isaac Taylor; major—John Craig. Eighth battalion: Lieutenant-colonel—Joseph Speer; major—John Boyd; number of men, five hundred and seventy.

The captains in the above battalions, serving at different periods, were: Thomas Carpenter, Joseph Mendenhall, William Whiteside, Joseph Luckey, Hugh Reed, John Boyd, John Bryan, David Curry, Robert Corry, Thomas Taylor, Joseph Johnston, Sampson Thomas, Jonathan Rowland, Evan Anderson, William Harris, Isaac Thomas, Alexander Lockart, John Craig, Thomas Levis, John Flower, Jonathan Vernon, John Lindsey, Edward Vernon, John Pitts, Mordecai Morgan, Joseph Bogg, John Fleming, and captains Cypher, Willson, Hister, Boylan, Morrell, Moore, Smith, Cochran, Henry, Marsh, McCloskey, Quin, Kirk, Price, Kemp, Pierce, Huston, Dun-

ning, Allen, Graham, Denny, Barker, Elton, Scott, Beatty, Griffith, Carroll, Hollman, Brumback, Barber, Snyder, Eyry, Cummings, Jenkins, Kincaid, Corbie, Hays, Williamson, Blackburne, Colby, Ramsay, McKee, Fulton, Evans, Black, Ramage and Strode.

The year 1777, although witnessing the surrender of Burgoyne, was nevertheless the darkest period of the revolutionary struggle, and the fate of the thirteen colonies trembled in the balance upon the events that occurred in Chester county, from the fateful field of Brandywine, where disaster fell upon the Continental arms, to the winter horrors of Valley Forge, the midnight of the revolution.

General Howe, in September, 1777, took his army around by sea and landed at the head of Chesapeake bay, in order to capture Philadelphia. He purposed marching through the eastern part of Chester county, on account of its being a rich and populous section, inhabited largely by the Quakers, a peace-loving people, and by tories and lukewarm supporters of the American cause. As the British advanced into Chester, Washington fell back before them, and on September 8, 1777, Howe sent a column in front of Washington, while his main force halted at Milltown, with the intention of turning Washington's right the next day; but the American Fabius divined the British general's purpose, and by a masterly movement took position on the high grounds above Chad's ford, on the north side of the Brandywine. A battery and a parapet guarded the ford. The American left, under General Wayne, rested on a forest along the Brandywine, whose banks were abrupt and high immediately below Chad's ford. On the right, the river was hidden by woods

and the unevenness of the country, and Sullivan and his six brigades were stationed in echelons along that part of the river. On September 10th the British divisions of Knyphausen and Cornwallis formed a junction at Kennett Square, and at five o'clock the next morning Howe and Cornwallis, with more than half of the British army, marched through a heavy fog up the Great Valley road, to cross the Brandywine at its forks, with the object of turning Washington's right wing and driving it back upon the Brandywine, thus crushing the American army between Cornwallis and Knyphausen's divisions. At ten o'clock Knyphausen marched to Chad's ford, drove Maxwell's corps across the river, and opened with his cannon, but made no effort to cross. Washington received information of Howe's move, and Bancroft says that Washington then prepared to cross and attack Knyphausen, and sent Sullivan word to cross at a ford below the forks, and, while intercepting Howe's return, at the same time threaten the left flank of Knyphausen. But Sullivan thought the information was wrong, failed to obey orders, and checked Washington's attack until Howe had crossed at the forks and threatened the American right. He then made such a bad disposition of his forces that in an hour the British had carried the field, and were only prevented from gaining the rear of the American army by Washington, who withdrew Greene's division from the left and checked the British advance. From other good authorities we condense the following account of Washington's movements after receiving word of Howe's flank movement: Washington purposed detaching Stirling and Sullivan to watch Cornwallis, and then crossing the Brandywine himself and de-

stroying Knyphausen; but while making his disposition for these movements, received counter intelligence which caused him to hesitate until Howe and Cornwallis had crossed to attack Sullivan. He then changed his dispositions, ordered Sullivan forward up the Brandywine to meet Cornwallis, and made Greene's division a reserve. Sullivan formed his own division above Birmingham meeting house, but had to give way, and the whole right was driven back in confusion. Washington then pushed forward with Greene's division to check the British. Colonel Stephens' Virginia troops and Colonel Stewart's Pennsylvania regiment did good service in checking Cornwallis, while a short distance back of them General Greene, with Muhlenberg's brigade, held a narrow defile against the English long enough to permit the escape of the flying right. Knyphausen crossed at Chad's ford during the heat of the engagement and attacked Wayne, who, to save his command, retreated in the direction of the present site of West Chester, where he joined Washington. Washington retreated rapidly to Germantown, and after receiving ammunition, recrossed the Schuylkill and confronted Howe. Both were eager for a battle, which actually commenced near Goshen meeting house, but a heavy rain storm interrupted it, and so drenched the ammunition of the American army that Washington withdrew.

On the 19th Washington left Chester county and crossed the Schuylkill at Parker's ford. He left Wayne with about fifteen hundred troops to unite with General Smallwood, who with a force of Maryland militia was in the rear of the British army, and then cut off the enemy's baggage train, thus delaying him until Washington could pass down the Schuylkill on the east side to con-

test the passage of the river by Howe. On the 18th Wayne encamped near the site of the present Paoli monument, and on the 19th made his arrangements to attack the British rear on the next morning at 2 o'clock, by which time he expected General Smallwood to join him. Tories in the neighborhood, who knew the precise location of Wayne's camp, informed Howe of the same; and he sent Gen. Charles Grey with about three thousand men to surprise and destroy Wayne's force. Grey failed in surprising Wayne, but his sudden attack was so successful, on account of the blunders of one of Wayne's colonels, that the American retreat became a rout. The British attack was made with bayonets and light horsemen's swords, and with such ferocity that even the sick and wounded were not spared; and many Americans were butchered after having thrown down their arms and called for quarters. This cold blooded cruelty of Grey has given the affair the name of the Paoli massacre. Wayne's loss was about one hundred and fifty killed and wounded, while the British only reported a loss of eight killed. A court-martial which Wayne demanded, examined carefully into the charges of negligence brought against the general at Paoli; and acquitted him as having done, on that sad occasion, all that an active, brave and vigilant officer could have done.

After the massacre of Paoli, Howe made a feint of turning Washington's right and seizing the military stores at Reading. This caused Washington to march up the Schuylkill to Pottsgrove, and Howe, suddenly wheeling his army, crossed the river at Phoenixville and Fatland ford, and marched into Philadelphia. Washington followed Howe and made an unsuccessful attack

upon him at Germantown, after which he withdrew to Whitemarsh plains.

In December Washington prepared to go into winter quarters, but was troubled to find a suitable place. He was without tents and there was no town near where he could lay so as to confine the British army to Philadelphia. He finally selected Valley Forge. It was only twenty-one miles from Philadelphia, was sheltered by two ridges of hills and well adapted to defense against artillery, while several routes were open from it for retreat. On December 19th, Washington marched his army there and the forest was cut down for timber with which to build cabins for winter quarters. Valley Forge was the midnight of the revolution. The story of the unparalleled sufferings and the matchless patriotism of that army need not be related here, for the orator, the historian, the poet and the novelist have told it with eloquence and power until it is known at every fireside throughout the American Union.

It is impossible to compile a satisfactory roster of the Chester county soldiers who served in the revolutionary war from the "Archives of the Commonwealth." The following officers and men from the county were wounded, taken prisoner or otherwise disabled: George Wilson, Samuel Leslie, Samuel Smith, James Caruthers, Robert Turk, John Smith, Christian Cowpland, Thomas Swedy, Robert Cherry, Christopher Still, Capt. Jacob Hetherling, David Jackson, James Corney, John Miller, Thomas Owen, Serg. Joshua Beeling, Samuel Ewing, Thomas Wallace and Michael Righter.

The Tories or loyalists were most numerous in the eastern and southern part of the county, and many of them suffered considerable persecution at the hands of the whigs;

while the Quakers, on account of their principles of non-resistance and opposition to war in every form, also suffered at the hands of their whig neighbors and the soldiers of both armies. The Quakers before the revolutionary war were prominent in public affairs, and advocated the American side of all questions between the colonies and the crown. During the revolutionary war they maintained a position of passive neutrality, and none of them would accept any public office until peace was declared. One of their number, John Roberts, was executed, Judge Futhey says, upon unfounded charges, and seven others were banished to Virginia. The Society of Friends promptly disowned all of their members who enlisted in either the Continental or the British army. They were plundered alike by both sides, and lost most heavily in property, clothing and provisions during the march of Howe's army through the county, in September, 1777. From the 11th to the 16th of September the British army took and destroyed one hundred and ten thousand dollar's worth of property that was reported, but the amount is supposed to have been much larger, as the Quakers were the heaviest losers and generally refused to furnish any estimate of their losses.

County Seat Removal.—For nearly a century the citizens of the western part of the county made no serious objection to the county seat being situated on the eastern edge of the county. But on January 28, 1766, a petition was presented to the assembly asking for the removal of the seat of justice to, and the erection of a court house at, some point near the center of the county. Petitions and counter petitions were presented upon the subject, but no

action was taken; and British invasions during the revolutionary war caused the matter to rest until 1780, when the assembly, on the 20th of March, passed an act empowering William Clingan, Thomas Bull, John Kinkead, Roger Kirk, John Sellers, John Wilson, and Joseph Davis, or any four of them, to buy land at some convenient place in the county and erect a new court house and prison. They purchased a lot of land in East Caln township from Rosanna Sheward, but never proceeded to erect buildings. On March 22, 1784, a supplement to the original act was passed, substituting John Hannum, Isaac Taylor, and John Jacobs in place of the first named commissioners; and it contained a clause restricting them from erecting the court house and prison "at a greater distance than one mile and a half from the Turk's Head tavern, in the township of Goshen, and to the west or southwest of said Turk's Head tavern, and on or near the straight line from the ferry called the 'Corporation Ferry' on the Schuylkill, to the village of Strasburg." On May 1, 1784, Benjamin Trego, of Goshen, made a deed to the commissioners for a lot to erect county buildings on, for the sum of five shillings. Work was immediately commenced, and by winter the walls of the court house were nearly completed. The anti-removalists procured a suspension act to be passed on March 30, 1785, which the removalists so far disregarded as to resume work on the new court house. This course of action angered the people of Chester to such an extent that they organized an expedition to go and tear down the new court house. Major John Harper led this force, which was equipped with a field piece, a barrel of whisky, and plenty of small arms. He halted his force, and planted his cannon

near the court house, which was garrisoned by a considerable body of armed men under command of John Hannum; but a truce was called, and Major Harper's force was allowed to enter and inspect the building, after which it retired peacefully, as tradition says, upon the promise by Colonel Hannum that work should cease—a promise kept only until the anti-removalists were out of sight. The suspending act was repealed March 18, 1786, and on September 25th an act was passed directing the sheriff to remove the prisoners from the old to the new jail. The new county buildings were completed by fall, and the first court was held on November 28, 1786, when West Chester began her existence as the county seat. As Chester county is indebted to Pearson for its name, so is West Chester to Colonel Hannum for its existence, and for being the county seat. A description of the different county buildings will be found in the history of West Chester, and it only remains to say here that in 1788 the Sheward site for the county capital was sold, and that as a result of the trouble over the removal, the non-removalist secured the erection of the eastern part of the county into Delaware county, with Chester for its capital.

Whisky Insurrection.—In 1794 President Washington called upon Pennsylvania for five thousand two hundred men to aid in putting down the "whisky insurrection," which was then at its height in southwestern Pennsylvania, where the insurgents had been in armed opposition for nearly three years to a law of Congress laying an excise upon all distilled spirits. Of Pennsylvania's quota, three hundred and twenty infantry and fifty-eight cavalry were to be drawn from Chester county, and form a part of the first brigade of General Irvine's

division. The troops never saw any fighting, as the insurgents dispersed before the army arrived in the disaffected district. The most of the Chester county companies seem to have never got farther westward than Carlisle and Shippensburg, where they were in camp for some time.

Turnpikes.—The first roads in the county were the old Indian trails, and succeeding highways were laid out from time to time by the county court, being the only internal improvements attempted until the revolution. After the treaty of peace in 1783, the subject of roads received considerable attention in the county, and on April 9, 1792, the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company was chartered. It completed the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike in 1794, at a cost of \$7,516 per mile. This famous old road, the first turnpike ever built in America, was opened to public travel in 1795. It soon became a leading thoroughfare, and enjoyed a wonderful career of prosperity until the Pennsylvania railroad took its travel and transportation of merchandise. There were three other early turnpikes built in the county: the Downingtown, Ephrata and Harrisburg turnpike, commenced in 1803; the Gap and Newport, in 1807; and the Little Conestoga, in 1809.

Iron Industries.—The first forge in Pennsylvania was erected by Thomas Rutter about 1716, upon Manatawny creek, some three miles north from Pottstown. The second iron enterprise in the State was Coventry forge, which was erected about 1717, on French creek, by Samuel Nutt, an English Quaker. It would seem, from all accounts, that Samuel Nutt built a furnace on French creek, called Reading, about 1720; and in 1736, with William Branson,

erected a second Reading furnace on the same creek. Nutt died in 1737, and in his will made provisions for the erection of Warwick furnace, which was built in 1738 by his widow, Anna Nutt, on the south branch of French creek. In the United States census reports of 1880, William Branson is credited with having built Vincent forge, and also having erected, before 1750, on French creek, the first steel works ever built in Pennsylvania. These steel works are the plant probably referred to in 1750 by the sheriff of Chester county as having been built by John Taylor in 1746. In 1751 Mount Joy forge was erected by Daniel Walker, Stephen Evans, and Joseph Williams. It afterwards became Potts, and then the famous Valley forge, which was burned by the British in 1777. In 1786 a forge and slitting mill was built below the old Valley forge, on the Chester county side of the Schuylkill river, by Isaac and David Potts, whose successors operated until about 1816. In 1790 Benjamin Longstroth erected a rolling and slitting mill at Phenixville, and it was the beginning of the present extensive works of the Phenix Iron Company.

It was nearly fifty years after the opening of the French creek region before a forge fire was lighted in the Brandywine and Octoraro creek regions. Springton and Mary Ann forges were built on the Brandywine, north of Downingtown, respectively in 1766 and 1785. Federal slitting mill, or Rokeby rolling mill, four miles south of Coatesville, was erected in 1795 by Isaac Pennock; and it is claimed to have been the first rolling mill in America. In 1810 Brandywine rolling mill was erected at Coatesville, and the Brandywine region became recognized as an iron center.

The Octoraro creek region was not opened until the beginning of the present century. The Sadsbury forges, near Christiana, were built in 1800 and 1802; Pine Grove forge, sixteen miles south of Penningtonville, about 1802; and Ringwood forge, near Christiana, in 1810. In the last named year the manufacture of charcoal iron was in successful progress in all of the iron regions of the county.

War of 1812.—Various offers of military services were made to Governor Snyder during the year 1812, among which was one from Capt. James Rolston's cavalry company of Chester county. The 97th regiment of emergency men were sent, on May 5, 1813, to Elkton, Maryland, where it was discharged on the 21st. The State rolls give no account of this regiment, and in papers in the possession of Hon. Robert E. Monaghan, Judge Futhey found the names of the following Chester county men who served in Capt. Thomas Stewart's company of the 97th: Reazin Terry, Samuel Black, Robert Futhey, Archibald Thomas, George W. Parke, Peter Rambo, John Wallace, James Stewart, Israel Hamill, Levi McCormick, Silas Wilson, James Ramsey, and Enos Hughes.

After the destruction of the capitol at Washington, it was feared that the British would attack Philadelphia, and Governor Snyder, on August 27, 1814, directed the militia of Chester and several other counties to be in readiness to march at a moment's notice. On September 13th General Bloomfield ordered the Chester county militia to march to Camp Marcus Hook, where they remained until some time in December. All fear of invasion having then passed away, they broke camp and returned home. The following general officers were from Chester

county: Major-generals—Cromwell Pearce, James Steel; brigadier-generals—William Harris, John W. Cunningham; brigade inspectors—James Steel, James Park.

In the State archives the muster rolls of following Chester county companies are given:

SECOND PENNSYLVANIA LIGHT INFANTRY.

This volunteer regiment, under command of Colonel Louis Bache, served at Camp Marcus Hook from September to December, 1814. Two companies were from Chester county.

CAPT. TAYLOR'S COMPANY (American Greys).

Titus Taylor, captain.
 W. H. Taylor, sergeant.
 Ziba Darlington, sergeant.
 John Painter, sergeant.
 John Hall, sergeant.
 John Logan, corporal.
 Russel Vibber, corporal.
 Eber Worthington, corporal.
 Henry Myers, corporal.
 Jacob Burkens, musician.
 George Davis (colored), musician.

PRIVATES.

Bailey, Hiram.	Frederick, William.
Brinton, Joseph H.	Gamble, Robert.
Brinton, Ethan.	Greer, James.
Brinton, William.	Gardiner, Archibald.
Brinton, James.	Hall, Lewis.
Brinton, Thomas H.	Iddings, Joseph.
Brinton, Joseph.	Kechnle, Jacob.
Brinton, John.	Lindsay, John.
Black, Robert.	Marshall, Stephen.
Cox, William.	Matlack, Jonathan.
Darlington, Amos.	Matlack, Nathan.
Dailey, William.	Morrow, Hiram.
DeWolf, Thomas.	Myers, Henry.
Ehrenzeller, Jacob.	Nelson, Joseph.
Evenson, Eli.	Nichols, Isaac.

Pierce, Myers.	Shields, William.
Parry, Caleb.	Townsend, William.
Pearson, Harper.	Townsend, G. S.
Pearson, George.	Taylor, Vernon.
Rice, Thomas.	Yearsly, Nathan.
Sweeney, Thomas.	

CAPTAIN WERSLER'S COMPANY.

John G. Wersler, captain.
 James Watson, lieutenant.
 Richard Kelley, sergeant.
 John Griffith, sergeant.
 Robert McWilliams, sergeant.
 William Kelley, sergeant.
 Henry Laur, corporal.
 George Dunlap, musician.
 Samuel Williams, musician.

PRIVATES.

Brewer, John.	McMinn, Alben.
Bispham, Benj.	Markley, Nathaniel.
Burns, Eleazer.	Peck, Charles.
Bane, Samuel.	Parker, Henry.
Bowen, William.	Potter, Joseph.
Clarkson, Samuel.	Pearce, Edward.
Caldwell, Thomas.	Quarll, John.
Dhile, Joseph.	Reese, John.
Davis, Nicholas S.	Rinker, Jacob.
Davis, Jonathan.	Riekman, John.
Ford, Caleb.	Ryder, John.
Fritz, Christian.	Richardson, Wm.
Griffith, Elijah.	Rowland, John.
Heck, Jacob.	Richardson, Ezek.
Hipple, John.	Smiley, Stephen.
Hall, Jarvis.	Stout, Charles.
Ivester, Jesse.	Watson, Elijah.
Kelley, James.	Watson, John.
King, George.	Watson, Joseph.
McCoy, Dennis.	Williams, Martin.
McGraw, Lewis.	Whisler, John.

SIXTY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

This regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. John Pearson, served at Camp Marcus

Hook. Five companies came from Chester county and were commanded respectively by Captains Wethersby, Lackey, Hartman, Harris and Campbell.

CAPTAIN HARTMAN'S COMPANY (2d company).

George Hartman, captain.
 Jacob Moyer, lieutenant.
 John Emery, lieutenant.
 John Deery, lieutenant.
 Julius Anderson, ensign.
 Peter Rentgen, sergeant.
 Thomas Harris, sergeant.
 Simpson Davis, sergeant.
 Thomas Neal, sergeant.
 John Miller, sergeant.
 James Huston, corporal.
 John Hipple, corporal.
 Lewis Orner, corporal.
 Jacob Roads, corporal.

PRIVATES.

Baughdekirk, H.	Fitzsimmons, C.
Bignal, George.	Griffith, Ebenezer.
Bush, John.	Gun, David.
Betz, Philip.	Griffith, Samuel.
Beaver, William.	Gregory, John.
Beekeley, John.	Guest, William.
Clower, Daniel.	Howell, Thomas.
Campbell, George C.	Heck, Jacob.
Custer, William.	Hoffman, George.
Creps, John.	Hipple, Peter.
Creps, Thomas.	Hipple, Caspar.
Christman, Henry.	Hammer, Jacob.
Davidheiser, Jacob.	Helbert, Jacob.
Deemer, Michael.	Hersh, Samuel.
Deery, George.	Harple, John.
Deeds, Frederick.	Hipple, George.
Defrain, John.	Hipple, Henry.
Evans, Owen.	Houck, Henry.
Essick, George.	Himes, James.
Emery, William.	Irey, Peter.
Everhart, Samuel.	Kepler, Israel.

Keeley, George. Roads, William.
 Keiser, Nicholas. Smith, Henry.
 Kitner, Henry. Smith, Henry. (2)
 Leighton, Thomas. Strough, Samuel.
 Lineingar, Jacob. Snyder, Peter.
 Lear, Jacob. Snyder, Peter. (2)
 Link, Daniel. Scott, John.
 Lacey, William. Sheeleigh, Val.
 Leighton, Samuel. Snyder, Thomas.
 Lloyd, Samuel. Snyder, Henry.
 Liggett, Samuel. Slichter, Abraham.
 Moses, John. Sheeder, Fred.
 March, Nicholas. Starrett, William.
 Miller, George. Stauffer, Jacob.
 Moses, Henry. Snyder, George.
 Martin, Samuel. Townsend, Caleb.
 Meeser, John. Thomas, Jesse.
 Miller, Isaac. Turner, Henry.
 Morrow, David. Watson, Gabriel.
 Mock, Jacob. Wynn, John.
 March, Henry. Wynn, Jonathan.
 Matson, James. Williams, William.
 Powell, Ezekiel. Walter, John.
 Prizer, George. Walter, Leonard.
 Roberts, Lewis. Walkinghood, David
 Root, Jacob. Watkin, Jesse.
 Root, Joseph. Widener, Samuel.
 Roberts, Benjamin. Wiant, John.
 Root, David. Yeager, Peter.

CAPTAIN CAMPRELL'S COMPANY (3d company).

Jacob Campbell, captain.
 John Buzzard, sergeant.
 Samuel Davis, sergeant.
 Sannon Davis, sergeant.
 John Staler, sergeant.
 John Hager, sergeant.
 Jacob Kurtz, corporal.
 James Williams, corporal.
 Jacob Hawk, corporal.
 John Christopher, corporal.

PRIVATES.

Anderson, Isaac. John, Oliver.
 Adams, Davis. Jones, John.
 Atkins, James. Jaquette, Nathaniel.
 Baits, Jonathan. Knowles, Samuel.
 Buckwalter, Jacob. Keiter, George.
 Bankus, Adam. Kelly, John.
 Crozier, Morris. King, George.
 Courtney, James. Lupold, Joseph.
 Clemmons, Joseph. Lawre, Joseph.
 Carr, William. Miller, John.
 Chaffin, Philip. Morgan, Lewis.
 Clair, Phillip. McCowan, Samuel.
 Clair, John. McCarraha, Alex.
 Davis, (G.) John. McEntire, Daniel.
 Davis, John. Matthias, James.
 Davis, Isaac M. March, Jesse.
 Evans, Daniel. Murry, Daniel.
 Ewing, John. Murphy, Edward.
 Fox, Joseph. Neily, John.
 Griffith, John. O'Neil, Francis.
 Golder, John. Phillips, Abraham.
 Grub, Emanuel. Parker, Ralph.
 Goodin, William. Pennypacker, Saml.
 Grub, John. Price, George.
 Himes, Charles. Price, Patrick.
 Hampton, David. Reynolds, Henry.
 Hartman, Peter. Remley, Jacob.
 Harly, John. Rembey, Valentine.
 Huston, James. Rembey, Christian.
 Hampton, Thomas. Rossiter, Thomas.
 Harner, Adam. Shriver, John.
 Hawk, Benjamin. Sowersworth, Isaac.
 Hawk, John. Smith, John E.
 Heck, Peter. Salyards, Armstrong.
 Huzzard, Anthony. Snyder, George.
 Harvey, Job. Shingle, Jacob.
 Hoffacker, Philip. Steward, William.
 Henniger, Joseph. Stahl, Daniel.
 Jenkins, Enoch. Thomas, David.
 Jones, Isaiab. Turner, Samuel.
 Jones, John. Vanderslice, Ed. R.

Weaver, Christian. Walter, James.
Wertz, John. Walker, George.
Williams, Daniel. Young, John.
Wiles, John. Youngblood, John.
Williams, Charles.

CAPT. WEATHERBY'S COMPANY (4th company).

Benjamin Weatherby, captain.
James McGnigan, sergeant.
John Taylor, sergeant.
John Peters, sergeant.
Thomas Ash, sergeant.
Patrick McGuigan, sergeant.
Samuel Roberts, corporal.
Barney McGuigan, corporal.
Benjamin Yarnall, corporal.

PRIVATES.

Allison, Benjamin. Dick, Valentine.
Alcott, John. Daugherty, Arch.
Bittle, Samuel. Dutton, Jeremiah.
Brown, Thomas. Esworth, Joseph.
Burit, John. Fields, Felix.
Barlow, Curtis. Griffith, John.
Bail, Aaron. Gorby, John.
Burns, Giliad. Graff, William.
Bernard, Levan. Green, Jesse.
Burnet, Samuel. Griffith, Joseph.
Black, Andrew. Gibson, Jonathan.
Bean, Henry. Green, Abel.
Bromell, Daniel. Hine, George.
Barlow, John. Hodge, James.
Baker, Richard. Huff, James.
Baker, Nehemiah. Hoops, John.
Clayton, Richard. Hopkins, Matthew.
Cornog, David. Hampton, Woodw'd.
Close, Frederick. Harper, Peter.
Collins, Henry. Hunter, Andrew.
Craig, John H. Hook, John.
Davis, John. Harbinson, Francis.
Davis, William. Hannum, John S.
Davis, John S. Henthorne, John.

Jay, David. Russell, Samuel.
Jester, Vincent. Steel, Robert.
Jones, Thomas. Smith, Peter.
Kelly, John. Smith, John.
King, John. Smith, William.
Lawrence, Aaron. Smith, Charles.
Likens, Daniel. Smith, Aaron.
Mitchel, James. Smedley, Abel.
Murphy, Joseph. Stewart, Jacob.
McCrackin, Wm. Sill, Anthony N.
McCoy, James. Scott, Joel.
McGarraty, Charles. Stimel, Frederick.
McBride, George. Thomas, Marshall.
McGlaughlin, Wm. Tompkins, Isaac.
McKinster, Jesse. Torton, David.
McGlaughlin, W., sr. Torbet, Alex.
Mase, William. Taylor, James.
Mercer, Thomas. Varley, John.
Marrow, Nicholas. Valentine, Robert.
Miles, Reuben. Wright, Cornelius.
Ottenhamer, Wm. Weaver, Baldwin.
Price, John R. Wheeling, John.
Parks, Alex. Weare, James.
Pyle, John. Weare, James, jr.
Rauzel, William. Weare, William.
Rattew, Eli. Warnick, Richard.
Russel, George. Young, Jacob.
Rizer, Jacob.

CAPTAIN LACKEY'S COMPANY (5th company).

James Lackey, captain.

PRIVATES.

Archer, John. Clare, Benjamin.
Bankus, George. Chaffin, Thomas.
Bowers, William. Conway, Joseph.
Burke, John. Cummins, James.
Bucknell, William. Carter, Aaron.
Bryan, Martin. Cross, John.
Bane, John. Cochran, Thomas.
Brothers, James. Crozier, Jonathan.
Brook, Nathaniel. Carr, Henry.
Channel, Powell. Cozens, Samuel.

Dempsey, William. Lawrence, Joseph H.
 Davis, Mordecai. Love, Hugh.
 Davis, Emmor. Lewellyn, Thomas.
 Davis, George L. McKinzy, Kenneth.
 Day, James. McCray, William.
 Degraut, James. McDonald, John.
 Egee, David. McKeown, Thomas.
 Eaches, Isaac. May, Edward.
 Essex, Jacob. Murry, Jeremiah.
 Everson, Thomas. Morgan, Davis.
 Epright, Samuel. Martin, William.
 Frame, John. Nickles, John.
 Forwood, Jacob. Pennell, Samuel.
 Farrow, John. Patterson, John.
 Farrow, Joseph. Pierce, Timothy.
 Farrow, George. Peck, Abraham.
 Ford, Richard. Pearson, Henry.
 Funterwise, John. Peterson, Peter.
 Goodwin, Jacob. Potter, Atlee.
 Griffith, Charles. Robeson, Edward W.
 Griffith, Evan. Roberts, George.
 Griffith, Samuel. Rider, David.
 Gallino, John. Rogers, Joseph.
 Garuan, Henry. Rowland, Charles.
 Gilmore, John. Shearer, John.
 Hodge, William. Snider, Casper.
 Hersh, George. Smith, John.
 Hunter, Joseph. Salyards, Edward.
 Hoskins, William. Sharp, William.
 Hunter, Thompson. Sinquet, Samuel.
 Howell, Jacob. Sinquet, Daniel.
 Himes, Francis. Sharpless, Jesse.
 Hutcheson, Thomas. Sill, Oswald.
 Heck, John. Shimer, Barthol'w.
 Hannels, George. Sullivan, Samuel.
 Haycock, John. Stanley, Jacob.
 Jackson, Ezekiah. Sill, William.
 Keiter, Jacob. Scott, Matthew.
 Kelly, Thomas. Torton, Benjamin.
 Kitts, John. Thomas, Davis.
 King, John. Thompson, Benj.
 Kimsey, David. Thompson, William.

Trimble, Thomas. Williamson, David.
 Taylor, Reuben. Waldravin, Levi.
 Wells, Edward. White, Isaac.
 Wells, George. Wizer, John.
 Williams, David. Work, Benjamin.
 Wilson, Lawrence. Waldner, Lazarns.
 Walker, John. Youm, William.
 White, William. Young, Peter.

CAPTAIN HARRIS'S COMPANY.

John Harris, captain.
 David Rees, lieutenant.

PRIVATES.

Bryant, Martin. McKenzie, Kenneth.
 Carter, Aaron. Nicholas, John.
 Davis, John L. Patterson, John.
 Essick, Jacob. Robeson, Edward.
 Faux, William. Roland, Charles.
 Griffith, Evan. Schofield, William.
 Huszard, Anthony. Sinket, Samuel.
 Hoskins, William. Tompkins, Isaac.
 Hampton, Marshall. Torbet, Alexander.
 Himes, Francis. Thomas, John.
 Harris, John, jr. Young, Peter, jr.
 Lunsford, Thomps'n.

FIFTH BATTALION PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

This battalion was commanded by Major William McFarland; was a part of the First brigade, and served at York, this State, and near Baltimore, Maryland. In it were the companies of Captains Wilson, Stuart and Steele.

CAPTAIN WILSON'S COMPANY.

Robert Wilson, captain.
 David Williamson, lieutenant.
 Joseph Miller, ensign.
 Jesse Lockhart, sergeant.
 James Simpson, sergeant.
 George Enriken, sergeant.
 James Moore, sergeant.

John Oglesby, corporal.
 John Baum, corporal.
 Andrew Redheifer, corporal.
 John Carr, corporal.

PRIVATES.

Allen, Isaac. Irwin, Jonathan.
 Allison, William. Irvin, John.
 Allison, Thomas. Johnson, Barnard.
 Atchless, Charles. Keeley, Matthias.
 Batter, John. Krider, Daniel.
 Beagle, Henry. Lockhart, William.
 Balentine, Hamilton. Lewis, James.
 Bellows, Thomas. Lamey, Edward.
 Benner, David. McDermont, Peter.
 Bathurst, John. McKinley, Samuel.
 Bellows, Hiram. McKinley, Thomas.
 Brown, Benjamin. McGinn, Peter.
 Bumbaugh, James. Miller, Joseph.
 Buller, Cyrus. Mowry, Joseph.
 Carson, William. Milligan, James.
 Criley, Daniel. Miller, John.
 Clevestine, Henry. Miller, William.
 Coffrode, Jacob. Miller, Daniel.
 Christy, Samuel. Milligan, John.
 Cogle, Arnold. Manely, Hugh.
 Criley, Peter. Owen, Morris.
 Colwell, Andrew. Packingham, Saml.
 Darling, Samuel. Phillips, Josiah.
 Donelson, Griffith. Pierce, Richard.
 Essick, Bolser. Parker, William.
 Fleck, David. Powell, Daniel.
 Graham, James, jr. Riely, William.
 Guy, John. Reid, Joseph.
 Guy, George. Richards, Samuel.
 Griffith, Amos. Sims, Joseph.
 Grubb, Abraham. Stepleton, Samuel.
 Gibben, James. Stanford, James B.
 Griffey, David. Smith, Henry.
 Hause, Daniel. Sims, William.
 Hendrickson, Jacob. Sherer, William.
 Harley, Benjamin. Snyder, John.

Talbot, Caleb. White, John.
 Uble, Frederick. Worts, Peter.
 Widener, Jacob. Wever, John.
 Waddle, Henry. Widener, Peter.
 Wilson, William. Whitaker, Peter.
 Williams, William.

CAPTAIN STUART'S COMPANY.

William Stuart, captain.
 James W. Potts, lieutenant.
 John D. Perry, lieutenant.
 Israel Bailey, ensign.
 John Rodgers, sergeant.
 Jacob G. Morton, sergeant.
 James Morton, sergeant.
 David Powel, sergeant.

PRIVATES.

Bradley, Richard. Powell, Abel.
 Benner, Jacob H. Powell, Aaron.
 Brackenridge, Saml. Powell, John.
 Cooper, David. Robinson, Thomas.
 Chalfant, William. Reed, William.
 Dunn, James. Sweeney, James.
 Davis, George. Scatlin, James.
 Hamil, John C. Strand, Peter.
 Harlan, Lewis. Stone, William.
 Murphy, John. Tinney, Neal.
 McKee, William. Thomas, Charles M.
 Miller, Samuel. Windle, Moses.
 Melaney, William. Watts, Joseph.
 Powell, John G.

CAPTAIN STEELE'S COMPANY.

William Steele, captain.
 David Wiley, lieutenant.
 Samuel Lefever, ensign.
 Robert Rambo, sergeant.
 Robert Gibson, sergeant.
 Jesse Jones, sergeant.
 John Maxwell, sergeant.
 John R. Gibson, corporal.
 Isaac Russell, corporal.

John Ford, corporal.
Samuel Patterson, corporal.

PRIVATES.

Armstrong, John W.	Irwin, Benjamin.
Bear, Henry.	Irwin, William.
Boyd, James.	Kennedy, John.
Brown, John.	Lawrence, Henry.
Brown, Joseph.	Leming, Thomas.
Bunting, James.	Lewis, Absalom.
Brukalwice, A.	Lewis, Collin.
Carswell, James.	Lowry, James.
Chamberlain, Obed.	Mack, James.
Cloud, George.	Money, Charles.
Cloud, Jacob.	Mullin, Charles.
Cochran, John.	Murdock, John.
Cooper, John.	McClellan, John.
Correy, William K.	McCracken, James.
Cummins, Jesse.	McGinnis, Joseph.
Curtz, Jacob W.	Nolen, Robert.
Dance, Isaac.	Porter, John.
Darling, John.	Powel, Thomas.
Davis, John.	Quigley, Thomas.
Dean, Matthias.	Russell, James.
Drenning, John.	Sentman, Lawrence.
Dugan, Philip.	Shute, James.
Dunlap, Enoch.	Simcox, William.
Fitzgerald, John.	Smith, Joseph.
Flemming, William.	Smith, William.
Gibson, John R.	Sorence, John.
Gibson, William.	Steward, James B.
Gilmore, John.	Stinson, William.
Harris, Reuben.	Stone, Garrett.
Henderson, Arch.	McWilliams, James.
Hinton, Moses.	Wilson, Robert.
Hollis, George.	Wood, William.
Hollowell, John.	Wright, William.
Irwin, Alex.	

EIGHTEENTH SECTION RIFLES.

This section was commanded by Col. Thomas Humphrey, served at Camp Snyder, and included Captain Wigton's company.

CAPTAIN WIGTON'S COMPANY.

Theodore Wigton, captain.
David Trueman, sergeant.
William Clingan, sergeant.
Thomas Hollis, sergeant.
David Stott, sergeant.
John Piersol, corporal.
John Rankin, corporal.
Ezekiel Mann, corporal.
Joshua Humphrey, corporal.
Robert Hope, musician.

PRIVATES.

Bryan, John.	Mann, Samuel.
Cochran, David.	Mann, Eli.
Cochran, Robert.	Moore, David.
Cunningham, Robt.	Moore, Eli.
Cowan, Jacob.	McGinnis, Wm.
Davis, Thomas.	McKinn, David.
Davis, Nathaniel.	McWilliams, Robt.
Date, George.	Oglesby, Jonah.
Eifort, Charles.	Parker, John.
Fleming, Joseph.	Parke, William.
Fleming, John S.	Parker, David.
Grier, John E.	Richmond, Joseph.
Gibson, Samuel C.	Smith, Joseph.
Gibson, Andrew.	Scott, Thomas.
Glasgow, Samuel.	Stott, Jesse.
Haslett, James.	Thompson, Jacob.
Harry, Benajah.	Wilson, John.
Hope, Heslip.	Wilson, Boyd.
Hoover, John.	Witherow, William.
Hanley, James.	Welch, William.
Hayburn, William.	Whitelock, James.
Jones, Richard.	Wallace, Arthur.
Little, Patrick.	Way, Jacob.
Lesley, John.	

Two other companies served from Chester county — Captain Beerbrower's at Marcus Hook, and Captain Holmes' volunteer company at York and Baltimore.

CAPTAIN BEERBROWER'S COMPANY.

John Beerbrower, captain.
Peter Smith, lieutenant.

PRIVATES.

Angrehen, James.	Miller, Samuel.
Baker, Conrad.	Miller, Philip.
Baity, Miles.	Miller, Abraham.
Brook, Nathan.	McKerscher, John.
Boyer, Jesse.	Possy, John.
Clemmens, Alex.	Poly, Adam.
Defrain, Jacob.	Rossiter, Abijah.
Defrain, Peter.	Rossiter, Malen.
Donahower, Jacob.	Royer, David.
Dunbar, Matthew.	Root, Jacob.
Everhart, James.	Saylor, John.
Evans, Joseph.	Shofner, John.
Hause, Michael.	Smith, Jacob.
Hoover, Jacob.	Shut, Henry.
Himes, Jesse.	Stoneback, Jacob.
Kulp, Jacob.	Stophelbine, Henry.
King, Peter.	Scott, Thomas.
King, Jacob.	Shingle, John.
King, Michael.	Thomas, Mordecai.
Lynch, Samuel.	Williams, Abel.
Longaker, Henry.	Walker, Samuel.
Lundy, James.	Walker, John.
Loid, George.	White, John.
Miller, Samuel.	Young, Daniel.
Miller, Jacob.	Zeaber, Isaac.

CAPTAIN HOLMES' COMPANY.

John Holmes, captain.
John Downing, lieutenant.
James Andrews, lieutenant.
James Wilson, ensign.
Arthur Andrews, jr., sergeant.
Joseph Ramsey, sergeant.
John Robb, sergeant.
Robert Mashbank, sergeant.
James Ross, corporal.
William Robeson, corporal

Francis Wallace, corporal.
Robert Simpson, corporal.

PRIVATES.

Andrews, James.	Muse, Thomas.
Ankrim, Archibald.	McNeal, William.
Alison, Oliver.	Moore, John.
Abbitt, Dennis.	McGee, Patrick.
Alexander, Thomas.	McLeny, William.
Boon, John.	Murdaugh, Robert.
Brogan, Benjamin.	Nilson, John.
Byers, Henry.	Poisel, Henry.
Best, John.	Pinkerton, Joseph.
Caruth, Henry.	Pinkerton, William.
Cooper, John.	Phillips, John.
Carlisle, John.	Quigg, James M.
Cowen, David.	Robinson, John.
Crosby, Nathaniel.	Riece, Jacob.
Chinece, John.	Ross, William.
Corry, John.	Ross, Isaac.
Dickey, Joseph.	Rogers, William.
Davis, James.	Russell, John.
David, William.	Rogers, Ebenezer.
Ewing, Alex.	Robison, Robert.
Fleshhalher, Martin.	Simpson, William.
Fox, William.	Smith, Stewart.
Farren, James.	Slack, John.
Ford, Charles.	Steel, Samuel.
Guy, Samuel.	Slegar, Nicholas.
Laughlen, John.	Turner, Joseph.
Lefeber, Samuel.	Watt, David.
Lemmon, William.	Wilson, William.
Lemon, Hector.	Worthington, John.

Among the Chester county men who served during the war of 1812, in addition to those above named, were: Major Isaac D. Barnard, David Williams, Andrew Armstrong, Christopher Shaner, John Parel, Thomas Maintland, William Wilson, James W. Brown, Enoch Jenkin, James Parke (brigade-major), John Leslic, Joseph Dunwoody, George Brannan, Amos Griffith,

and Samuel Lindsay; while John Hamilton and William Totten served in the navy.

La Fayette's Visit.—In 1824 the Marquis de La Fayette was invited by President Monroe to visit this country, whose independence his sword had helped to win, and the American frigate *Brandywine*, so named in honor of the Chester county battlefield where he was wounded, was sent to bear him across the Atlantic ocean. His journey through the then twenty-four States of the Union was a continual ovation; and the man who refused the crown of France received more than kingly honor in the "Great Republic" of the new world. He was invited by the citizens of Chester county (August 28, 1824) to visit the Brandywine battlefield where he was wounded, and accepted the invitation. On July 26, 1825, he visited the battlefield, pointed out every position of the contending armies, and was escorted by troops of cavalry to West Chester, where he was received by fifteen companies of infantry. Nearly ten thousand people were assembled to greet the nation's guest. Early the next day General La Fayette left for Lancaster, and "from his entrance into Chester county to his departure therefrom his reception and progress were one continued scene of welcome, triumph, and joy."

Schuylkill Canal.—The construction of the Philadelphia and Lancaster pike gave the people along the Brandywine river an idea that canal-and-lock navigation from tide water, by the Brandywine, to the above named turnpike, would give an easier and cheaper route for sending their products to market than any that then existed. A company was incorporated in 1793 to construct this canal, but it never commenced work, even if it ever made any surveys.

The Schuylkill Navigation Company was incorporated in 1815, and their canal was opened in 1825, amid great rejoicings in the county that flat-boat navigation on the river and tiresome teaming on bad roads were gone. Three years later the company constructed the Chester county canal, from the Black Rock dam to Phoenixville, and in 1847 the steamboat *General Taylor* made daily trips on the Schuylkill canal from Phoenixville to Morristown, but the railways, whose trains had commenced to run in 1832, soon took its passenger travel, leaving boats and canals to go down together.

Early Railroads.—The desire of the State to connect the western and eastern parts of the Pennsylvania canal led to the survey and construction of the first railroad in Lancaster and Chester counties. The Columbia railroad, now a part of the Pennsylvania, was put under contract from Columbia to Philadelphia in 1830, and the first train of cars ran through on February 28, 1834. The citizens of West Chester, in 1830, became interested in having their borough connected with the Columbia road, and took such measures as resulted in the building of the West Chester railroad, which was incorporated March 28, 1831. It was formally opened September 13, 1832, although the first car ran through from West Chester to the "Intersection" on the 5th of August.

The Philadelphia & Reading railroad was agitated about the same time as the Pennsylvania, and was constructed through Schuylkill township between 1833 and 1837. A tunnel one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two feet long, nineteen feet wide and seventeen feet in height, was cut through solid rock, and the road was opened to the

public on January 10, 1842. The Perkiomen branch was built some time afterward.

Mexican War.—No company or organization was recruited in Chester county for the Mexican war, but quite a number of her sons enlisted in companies recruited in other parts of the State, and served in the armies of Scott and Taylor. Among these men were: Corporal Levi P. Knerr, of the 1st United States Voltiguers, who was in nearly all the battles from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico; William S. Mendenhall, who was captain of Co. D, 97th Pennsylvania infantry, during the late war; Thomas King, John Yokum, Capt. Columbus Penn Evans, 11th United States infantry; Robert Taylor, of West Chester; and Irvin Parke, 6th Louisiana infantry.

After the close of the Mexican war, Chester county improved gradually until the late war, and was only agitated during that period by the discussion of slavery.

Underground Railroad.—Dr. Robert Smedley says that but little antagonism to slavery was manifested in Chester county until 1804, when some kidnapping occurred at Columbia, this State. Some years after this several routes, with numerous stations, were established from York through Chester county, by which runaway slaves could make their way toward Canada. When these routes were arranged, the owners of escaping slaves found that they could trace their blacks only to York, and said in astonishment, "There must be an underground railroad somewhere." This gave rise to the term "by which this secret passage from bondage to freedom was known ever afterwards." Among those who were active in operating this road were James Fulton, Gideon Peirce, Thomas Bonsall, Thomas and John Vickers, and Esther

Lewis. No fugitive slave was ever captured while passing over the underground railroad, which was in active operation from about 1830 to 1861, when the late war commenced, and slavery, by the arbitrament of the sword, passed away as an American institution.

The Civil War.—In this great and momentous struggle, from the fall of Fort Sumter to the surrender of Lee's veteran legions at Appomattox court house, thousands of Chester county soldiers fought nobly in the Union cause, but hundreds of them fell in defense of their country's liberties. These fallen heroes are fitly described in the poet's lines, when he says:

"By fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;
There Honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay;
And Freedom shall a while repair
To dwell, a weeping hermit, there."

We give the following roster of the companies raised in Chester county, and also the names of many soldiers who were residents of the county, but enlisted in companies raised elsewhere:

SECOND PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

This three months' volunteer regiment, in which Company G was from West Chester, was organized April 21, 1861, with James Givin, who had been commissioned captain of Company G, as major of the regiment. It was stationed at York and Chambersburg, this State, and at Funks-town, Maryland, until July 2, when it crossed the Potomac and served under General Patterson in his advance to Martinsburg, and thence to Bunker Hill, where it was mustered out of the service July 26, 1861.

ROLL OF COMPANY G.

Benjamin H. Sweeney, captain.
 Christian Wyck, first lieutenant.
 John H. Babb, second lieutenant.
 Charles H. Arison, first sergeant.
 Charles T. Sweeney, second sergeant.
 Charles Kelley, third sergeant.
 George Marshall, fourth sergeant.
 John J. Hoopes, first corporal.
 Franklin Eachus, second corporal.
 John Schlegel, third corporal.
 Joseph Sweeney, fourth corporal.
 Austin Fithean, musician.
 George Brown, musician.

PRIVATES.

Burns, George.	Hanlon, James.
Bennett, Jesse J.	Hoopes, Franklin.
Birdsell, Edwin.	Harp, Wm. E.
Baker, Harry.	Hendrickson, Jos.
Bucher, Jacob.	Hibbard, Walter.
Cosgriff, Thomas.	Hillingsworth, Wait.
Commite, Joseph.	James, William W.
Clark, Townsend.	Kirk, William.
Carter, Patrick.	Lucas, Joseph M.
Carr, William.	Marshall, John G.
Coughlin, James.	Marshall, Abraham.
Cummins, Dominick.	McWilliams, James.
Crawford, William.	Mulligan, James.
Davidson, Edward D.	McCartney, Abner.
Dolly, Thomas.	McWilliams, Ed.
Dawney, Nathan.	Miles, William.
Dritton, Smith.	Mariarity, William.
Entriken, Henry.	McCartney, Patrick.
Ferrill, Daniel.	Preston, Thomas.
Fisk, Russel P.	Rodeback, John.
Flynn, John.	Smith, Mahlon.
Graul, Jacob.	Snyder, William B.
Gillespie, John.	Smith, William F.
Holmes, Samuel.	Smith, George, F.
Hennessey, Wm. H.	Serverd, Samuel.
Harry, Amos.	Steel, Joseph.

Sullivan, John.	Warmouth, John.
Springer, John.	Whiting, Charles.
Steddem, Joseph.	Watts, James.
Taylor, Milton.	West, James.
Taylor, Joseph H.	Walton, Joseph H.
Williams, Robert.	Watters, William.
Windle, Joseph M.	Yough, Jacob.
Wickersham, Casp'r.	Young, Alfred.

- NINTH INFANTRY.

Companies A, E and F, of the 9th Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, were recruited at West Chester. The regiment was organized April 22, 1861, served mostly between Martinsburg, West Virginia, and Winchester, Virginia, and was mustered out July 24th.

ROLL OF COMPANY A.

Henry R. Guss, captain.
 Francis M. Guss, first lieutenant.
 Richard D. Townsend, second lieutenant.
 Lewis Y. Evans, first sergeant.
 John C. McKay, second sergeant.
 James Powell, third sergeant.
 Thomas J. Townsend, fourth sergeant.
 Ephraim E. Black, first corporal.
 Thomas E. Webber, second corporal.
 Thomas McKay, third corporal.
 Abel Griffith, fourth corporal.
 James St. John, musician.
 William S. St. John, musician.

PRIVATES.

Abel, Wm. S.	Dailey, Bayard.
Baldwin, Johnson C.	Davis, Rees.
Birney, David.	Dutton, Alfred L.
Bickings, Albanus.	Dutton, Reese R.
Caruthers, Henry W.	Donley, James P.
Dock, William H.	Davis, John E.
Daubman, Jacob.	Fithian, R. Powell.
Donley, John.	Ferrell, Wm. C.
Davis, George.	Finch, Isaac.

Ferrell, Morgan.	McKay, William.	Brubaker, John.	McCue, John.
Frame, Franklin.	Marris, John.	McBride, Robert.	Meredith, Lewis.
Floyd, William.	Morgan, Elwood.	Chandler, David A.	McDowell, Clarkson.
Fawkes, Isaac.	Massey, Jefferson.	Connell, Patrick.	McCorkle, John D.
Gardner, Wm.	Middleton, Elisha W.	Chandler, James L.	Miles, George.
George, William.	Martin, Wm. H.	Dunn, Martin H.	Moore, James.
Gill, Taylor.	McDermott, Bern.	Fimple, William.	Otley, William.
Hickman, F. Sharp.	Meteer, William.	Ferguson, Robert.	O'Brien, William.
Hawkins, George.	McNameel, John.	Futhey, Samuel D.	Phipps, Aaron J.
Hutchinson, David.	Pearce, William H.	Friel, James.	Rockey, Benj. R.
Hall, Robert J.	Perry, Aaron B.	Ferry, William.	Kiley, James.
Hamill, Robert A.	Peace, Alfred.	Gould, P. Atwood.	Strickland, Wm. B.
Hopkins, Matt. M.	Peace, Samuel S.	Gammel, James.	Springer, Charles D.
Jenkins, Mahlon P.	Pearson, William.	Glending, William.	Smith, Samuel D.
Johnson, T. Rhoads.	Richardson, Taylor.	Hoopes, Jacob.	Smith, George L.
Jenkins, George.	Rudolph, Jervis J.	Hale, Hugh.	Smith, William.
Keech, Wm. K.	Rogers, John.	Hadley, James.	Smedley, Abiah T.
Kennedy, John.	Strickland, O. E.	Haines, Joseph.	Smedley, Isaac.
Keech, James G.	Stone, Charles.	Huntsman, John E.	Taggart, Jesse.
Linton, James.	Stackhouse, Benj.	Kirk, Levi.	Taylor, Charles E.
Lovell, William.	Stott, Sylvester.	Kennedy, William.	Valentine, Henry C.
Lupold, John.	Taylor, Isaac B.	Kirk, Chandler.	Vernon, Isaac A.
Lewis, Phineas.	Wright, Andrew K.	Lapp, Isaac.	Vandever, Elwood.

ROLL OF COMPANY E.

James F. Andress, captain.
 DeWitt C. Lewis, first lieutenant.
 W. Montgomery Hickson, second lieut.
 William McConnell, first sergeant.
 Davis E. Townsend, second sergeant.
 Samuel Burns, jr., third sergeant.
 Thomas L. Lewis, fourth sergeant.
 Samuel J. Thompson, first corporal.
 Cyrus D. Hoopes, second corporal.
 Hampton S. Thomas, third corporal.
 William W. Stott, fourth corporal.
 Casper Fahnestock, musician.
 John W. Way, musician.

PRIVATES.

Burns, William H.	Baker, William.
Buckley, Edmund.	Boyles, John M.
Baker, Henry C.	Bennett, Edward C.

McCue, John.	McCue, John.
Meredith, Lewis.	Meredith, Lewis.
McDowell, Clarkson.	McDowell, Clarkson.
McCorkle, John D.	McCorkle, John D.
Miles, George.	Miles, George.
Moore, James.	Moore, James.
Otley, William.	Otley, William.
O'Brien, William.	O'Brien, William.
Phipps, Aaron J.	Phipps, Aaron J.
Rockey, Benj. R.	Rockey, Benj. R.
Kiley, James.	Kiley, James.
Strickland, Wm. B.	Strickland, Wm. B.
Springer, Charles D.	Springer, Charles D.
Smith, Samuel D.	Smith, Samuel D.
Smith, George L.	Smith, George L.
Smith, William.	Smith, William.
Smedley, Abiah T.	Smedley, Abiah T.
Smedley, Isaac.	Smedley, Isaac.
Taggart, Jesse.	Taggart, Jesse.
Taylor, Charles E.	Taylor, Charles E.
Valentine, Henry C.	Valentine, Henry C.
Vernon, Isaac A.	Vernon, Isaac A.
Vandever, Elwood.	Vandever, Elwood.
Wilson, George D.	Wilson, George D.
Wilson, Lewis.	Wilson, Lewis.
West, William W.	West, William W.
Walton, James B.	Walton, James B.
Wright, William H.	Wright, William H.

ROLL OF COMPANY F.

Samuel Hufftey, jr., captain.
 David Jones, first lieutenant.
 Joseph T. Burnett, second lieutenant.
 Josiah Burnett, jr., first sergeant.
 Don Juan Wallings, second sergeant.
 Elijah B. Thomas, third sergeant.
 Elwood B. Baldwin, fourth sergeant.
 George D. Townsend, first corporal.
 Joseph F. Townsend, second corporal.
 George F. Bailey, third corporal.
 Benjamin H. Downing, fourth corporal.

Henry G. Yocum, musician.
Arthur B. Yeager, musician.

PRIVATES.

Ahn, Edwin T.	Jeffries, William D.
Ahn, Benjamin F.	Kern, Patrick.
Bailey, Thomas V.	Kickham, Theodore.
Bear, William W.	Lewis, Joel.
Bittler, William L.	Mills, John.
Baldwin, Robert.	Matthews, Geo. P.
Brown, Francis A.	Miles, William C.
Brown, Elliott.	Minster, John H.
Bonfield, George.	McCafferty, Enos.
Bailey, Joshua.	McClure, John.
Black, Robert L.	Miles, Christian.
Clark, Jephtha.	McAfee, William D.
Clark, William H.	O'Neill, Edward.
Carberry, John L.	Potts, David.
Caruthers, David R.	Pinkerton, Lewis J.
Downing, Dennis W.	Pattzgrober, Henry.
Drummond, Ker. H.	Robinson, David.
Darlington, Hilbern.	Riley, Benjamin.
Ford, Lewis J.	Russell, Joseph.
Ford, John.	Rhodwalt, John H.
Ford, John P.	Skeen, Benjamin F.
Frease, Daniel H.	Short, Thomas H.
Guest, Thomas B.	Skeen, Robert, jr.
Greiner, Frederick.	Smith, Cooper.
Harvey, William.	Smith, Columbus.
Hickman, John.	Wesley, George W.
Hickman, Daniel.	Wynn, Coleman.
Henry, Jacob C.	Wilson, Henry C.
Hayes, Job, jr.	Worrall, Lewis.
Howard, Wm. H. H.	Webster, Wm. D.
Irwin, George W.	Willard, Philip, jr.

THIRTIETH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY (First Reserves).

This was the first regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserve corps; was organized June 9, 1861, and left Maryland in 1862 to join the army of the Potomac. It was in the battles of Guines' Mill and Charles City

Cross Roads, did good work at South Mountain, made a daring charge at Fredricksburg, fought bravely at Gettysburg, covered itself with honor at Spottsylvania court house, and was mustered out on June 13, 1864. Of its one thousand and eighty-four men one hundred and thirty-nine were killed and died in the field; two hundred and thirty-three were wounded; two hundred and fifty-eight discharged for disability contracted in the service, and one hundred and forty-eight re-enlisted as veterans. Two of its companies, A and G, were from Chester county; and one, C, was from Chester and Delaware counties.

ROLL OF COMPANY A.

Henry M. McIntyre, captain, promoted to lieutenant-colonel.
John W. Nields, captain, promoted to lieutenant-colonel.
Mott Hooton, captain, breveted major.
Chas. B. Lamborn, first lieutenant, promoted to lieutenant-colonel.
Cheney W. Nields, first lieutenant.
Brinton J. Parke, first lieutenant, breveted captain.
Philip Price, first sergeant, promoted to second lieutenant.
William B. Hammond, sergeant.
Joseph James, sergeant.
Wilmer W. Miller, sergeant.
Thomas J. Maloney, sergeant.
Enmor B. Cope, sergeant, promoted to captain.
James E. Mooney, sergeant.
L. M. Woodward, sergeant.
Benjamin H. Jenkins, sergeant, killed at Bethesda church.
Luther Mendenhall, corporal.
Frank Shellady, corporal.
George Palmer, corporal.

Isaac R. Smith, corporal.
 Joseph Darlington, corporal.
 Wilson M. Mattack, corporal.
 Robert Futhy, corporal, promoted to
 first lieutenant.
 Henry Walters, corporal.
 William H. Darlington, corporal.
 Rolph Marsh, corporal.
 J. Wallace Scott, corporal.
 Albert S. Evans, corporal.
 Charles S. Sheaff, corporal.
 George A. Mercer, corporal.
 John E. Gillespie, corporal.
 John N. Bennett, corporal.
 Hanford H. Rigg, corporal.
 Thomas S. Nields, corporal, killed at
 Second Bull Run.
 J.W. Oswald, corporal, killed at Antietam.
 Thomas C. Spackman, corporal, killed at
 Gettysburg.
 C. P. Cunningham, musician.

PRIVATES.

Blains, Edward.	Davis, Edward.
Brinton, David R. P.	Fulton, John L.
Brinton, Lewis.	Fisher, John.
Bugless, John K.	Ferry, Thomas R.
Bugless, Thomas H.	Gregg, Harman.
Brogan, William C.	Harvey, Perley W.
Bugless, John.	Hickman, Charles H.
Barker, Mat.	Hoopes, Pierce, jr.
Buchanan, J. W.,	Hannum, Davis E.
killed July 3, '63.	Hoopes, James G.
Carpenter, Albert.	Hennessey, W. H.
Chalfant, Myers S.	Harlan, G. W.
Cochran, William C.	Hoopes, P. W.
Caldwell, Charles.	Herrington, J. W.
Creigh, James J.	Harkins, Thomas.
Catron, Eli R., died	Hood, Andrew.
in prison.	Hoopes, Abner.
Deneane, Joseph W.	Ingram, Chas. H.
Darlington, Chand'r.	Irwin, Wilson.

Jefferies, Edward E.	Rupert, Alfred, pro-
Johnson, William C.	moted to adjutant.
Lamborn, Hadley.	Ruhven, H.
Law, John H.	Smith, Henry T.
Large, George W.	Smith, Samuel H.
Mell, William G.	Smith, Levi.
Mercer, Pierson.	Stott, Joseph H.
Madden, Andrew.	Stern, Charles S.
McAllister, Jas. T.	Shellady, Jas. B.
McIntyre, Jos. R.	Suare, William S.
McCann, Thos.	Speakman, Charles.
McLaughlin, J.	Steward, Joseph L.
McLaughlin, Jas.	Scott, Joseph M.
Otley, Albion P.	Turner, William H.
Parker, Dilwyn.	Taylor, George P.
Proudfit, Jos. M.	Tinsley, Edward W.
Prall, Lewis M.	Tinsley, Abraham,
Paul, William R.	died of wounds.
Pratt, Jos. L., died	Way, Joseph.
of wounds.	Walters, William H.
Robinson, Lewis R.	Welsh, Rees.
Russel, Enos M.	Young, D.

ROLL OF COMPANY C.

Samuel A. Dyer, captain, promoted to
 lieutenant-colonel.
 Joseph R. T. Coates, captain, breveted
 major.
 Edward Larkin, first lieutenant, breveted
 captain.
 John H. Taylor, second lieutenant, killed
 at South Mountain.
 John M. Thompson, second lieutenant.
 J. Keen Vaughan, first sergeant, promoted
 to adjutant.
 Bernard W. Gause, first sergeant.
 A. Hamilton, sergeant.
 William O. Ridgway, sergeant.
 C. Bonney, sergeant.
 Robert H. Welsh, sergeant.
 T. McNamee, sergeant.
 J. Ashbridge, corporal.

John Jones, corporal.
 David Lascom, corporal.
 George McAfee, corporal.
 Edward E. Flavill, corporal.
 J. H. Williams, corporal.
 Lane Schofield, corporal.
 John McDonald, corporal.
 Abram R. Van Zant, musician.

PRIVATES.

Alrich, William J.	Hurst, John.
Ardis, Samuel.	Jones, Ralph.
Butler, Edward.	Johnson, John.
Booth, John.	Koeth, Henry.
Brophy, John.	Lusby, J.
Bamford, William.	Lemmon, George.
Clineff, William.	Lammy, William.
Coates, Aquilla, died in 1861.	Lord, Samuel.
Curry, William.	Murry, John H.
Dougherty James.	Mills, R., died of wounds.
Dougherty, Charles.	Mills, Thomas.
Donelson, David.	Martin, Joseph.
Dutton, W.	McFate, Frank.
Devlin, John.	McCoy, William.
Edwards, George.	McCabe, Edward.
Elliott, George.	McGarvey, Thomas.
Elliott, E.	died of wounds.
Eversham, Thos.	McCluskey, Henry.
Fields, George.	Niller, Peter.
Farrend, George.	Paist, William C.
Grady, Michael.	Porter, John, killed in 1862.
Helms, Isaac.	
Hickman, Edward.	Pollock, James, died of wounds.
Howard, William.	Rider, William.
Hinds, Samuel.	Ross, William R.
Hill, Horace.	Roebuck, John.
Huff, John.	Royal, David.
Holsten, Luke.	Ruddock, Robert, killed in 1862.
Hobaugh, Harry, died in 1861.	
Hudson, Robert.	Roach, Matthew.

Riley, James.	Townsend, Charles, killed in 1863.
Rice, Thomas.	Turner, Joseph.
Summers, David.	Van Zant, Thomas.
Stowe, William.	Williams, Samuel.
Snplee, Jesse.	Worsley, George.
Stevenson, David.	Walker, Collins.
Stillwell, William.	Wilkinson, Thomas.
Stewart, James.	Wray, Thomas.
Smith, William.	Waters, Patrick.
Shaw, A.	Wray, Robert.
Schofield, J. T., killed in 1864.	Webb, A. G., killed 1862.
Sanders, James.	Wesler, Solomon, killed in 1864.
Saulsbury, Robert.	Welch, George.
Smith, John.	Wood, William.
Stetsing, Anton.	
Taylor, William H.	

ROLL OF COMPANY G.

John R. Dobson, captain, breveted major.
 J. F. McCord, first lieutenant.
 Joseph Taggart, first lieutenant, breveted
 captain.
 Josiah White, second lieutenant, died in
 1864.
 William E. Chandler, first sergeant.
 Charles Armitage, first sergeant.
 James Phillips, sergeant.
 William H. Powers, sergeant.
 William L. Keeley, sergeant.
 William H. Yerger, sergeant.
 Charles Frey, sergeant.
 Ham. Vanderslice, sergeant.
 Geo. H. Powers, sergeant, died in 1862.
 Bertless Slott, corporal.
 George H. Findley, corporal.
 Franklin Harley, corporal.
 John T. Eaches, corporal.
 William J. Kennedy, corporal.
 David Dettra, corporal.
 Emanuel Ewing, corporal.
 John Harton, corporal.

Wm. Denithorne, corporal, died in 1861.
 James T. Nichols, musician.
 Charles Madden, musician.

PRIVATES.

Baugh, Joseph. Keeley, Edward M.
 Bell, Amos. Livingston, Hugh.
 Bowers, John. Lilley, Samuel C.
 Bannon, Charles. Leslie, George.
 Bennet, Stephen. Longacker, Jerome.
 Buck, George. Millington, William.
 Bradley, William H. March, Jacob M.
 Batt, Henry, killed at Antietam. Munshower, Thos.
 Buck, Bobert. Mills, John.
 Bradley, J. E., killed at Second Bull Run. Miller, William.
 Conklin, Joseph. Miller, Milton N., died in 1862.
 Coffman, Joseph. Miller, Nelson T., killed at Antietam
 Cook, William G. McAdams, Thomas.
 Chantrey, William. McCoy, William M.
 Clegg, William H. McCoy, Washington
 Clay, Isaac. McLaughlin, Coch.
 Dunbar, Maurice. McAfee, William.
 Dorman, Francis. McCoy, Michael.
 Davis, Samuel E. McCracken, Edward
 Dennis, I. Neilor, John P.
 Eisenbrey, Edward. Oberholtzer, Isaac.
 Friday, Washington. Phillips, David M.
 Fritz, Edward. Powers, John M., killed at South
 Force, George W. Mountain.
 Fritz, Levi, died in 1862. Raysor, Frederick.
 Force, Abel S., killed at Gettysburg. Renshaw, George W.
 Hunter, William. Stackhouse, N. E.
 Hunter, James T. Spotten, Robert.
 Haulthausen, Wm. Spare, Gordon A.
 Jones, John P. Spear, Andrew.
 Jeffers, Henry. Sloan, James.
 Kurtz, Isaac W., promoted to sergeant-major. Schwenck, James.
 Smith, Mathias.
 Showalter, Wm. B.

Smith, Joseph, killed at Charles City. Woodland, Benj. Widdicombe, W. P.
 Shaw, Benjamin. Woodland, William.
 Teucate, Fred. A. Watson, Joseph L.
 Vannaman, Joseph. Williams, C. R.
 Vanderslice, Jno. A. Weeks, John M.
 Vanderslice, N. Wahel, J., killed at Bethesda church.
 Vanderslice, Wm. T. Virtue, T., killed at Charles City. Whiteman, Joseph.
 Watters, Morgan. Yeager, John W.

THIRTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY
(Fourth Reserves).

Company K of this regiment was recruited in Chester county. The regiment was gallantly engaged at Charles City Crossroads, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, and Fredericksburg; and served in the Shenandoah and Kanawha valleys, in the latter of which it encountered great hardships, privations, and severe fighting. It was mustered out on June 17, 1864.

ROLL OF COMPANY K.

William Babe, captain.
 Enos L. Christman, captain, promoted to major.
 N. A. Pennypacker, captain.
 Lewis H. Evans, first lieutenant.
 Charles Nice, first sergeant.
 Isaiah Throop, jr., sergeant.
 J. W. Snyder, sergeant, promoted to lieutenant.
 Joseph M. Conner, sergeant.
 N. Davis, sergeant, promoted to lieutenant.
 J. Louderback, sergeant.
 John Little, sergeant, died of wounds.
 Thomas W. Rowland, sergeant, killed at Charles City.
 William D. Mooney, sergeant, died of wounds.

Joseph Stadden, corporal.
 S. Smedley, corporal.
 J. K. Burnite, corporal.
 George W. Rapp, corporal.
 G. Pennypacker, corporal.
 P. Wiley Reagan, corporal.
 John W. Schofield, corporal.
 Charles Huffnagle, corporal.
 H. S. Willauer, corporal.
 B. F. Williams, musician.
 B. F. Houck, musician.

PRIVATES.

Anderson, E. N.	Henry, William H.
Baker, James.	Haddiman, Samuel.
Beaver, Jacob.	Hampton, Saml. H.
Boran, Lycergus.	Hill, Isaac B.
Bixler, Benjamin F.	Hermacy, Wm. H.
Brannan, Wm. H.	Hines, N. F.
Buller, Charles.	Iryin, David.
Bush, Uriah, killed at Cloyd mountain.	Johnson, Emile.
Collier, James.	Johnson, Samuel.
Crager, Homer.	Jester, George W.
Collier, D.	James, Joseph M.
Cachus, W.	Kugler, John.
Cochings, Jas., killed at Cloyd mountain.	Kugler, Joshph.
Dunahower, George.	Kungle, John B.
Davis, John W., died of wounds.	Kelly, James S.
Dailey, Jeremiah, killed at Antietam.	Kirkner, S., killed at Charles City.
Farnwalt, Isaac.	Lockard, William.
Fritz, John.	Lacey, Joseph.
Fredericks, Joshua.	Lewis, Jonathan M.
Fauks, E.	Lindsay, John.
Foreman, Wm., died of wounds.	Lewis, Enos R.
Fratt, David R., died of wounds.	Lock, William.
Guest, Thomas L.	Manning, William.
	Mouday, John C.
	Morgan, Joseph W.
	Morgan, John.
	Mood, Wm., killed at Charles City.

Murray, Charles.	Rossiter, P. K.
Morrison, Isaac.	Snyder, J.
McClure, Patrick.	Speakman, Thomas.
McCabe, Barney.	Springer, I.
McLaughlin, Jos.	Smith, Elijah J., killed at Charles City.
McLaughlin, J. A.	Smith, William F., died in 1861.
McChesney, R. W., died in 1861.	O'Brian, Matthew, died in 1861.
O'Brian, Matthew.	Peck, Abraham.
Peck, Abraham.	Peck, Thomas T.
Peck, Thomas T.	Pennypacker, Jos.
Pennypacker, Jos.	Rhoades, Preston S.
Rhoades, Preston S.	Register, David.
Register, David.	Ritner, George W.
Ritner, George W.	Reese, John.
Reese, John.	Rossiter, Striker C.
Rossiter, Striker C.	Rossiter, B. F.
Rossiter, B. F.	Rossiter, B. F. (2)
Rossiter, B. F. (2)	Ruthren, Henry, died in 1863.
Ruthren, Henry, died in 1863.	Roberts, Benj. H., died in 1862.
Roberts, Benj. H., died in 1862.	

FORTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY
 (Bucktails).

This famous regiment, in which Co. H was from Chester county, was recruited by Col. Thomas L. Kane, brother of Dr. Kane, the Arctic explorer. The regiment was known by various names, among which were the "Thirteenth reserves" and the "Bucktails." By the latter it was known throughout the country, on account of each soldier in it wearing a bucktail in his hat. It fought gallantly at Drainesville, Gaines' Mill, Charles City Cross-roads, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and the terrible Wilderness battles. At Gettysburg its colonel, Charles F. Taylor, a brother of Bayard Taylor, was killed while repulsing a Confederate charge.

ROLL OF COMPANY H.

Charles F. Taylor, captain, promoted to colonel, and killed at Gettysburg.

John D. Yerkes, captain, breveted major.

Chandler Hall, lieutenant, promoted to captain.

T. J. Roney, first lieutenant.

Evan P. Dixon, second lieutenant.

Joel J. Swayne, second lieutenant, killed at Harrisonburg.

Robert Maxwell, second lieutenant, died of wounds.

William Baker, sergeant-major.

S. Guthrie, first sergeant.

A. S. Goodwin, first sergeant.

R. Beebe, first sergeant.

J. W. Pierce, first sergeant.

Alfred Best, corporal.

Albert Bahel, corporal.

H. Williams, corporal.

Edwin A. Howell, corporal.

J. J. Donahue, corporal.

Phineas Malin, corporal.

J. P. Young, corporal.

E. Baker, corporal.

Aaron Baker, corporal, killed at Spottsylvania Court house.

PRIVATES.

Alcott, David.	Birtsell, E.
Archer, L. T.	Billis, J. C.
Bahel, William.	Best, A. A.
Brebit, Jona.	Best, Thos. F.
Brockiens, Charles.	Barber, Joel M.
Baker, William, promoted to sergeant-major.	Baker, Evan H.
	Briggs, William.
Brink, John B.	Butler, James, killed at Antietam.
Burrell, Wesley.	Brink, Taylor, died in 1864.
Bahel, Thomas.	
Boozler, C.	Brown, George W.

Cook, Adolphus.	Harrigan, Wm., died of wounds.
Creamer, Jacob.	Lewis, John S.
Chandler, T.	Jacquette, Isaac G.
Chambers, Pusey E.	Jackson, John A.
Chadwick, Joseph P.	Jackson, W. W.
Chadwick, J.	Jackson, Edward P.
Cessna, M.	King, W. T.
Coyle, James.	Lynch, James H.
Creamer, Hiram, died in 1863.	Land, T.
Coover, Andrew.	Leedam, I.
	killed at Fred'b'g.
Carter, M. H. killed at Fredrickburg.	Maines, Thos. B.
Durgan, Thomas.	Montgomery, J. H.
Douglas, Benjamin.	Mann, Persifer F.
Davis, G. W.	Milner, Robert.
Davidson, E. S.	McCullough, G. W.
Drummond, J.	Milner, G. D.
Davis, Marshall, died of wounds.	McClurg, A. A., killed at Fred'ks'bg.
Freel, Lorenzo D.	Muddy, W. B.
Fogg, E. B.	Oskins, Robert.
Foreman, M. H.	Oskins, J. E.
Freel, James, died in 1864.	Perry, Thomas.
Gause, William T.	Peirce, William.
Gause, L. T.	Penhollow, Henry.
Grace, James.	Pusey, Joshua.
Greenfield, E.	Penhollow, Charles.
Gross, T. P.	
Gross, E. P.	killed at Getty'b'g.
Glisson, A.	Pennington, T. L., died of wounds.
Grier, R. W.	Page, Geo. W., killed at Bethesda C'ch.
Goodwin, D.	Pratt, Edward.
Gilmore, Richard T., killed at Gettsb'g.	Pettingill, Robert B.
Hardy, Ross.	Rigdon, William.
Huss, Samuel.	Roman, Joseph A.
Hunter, William C.	Romig, George W.
Hanson, Thomas, died in 1862.	Rigdon, John, killed at Fredericksburg.
	Rentz, Frederick.
	Steigleman, H. C.
	Smith, George.

Starr, Jeremiah J.	Taylor, John, died in 1865.
Steigleman, J. W.	Urban, Charles.
Stroble, H.	Watson, Richard.
Sherman, Roger, promoted to serg-maj.	White, Henry C.
Stevens, H. C.	West, Joseph D.
Taylor, Alfred.	Wilson, Samuel G.
Taylor, Elwood.	Woodward, Milton.
Taggart, Robert.	West, J. D.
Taylor, Isaac.	Way, L. E.
Taylor, William.	Williamson, F.
Taylor, James, died in 1862.	Watts, William.
Temple, Benj. F.	Widdoes, Heli.
	Younkins, Edward.

FORTY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized September 14, 1861, and served until July 15, 1865, when it was mustered out at Washington city. It received the thanks of Generals Hancock and McClellan, at Williamsburg, for magnificent conduct, and fought bravely at Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania Courthouse, and Winchester. Companies B and F were from Chester county.

ROLL OF COMPANY B.

George F. Smith, captain.
 Wm. B. Freeman, captain, died of wounds.
 B. J. Hickman, captain, promoted to maj.
 Robert G. Barr, captain, died of wounds.
 John S. Bratton, captain.
 Isaac B. Barker, first lieutenant.
 Edward T. Swain, lieutenant, promoted to captain.
 Samuel H. Irvin, first lieutenant.
 B. H. Downing, second lieutenant.
 John J. Hight, second lieutenant.
 Joseph Ewing, first sergeant.
 J. B. Downing, first sergeant.
 William McAlevy, sergeant.
 Charles Fultz, sergeant.

T. H. McFarland, sergeant.
 J. D. Cunningham, sergeant, killed at Cold Harbor.
 James H. Gross, sergeant, died in 1863.
 R. S. Westbrook, sergeant.
 J. R. Hackenberg, sergeant.
 L. S. Crownover, corporal.
 G. T. McCormick, corporal.
 Samuel G. Steffey, corporal.
 Lemuel Robertson, corporal.
 John C. Ross, corporal.
 George W. Hamer, corporal.
 Joseph L. Shugart, corporal.
 N. Harshbarger, corporal, killed at Spottsylvania Courthouse.
 T. Reider, corporal, killed at Spottsylvania Courthouse.
 Lewis M. Priece, corporal, killed at Spottsylvania Courthouse.
 J. W. Campbell, corporal, died of wounds.
 Geo. W. Echard, corporal, died of wounds.
 Wm. C. Taylor, corporal, died in 1864.
 William H. Erwin, corporal.
 Thos. L. Taylor, corporal, died in 1862.
 Batton Marshall, corporal, killed in action.
 Charles Smith, musician.

PRIVATES.

Aston, Robert M.	Bumbaugh, Jacob.
Anspack, W. E.	Cupp, Samuel.
Bebarger, Joseph.	Curwin, Joseph M.
Bolan, Lewis W.	Chaney, Benjamin F.
Bruce, Jacob.	died in 1863.
Bennetts, Jacob.	Chilcote, Abram V.
Brooks, William.	Crawford, Joseph.
Burlew, John W.	Coulter, Francis M.
Blatt, William B.,	Caughling, William.
died of wounds.	Carter, Lewis.
Bennetts, William.	Devore, George W.
Boticher, Joseph.	Dougherty, H. S.
Baker, Samuel.	Dunnigan, James.
Barto, Jacob.	Davis, Benjamin F.

Decker, Adolphus P.
 Davis, George W.,
 died in 1862.
 Ewing, Samuel.
 Esterline, David A.
 Everts, Nicholas,
 died of wounds.
 Estep, Henry C.
 Emerick, Levi.
 Fiffs, William.
 Fitzgerald, Wm. M.
 Futz, David.
 Farra, Nathan, died
 in 1862.
 Ford, Nehemiah.
 Gray, William Y.
 Guither, John A.,
 died of wounds.
 Gearhart, John S.,
 died of wounds.
 Gray, Henry, died of
 wounds.
 Glant, Andrew J.
 Greenland, Hiram.
 Gray, Isaac L.
 Hunter, Simon H.
 Hill, Jacob L.
 Hunt, S.
 Houston, T.
 Holliday, John V.
 Hunt, Solomon.
 Heffner, Samuel D.
 Humphrey, John P.
 Hells, Aug.
 Harris, James E.
 Holliday, John V.
 Jenkins, George E.
 Kogle, John.
 Kine, James L.
 Kenyon, Mat. H.
 Kitson, Thos. J.,
 died in 1862.

Kelley, G. W.
 Longnecker, Samuel
 Lykens, Samuel.
 Lego, Samuel W.
 Matthews, S. R.
 Morgan, John B.
 Megahan, George W.
 Miller, Edmund.
 Miller, William.
 Moore, John C.
 Morningstar, J. H.
 Myerly, John.
 Martin, John D.
 Machamer, David J.
 McCall, G. W. B.
 McGonigle, Peter.
 McQuillen, Richard,
 killed at Rappa-
 hannock.
 McCord, W. H., died
 in 1865.
 McMurtrie, Jas. E.
 McCurdy, James.
 McDonald, Wm. H.
 McGrady, Daniel.
 Nervingham, Chas.
 Nale, Jacob E.
 Patterson, John N.
 Port, Levi W.
 Roseborough, J. R.
 Rutherford, R. D.
 Roach, W. L.
 Ross, James.
 Raymond, F. G.
 Roseborough, Wm.,
 killed at Winc'st'r.
 Robinson, H. C.
 Ray, John.
 Rahn, William R.
 Rogers, Arthur.
 Ross, Samuel W.
 Rumbarger, O. S.

Shields, J. W.
 Smith, Jacob G.
 Snyder, Stephen.
 Snyder, John W.
 Sherer, John G.
 Swiley, Israel W.
 Sturtsman, William.
 Stonebraker, S. M.
 Stephens, J. C.
 Smith, Samuel.
 Temple, William M.
 Temple, Oliver S.
 Vandivere, Enos,
 died in 1862.

Wyble, James.
 Wiland, John.
 Ward, Rhudolphus.
 Wellers, Samuel.
 Williams, Thos. R.
 Wilson, William H.
 Wolfkill, Thomas.
 Wilson, William.
 Wilson, Jacob K.
 Wesley, Michael.
 White, Anthony.
 White, William H.
 Whitehead, Thomas.

ROLL OF COMPANY F.

Benjamin H. Sweeney, captain.
 William Sherwood, captain.
 Joseph B. Downing, captain.
 John H. Gray, first lieutenant.
 F. W. Wombacker, first lieutenant.
 Abraham T. Hilands, first lieutenant.
 Josiah L. Barton, first lieutenant.
 John D. Howell, first lieutenant.
 Don Juan Wallings, second lieutenant.
 Robert Davison, second lieutenant.
 William H. Glass, second lieutenant.
 Isaac F. Beaver, first sergeant.
 James Wharton, first sergeant, killed at
 Spottsylvania Courthouse.
 William M. Irvin, sergeant, promoted to
 lieutenant.
 J. J. Cromer, first sergeant.
 Francis H. Taggart, first sergeant.
 Moses Starkey, sergeant.
 Atchasson, McClellan, sergeant.
 Samuel C. Steiner, sergeant.
 Jacob F. Walk, sergeant.
 Alexander Hight, sergeant.
 Joseph McQuillen, corporal.
 Joel B. Roberts, corporal.
 W. H. Washaliska, corporal.

Samuel Vansyoc, corporal.
 Michael Walk, corporal.
 Winfield S. Pugh, corporal.
 Isaac Getz, corporal.
 J. R. C. Montgomery, corporal.
 Robert A. Roach, corporal, killed at
 Spottsylvania Courthouse.
 Gehara, Lebar, corporal, killed at Spott-
 sylvania Courthouse.
 George Stanford, corporal, died of
 wounds.
 D. M. Reynolds, corporal.
 W. H. Snyder, corporal.
 D. C. Chisholm, corporal.

PRIVATES.

Aikey, Jacob.	Bowser, M.	Ford, Darius, died in	Mease, Daniel, died
Angwine, Bennett.	Brown, William C.,	1864.	in 1864.
Alter, William A.	died in 1861.	Flickinger, B. R.	Mitchell, Henry.
Appleman, L. B.,	Butler, Charles T.,	Fimple, Wilmer W.,	Magce, J.
died in 1862.	died in 1862.	died in 1862.	Moulder, Alfred.
Bartley, W. R.	Christ, J. B.	Gill, John.	McCord, J. G.
Brown, E.	Chappell, Wash.	Gregor, William.	McCauley, Geo. W.
Brown, John H.	Cell, H.	Glant, J.	Nesbit, J. A.
Bridge, Jer.	Crook, H.	Holland, H.	O'Reilly, John.
Bartells, F.	Chilson, L.	Hall, Stephen M.	Passmore, Lee W.,
Bouline, L.	Cummings, Alex. M.	Henningway, O.	died in 1862.
Batzell, George.	Collins, Peter.	Helfrick, J., killed	Purell, James.
Bressler, William.	Caldwell, Saml. R.	at Petersburg.	Rhoads, Isaac.
Boyer, Joseph.	Cröse, George.	Heston, Smith.	Renner, William.
Brown, Charles H.	Cornelison, C.	Igo, James.	Rabors, J., killed at
Brooks, John.	Dye, Richard.	Irvine, Peter R., died	Spottsylvania.
Burdick, Joel D.,	Diamond, Daniel.	at Andersonville.	Rovel, H. L., killed
killed at Spottsyl- vania.	Dougherty, J. C.	Jarrett, J.	at Spottsylvania.
Beek, Joseph.	Diehl, M. H.	Keifer, John.	Rosenbrock, Henry.
Brand, Henry.	Everhart, Joel.	Kline, Matthias L.	Smith, John.
Burthamer, George,	Emore, Peter.	Kellerman, Elijah.	Smith, G.
died in 1864.	Ewing, James M.	Kaylor, John, died	Sook, J. W.
Barger, Edward.	Franklin, E.	of wounds.	Sensor, T. B.
Brown, W. F.	Fickes, H.	Kugler, Samuel D.,	Summers, S.
Bickel, Samnel.	Fisher, H.	died in 1864.	Summers, J.
	Frazer, W. P.	Kennedy, William.	Singley, Samuel.
		Knode, John.	Sanner, D.
		Koser, Samuel.	Shaffer, David R.,
		Kuhn, George.	killed at Spottsyl- vania.
		Kitzelman, Maris.	Shepherd, Nelson,
		Ludwig, J.	died in 1864.
		Lounsberry, John.	Skillington, John,
		Larrish, G. W.	died in 1864.
		Linn, C.	Stover, Samuel B.,
		Leib, Lewis L.	died at Anderson- ville.
		Miller, J. B.	Smith, William.
		Minnin, David C.	Seaman, H. G.
		Moyer, Richard,	Sanderling, A.
		killed at Spottsyl- vania.	Struble, G.
		Mensch, John, killed	Shunway, Winslow.
		at Spottsylvania.	

Suttlemore, Wm.	Wolf, D., killed at Petersburg.
Stevenson, James.	
Smith, Freeman.	Waltman, D., killed at Spottsylvania.
died in 1861.	
Toman, John.	Whitus, Charles.
Trumphour, Thos.	Wakefield, Geo. M.
Vanseycoc, B.	Yocum, Joseph,
Waughen, S., killed at Spottsylvania.	Yeager, Amos, killed at Spottsylvania.
Wirth, Jacob H., killed at Spottsylvania.	Young, Wm., killed at Spottsylvania.

FIFTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

This regiment, in which Company A was from Chester, and Company B from Chester and Montgomery counties, was organized in the fall of 1861, and served with distinction until it was mustered out June 30, 1865. It fought bravely on the Peninsula, in the battle of Fredericksburg and through the Wilderness battles.

ROLL OF COMPANY A.

S. Octavius Bull, captain, promoted to major.

Wm. M. Mintver, captain, promoted to lieutenant-colonel.

Charles L. Geiger, captain.

John T. Potts, first lieutenant.

John H. Root, first lieutenant.

Levi J. Fritz, first lieutenant.

T. B. Schmearer, second lieutenant.

Eli K. Nagle, first sergeant.

Evan Fryer, sergeant.

George W. Rahn, sergeant.

Joseph Spang, sergeant.

Jonas Brickart, sergeant.

William P. Yergey, sergeant.

George W. Shingle, sergeant, killed in action.

William H. Graham, sergeant, killed at Cold Harbor.

Edward K. Weand, sergeant, died in 1865.

Joseph Davis, sergeant.

Christian G. Lessig, corporal.

David Houck, corporal.

Benneville Harp, corporal.

John H. Fryer, corporal, killed at Cold Harbor.

James McFarland, corporal, killed in action.

Josiah Godshall, corporal, died while prisoner.

Cornelius Uxley, corporal.

George Sheets, corporal.

Frederick Boyer, corporal.

Charles W. Gansline, corporal.

Jonas W. Burns, musician.

Franklin Detwiler, musician.

Thomas Donohue, musician.

PRIVATES.

Ayers, John.

Beeker, Lenaias S.

Ashdale, Joseph.

Bell, Franklin, killed in action.

Arnold, Peter.

Bradford, Wallace.

Boyer, James H.

Brown, Philip.

Boyer, James F.

Beam, William.

Boyer, Michael.

Brenneman, J. A.

Boyer, Jacob K.

Burkensbrock, L.

Boyer, Owen.

Backus, Justice.

Boyer, Collins.

Boyle, James.

Brant, Milton, died in 1861.

Batchelder, Meredith

Bradbury, Abner.

Brady, James.

Burdice, Jno. C.

Collins, Patrick.

Burdice, Monroe.

Connterman, J. B.

Butts, Henry F.

Clark, Thomas A.

Beddoe, William.

Cowen, McClure.

Boston, James C.

Craue, William.

Benner, Henry.

Craue, James.

Bechtell, G. W., died in 1865.

Carpenter, Geo. W.

Clark, Thomas E.

Beard, George W., died of wounds.

Campbell, Saml. H., killed in 1864.

Comfort, George, died in 1862.	Hoffman, David G.	McCallaher, ———.	Sanbourn, Edward.
Cook, Elhannan.	Heft, John S.	Naylor, George.	Swartzlander, Elias.
Carr, William.	Heninger, John.	Nagle, Jacob.	Smith, Henry.
Day, Benjamin.	Herman, Ferdinand.	Ott, John J.	Seasholtz, Peter.
Dye, James R.	Hobart, Wm. L.	Ogeard, Charles.	Snyder, Morgan.
Donolled, James.	Hendricks, Geo. O., died of wounds.	Ox, John.	Straub, Augustus G.
Dugan, Charles.	Holt, Geo. W., died in 1864.	Peyton, Benjamin.	Smith, William.
Detwiler, Jno. L.	Jones, Israel W.	Parsons, William.	Smith, Mahlon V.
Dowd, James P.	Johnson, Edward.	Price, Thomas.	Sebold, Samuel.
Dunwoodie, James.	Johnson, Wm. P.	Potts, Francis T.	Skeam, Harvey.
Dailey, Myers, died in 1862.	Keyser, Chas. W. I.	Potts, Holman.	Summers, Robert.
Detwiler, Abel.	Keim, Jonah.	Quinn, James.	Schick, Francis.
Deagle, Gottlieb, died in 1862.	Kirkendal, Thos.	Robinson, David.	Sassaman, Andrew.
Davis, Solomon.	Klein, Henry.	Ruth, Jerome W.	Schaneley, Jacob.
Day, Thomas.	Linderman, Henry.	Rhoads, Rheinhold.	Seward, Henry.
Engle, Mahlon H.	Loutrenheiser, John.	Rhoads, William.	Thompson, Wm. J.
Eivel, Philip.	Linn, Sylvester J.	Riley, William.	Trine, Nathan.
Eastwood, Wm. H.	Logan, David J.	Rutter, Jacob G.	Trine, Levi.
Engle, Ephraim.	Leightin, Wayne.	Retver, Richard D.	Taney, Jacob.
Edwards, George.	Longaker, Enos D., died of wounds.	Rutter, John H.	Wismer, Elias.
Fryer, Henry F.	Lessig, Englebert.	Reynolds, R. R.	Wandler, Andrew.
Foulk, James.	Lessig, William.	Roberts, And. J. T.	Weltz, Frederick.
Forest, Thomas.	Long, Geo. W. D.	Ryan, Michael.	Williams, Geo. W.
Fielding, Samuel.	Moore, John.	Richardson, George.	Weakley, J.
Faney, Joseph.	Miller, W. C.	Russel, James.	Weakley, Wm.
Foreman, Daniel B.	Miles, Thomas.	Roates, Henry G.	Willard, Chas. W.
Fryer, John H., killed in action.	Maier, Thomas.	Rutter, Samuel H.	Warley, Edward.
Gabel, Richard.	Miller, Henry.	Royer, Augustus S.	Walleigh, Levi.
Garber, Francis S.	Maillon, Edward.	Reifsnnyder, S. B.	Wahl, John.
Geiger, Jacob S.	Minker, Brooks.	Spotts, Isaac.	Ward, John.
Gue, Owen R. A.	Martin, John.	Smith, Presley.	Weand, John S.
Gallager, James.	Missimer, Warren.	Sands, John D.	Weand, Abraham.
Guthrie, Frederick.	Missimer, Sylvest. E.	Seiple, Thomas.	Williams, David E.
Goldsmith, John.	Maurice, Price, killed in action.	Spangler, Edward.	Young, Henry D.
Gabriel, Richard.	Missimer, Hauser.	Sherman, Frederick.	Yocum, William F.
Graham, Eli, killed at Fair Oaks.	McCain, Cornelius.	Smith, Jacob.	Young, Lewis.
Holt, Henry A.	McDonald, Patrick.	Sanlentine, George.	

NINETY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

This favorite regiment of Chester county was recruited in 1861, and contained seven companies from the county: A, B, C, E, F.

H and K. The regiment made a fine record. It served in South Carolina and Florida, was engaged in the assault on Fort Wagner, and was then sent to the Army of the James, where it did some hard fighting in front of Petersburg. It fought with great bravery at the capture of Fort Fisher, helped take Wilmington, North Carolina, and on August 26, 1865, was mustered out of the service. Of its officers, from Chester county, were: Colonels—Henry R. Guss and Galusha Pennypacker; lieutenant-colonels—A. P. Duehr and W. H. Martin; major—Isaiah Price; adjutant—H. W. Caruthers; surgeon—Dr. J. R. Everhart; chaplain—Rev. Wm. M. Whitehead.

ROLL OF COMPANY A (Guss Fencibles).

Galusha Pennypacker, captain, promoted to major.

Francis M. Guss, captain.

William Martin, captain, promoted to major.

Lewis E. Humpton, captain.

L. Y. Evans, first lieutenant.

William Pearce, first lieutenant.

Abel Griffith, first lieutenant.

Robert L. Black, lieutenant, promoted to captain.

Thomas E. Weber, second lieutenant.

Isaac J. Burton, second lieutenant.

Frank C. Henry, second lieutenant.

Joseph Phillips, first sergeant.

Henry T. Gray, sergeant, promoted to lieutenant.

James P. Smedley, sergeant.

A. Gibson, sergeant.

Jeptha Clark, sergeant.

John Harman, sergeant.

Jervis J. Rudolph, sergeant.

William L. Morris, sergeant.

Thomas McKay, sergeant.

B. F. Stackhouse, sergeant, died of wounds.

John T. Carpenter, corporal.

Richardson Taylor, corporal.

R. E. Welsh, corporal.

Jacob Daubman, corporal.

A. B. Pearce, corporal.

H. L. Pyott, corporal.

Nathaniel R. Cowan, corporal.

Madison Lovett, corporal.

John T. Taylor, corporal, killed near Petersburg.

George Ellam, corporal.

E. K. Eisenbeis, musician.

W. S. St. John, musician.

John McKay, musician.

PRIVATES.

Anderson, William. Eisenbeis, Robert,
Albright, Henry, died died of wounds.
in 1864. Ford, John W.

Brady, James. Groff, John A.

Brubaker, John. Given, Joseph D.

Brower, Joseph G. Given, William.

Bavington, J. H., Gray, Issac W.

died in 1864. Griffith, Jno M.

Burton, John. Goodwin, Ezra G.

Chandler, Isaac P. Guest, John, killed

Cass, George W. in action.

Clark, James Y. Hawkins, Geo. W.

Chandler, A. M. Hollahand, J. H.

Cochran, Lewis. Hannum, George E.

Callin, Julius C. Humpton, R. H.

Clark, William H., Hutton, Samuel.

died of wounds. Haines, J. M.

Carpenter, James. Handwork, Henry,

Dowlin, John W. died of wounds.

Dampman, John. Hardeastle, Joseph.

died in 1865. died of wounds.

Day, William, died James, Jacob B.

at Andersonville. King, Jeremiah.

Evans, James. Kirk, Charles.

King, Benjamin F., died of wounds.	Smedley, T. D. Starts, Wm. H. H.	Taylor Archer, sergeant. N. P. Boyer, sergeant.
Lawrence, J.	Stott, Sylvester.	H. M. Hutton, sergeant.
Lane, Alfred.	Stott, Joseph E.	W. A. Nichols, sergeant.
Matthews, G. P.	Strode, Jacob D.	Henry Kendig, jr., sergeant.
Minster, G. M.	Stoops, Jesse C. D., killed in action.	W. A. Deisem, sergeant.
Minster, Abner.		M. Happersett, sergeant.
Maris, Joseph P.	Steele, J., killed at Deep Bottom.	J. M. Jackson, sergeant.
Mercer, William.		D. H. Birney, sergeant.
Mercer, John.	Talbot, Jacob B.	Elisha Middleton, sergeant, died at Hilton Head.
Miller, T. J.	Talley, H. P.	
McDonald, John.	Taylor, David M.	Samuel McCluskey, sergeant.
O'Neil, Edward.	Thomas, Joseph L.	J. W. Lilley, corporal.
Pharaoh, Richard E.	Thompson, G. W.	George McNelly, corporal.
Pawling, I. M.	Thompson, L.	William T. Cooling, corporal.
Phillips, Johathan.	Townsend, Caleb.	Robert B. Wallace, corporal.
Pomeroy, George.	Taggart, George L.	John C. Taggart, corporal.
Parsons, Thos. C.	Valentine, Jos. E.	Edward F. Johnson, corporal.
Passmore, Horace, died in 1863.	Whiting, Benj. F.	Andrew J. Graham, corporal.
	Wilkinson, Jos. N.	John DeLaugh, corporal.
Ringler, Thomas.	Winkler, Joseph.	John T. Boughter, corporal.
Ross, Ephraim L.	Wright, Andrew K.	Miles S. Strickland, corporal, killed near Petersburg.
Rennard, Harry C.	Young, John S.	R. Ferguson, corporal, died at Hilton Head.
Robinson, J. P.	Yarnall, Vernon, killed at Petersb'g	Joseph Stott, corporal, died at Fortress Monroe.
Ruhl, Augustus.	Yoem, J. L.	
Stone, Charles A.		John P. Rock, corporal.
Shoemaker, Edw.		William Assay, musician.

ROLL OF COMPANY B (Chester County Grays).

William B. McCoy, captain.
Jonas M. C. Savage, captain.
Dallas Crow, captain.
James T. Skiles, first lieutenant.
David S. Harry, first lieutenant.
James Hughes, second lieutenant.
John Armstrong, second lieutenant.
J. Lowry, second lieutenant.
John B. Griffith, second lieutenant.
Andrew M. Strickland, first sergeant.
J. Haines, sergeant.
Gerhard Reeder, sergeant.
H. Highet, sergeant.

PRIVATES.

Ammon, Wm., died in 1863.	Drammonds, K. H. Doubts, George.
Bentley, Joshua.	Detterline, Hiram.
Best, Wm. M., died in 1862.	Day, Samuel J. Dunn, Henry, killed in action.
Cosgrove, B.	
Clark, John.	Dorland, R. M., died in 1864.
Chalfant, Amos N.	
Coates, Charles S.	English, James.

Emmerson, Jos. H.
 Edwards, Jesse.
 English, Benjamin.
 Esrey, Edmund.
 Ferris, William.
 Galloway, Samuel F.
 Garress, Samuel J.,
 killed at Petersb'g.
 Gracy, Daniel, died
 in 1864.
 Harkins, Albert.
 Hapton, Wm. H.
 Humphrey, R. W.
 Howe, Nathan.
 Hardy, George G.,
 died in 1863.
 Johnston, Joseph.
 Kerr, Henry.
 Keenan, James, died
 in 1863.
 Kendig, Abraham,
 died of wounds.
 Linton, Benjamin.
 Lamping, F. D.
 Lamping, Henry A.
 Leaman, Alfred N.
 Large, William.
 Lemley, Jacob D.
 Moore, J. H.
 Miles, S.
 Martin, Henry W.

Musgrove, Chas. B.
 Moore, Henry W.
 Mews, Hugh D., died
 in 1863.
 Mendenhall, Jon.,
 died of wounds.
 Merton, Robert.
 Melius, Henry.
 McGinness, Jos. D.
 McClure, David.
 McFarland, George.
 McNulty, James, died
 in 1862.
 McGraw, John.
 Pindell, Robert R.
 Russell, Benjamin F.
 Riley, John C.
 Richardson, Samuel.
 Renshaw, Wm. S.,
 died in 1863.
 Rees, Albert J.
 Ray, James, died of
 wounds.
 Sloyer, Thomas.
 Sweney, Joseph.
 Supplee, George G.
 Sullivan, David.
 Vance, Wesley.
 Wonderly, Geo. W.
 Worrall, Theo. A.
 Wilson, William H.

ROLL OF COMPANY C (Paoli Guards).

Leonard R. Thomas, captain, promoted
 to major.
 H. W. Caruthers, captain.
 Emmor G. Griffith, first lieutenant.
 Francis I. Eachus, first lieutenant.
 George W. Abel, lieutenant, promoted to
 captain.
 William Gardner, second lieutenant, died
 on transport Boston.

Isaac Smedley, second lieutenant.
 H. Kauffinan, jr., second lieutenant.
 Charles Warren, second lieutenant.
 Cyrus B. Showalter, first sergeant.
 John D. Beaver, first sergeant.
 Cyrus M. Davis, sergeant.
 Stephen H. Eachus, sergeant.
 Isaac A. Cleaver, sergeant.
 B. Lundy Kent, sergeant.
 Richard B. Moore, sergeant.
 G. S. Hambleton, sergeant, died at Hilton
 Head.
 Joseph R. Acker, sergeant, killed at Ber-
 muda Hundred.
 Robert B. Wilson, sergeant, died of
 wounds.
 M. Davis Thomas, sergeant, died of
 wounds.
 John Latch, corporal.
 Henry H. Stiteler, corporal.
 Davis O. Taylor, corporal.
 Jesse D. Farra, corporal.
 Lewis T. Beitler, corporal.
 Maris Pierce, corporal.
 Robert Holmes, corporal.
 S. W. Hawley, corporal, promoted to
 sergeant-major.
 Joseph M. Lewis, corporal, died on trans-
 port Marion.
 Hibbard Aitkin, corporal, died in 1862.
 C. B. Hambleton, corporal.
 James J. Wilson, musician.
 William Pound, musician.

PRIVATEES.

Abel, Joseph.
 Agg, William.
 Bence, Joseph.
 Beck, Alexander.
 Coulter, Lewis B.
 Creswell, Wm. J.
 Clark, William.

Catren, David B.
 Channel, O.
 Coburn, A.
 Clark, William.
 Cole, Clinton.
 Durnin, Nicholas,
 killed at Petersb'g.

Dean, John.	Paschall, Isaac.
Epright, Franklin.	Pierce, Lewis C., died in 1862.
Griffith, E.	Quay, Ambrose.
Grimes, A.	Ruth, David N., died in 1862.
Griffith, Elias O.	Shingle, William.
Kugler, Joseph.	Still, J. J.
Gunkle, D. H., killed at Fort Wagner.	Speakman, Wm. H.
Hickman, Emmor B.	Showalter, Edw. R., died in 1863.
Hopkins, E.	Shaw, Jos. A., killed in action.
Hoffman, Francis.	Thomas, Wm. D.
Jeffries, Thomas.	Thornbury, T., died in 1862.
Keys, Alexander.	Thornbury, L., died of wounds.
Keys, John.	Tolliver, Philip.
Kirkpatrick, Wm.	Vickers, E.
Keeley, Levi.	Vanmeter, Joel W.
Kitselman, N. Davis.	Worth, Charles C.
Kitts, J. L.	Wilson, Henry.
Kinnard, A. M.	Wagner, Charles.
Kinsey, C. J., died in 1863.	Whistler, W.
Morris, M. E.	Weidner, H. B.
March, Samuel A.	Wellman, H.
Morgan, W.	Williams, J. G.
Montgomery, M. W.	Wilson, R. A.
Myers, Norris P.	Wood, Mahlon.
Mendenhall, E.	Walton, George W.
McGinley, H.	Woodward, Samuel.
McClellan, Benj.	Walker, Ezekiel, died in 1863.
McLane, Wesley.	Wentz, C. K., died in 1863.
McIntosh, Jacob, died at Beaufort.	Wetherell, Joseph, killed in action.
McLane, William G., died at Beaufort.	
McKinley, J. R., died in 1862.	
Press, James, died in 1863.	

ROLL OF COMPANY D (Concord Rifles).

Isaac B. Taylor, captain.
John E. Davis, sergeant.

James A. Allen, sergeant.
Philip Gleane, corporal.

PRIVATES.

Brown, William H., died in 1862.	Moore, G. B. Pass, John.
Butler, E.	Riley, Patterson, died of wounds.
Cloud, S. J.	Pyle, Ezra B.
Crosson, J.	Russel, J., killed in action.
Harry, John B.	Sharp, J.
Eavenson, G. W.	Smith, Jacob B.
Frame, Francis M.	Smith, T. M.
Hannum, Enoch.	Smith, W.
Higgins, H.	Stuckey, Jno. H.
Huey, John E.	Tenney, Hugh.
Hughes, B.	
Miles, George W.	

ROLL OF COMPANY E (Mulligan Guards).

William McConnell, captain.
Samuel D. Smith, captain.
John H. Babb, first lieutenant.
John McGrath, first lieutenant.
John C. Nicholson, first lieutenant.
John McNamee, second lieutenant.
James McWilliams, second lieutenant.
John Sullivan, second lieutenant.
Daniel Sullivan, first sergeant.
Michael Rush, sergeant.
James A. Riley, sergeant.
John O'Brian, sergeant.
David Signett, sergeant.
Patrick Carter, sergeant.
George L. Smith, sergeant.
William H. Spicer, sergeant.
James Coughlin, sergeant.
Peter Stewart, corporal.
J. Butler, corporal.
G. Jenkins, corporal.
William Gillen, corporal.
Jer. Hennessey, corporal.
William Eagan, corporal.

Thomas Forsythe, corporal.
 William Glanding, corporal, died at Andersonville.
 Thomas Cummings, corporal, died at St. Helena island.
 Edward Coreoran, corporal, killed at James island.
 Francis Carter, corporal.
 B. McDermott, corporal, killed at Petersburg.
 Joseph Little, corporal.
 James O'Day, corporal.
 Charles Sharp, corporal.
 C. Riley, jr., musician.
 Hugh O'Donnell, jr., corporal, died at Hilton Head.
 Jonathan Pine, corporal.

PRIVATES.

Arters, Reese.	Dallas, Thomas.
Allen, Alexander.	Davis, Peter, died in 1862.
Brown, Matthew.	
Burns, William.	Duffee, Francis.
Bell, Thomas.	Ford, John.
Bennett, John.	Flannery, John, died at Andersonville.
Crawford, William.	Finnesssey, Richard, died of wounds.
Cummins, Dominick	Grant, Patrick.
Collins, Patrick.	Grant, Dennis.
Carberry, Carmac.	Gibbons, William, killed on picket.
Conner, Martin.	
Correll, Thomas.	Grace, George, died of wounds.
Cosner, John.	
Conway, Geo., died in 1862.	Haney, Thomas.
Conway, Jno. F., died at Andersonville.	Hall, Thomas.
Chapple, Ovel, died in 1863.	Hill, Charles.
Dunlavy, Michael.	Inggus, Josiah G., died of fever.
Dougherty, James.	Holt, Thomas.
Duffee, Colon.	Joyce, Patrick.
Dougherty, Peter.	Johnson, Robert.

Johnson, John.	McDonald, Peter, died in 1862.
Kickham, Thomas.	McNulty, Francis.
Keelam, James.	McDermott, James.
Kaver, James.	Nugent, Dennis, died in 1863.
Keefe, Patrick, died in 1863.	
Light, William J.	O'Connor, Michael.
Lynch, Edward, died in 1864.	O'Neil, Peter, died in 1862.
Logan, William, died at Andersonville.	O'Donnell, Hugh, died in 1862.
Miles, Isaac.	O'Neil, James.
Murphy, Patrick, died in 1863.	O'Brian, Patrick.
Morgan, David, died in 1864.	Quigley, Charles.
McCue, Bernard.	Rodgers, John.
McGinley, Charles.	Riley, James.
McCall, Michael.	Rush, John M.
McCabe, Patrick.	Riley, Charles, died in 1862.
McCartney, Michael.	Still, John W.
McCormic, Michael.	Skiffington, Patrick.
McCabe, Jno., killed.	Sherman, Robert.
McHale, T. P., died in 1862.	Walsh, Michael.
	Wauls, James.
	Walsh, Walter.

ROLL OF COMPANY F (National Guards).

DeWitt C. Lewis, captain, breveted lieutenant-colonel.
 Lewis P. Malin, captain.
 Joseph T. Burnett, first lieutenant.
 John Wainwright, lieutenant, breveted colonel.
 Isaac J. Nichols, first lieutenant.
 Oliver E. Strickland, second lieutenant.
 Thomas Cosgriff, second lieutenant.
 John E. Huntsman, second lieutenant.
 Thomas E. Brown, first sergeant.
 John Kennedy, first sergeant.
 Thomas B. Guest, first sergeant, killed at Bermuda Hundred.
 Jackson Meharry, sergeant.

David Mock, sergeant.
 James P. Griffith, sergeant.
 Herman P. Brower, sergeant.
 Lee A. Stroud, sergeant.
 Samuel Wynn, sergeant.
 Caleb Mercer, sergeant.
 Josiah G. Garrett, corporal.
 H. C. Regan, corporal.
 Thomas Ray, corporal.
 Amos Divine, corporal.
 Edward Townsend, corporal.
 J. R. Richardson, corporal.
 Jesse M. Boyles, corporal.
 George W. Ordaway, corporal.
 John H. Brower, corporal.
 John Webber, corporal.
 James A. Fries, corporal, died of wounds.
 James T. Terry, corporal, killed at Deep Bottom.
 John C. Smith, corporal, killed at Deep Bottom.
 Jesse White, musician.
 Isaae F. Faro, musician.
 Thomas St. John, musician.
 J. D. Roberts, teamster.

PRIVATES.

Abel, Theodore. Fisher, W. S., killed
 Barnes, Robert P. at Cold Harbor.
 Booth, Nathaniel. Graham, James.
 Brown, Joseph. Garvis, John.
 Collins, Ebenezer D., Greenfield, M., died
 killed in action. in 1863.
 Cook, George W., Guest, George W.,
 killed in action. died in 1865.
 Cary, Joshua, killed Gatchell, David K.
 at Petersburg. Hagley, John.
 Diffendarfer, Lewis. Haas, Frederick.
 Dixon, William T. Hall, John.
 Edwards, John W. Haines, Franklin.
 Estworthy, Thos. T. died in 1864.
 Ferrell, Daniel W., Huntsman, Thos. C.,
 killed in action. died of wounds.

Hale, Hugh. Reedy, J., killed in
 Ingram, Alban D. action.
 Jackson, William C., Sassaman, Thomas.
 died of wounds. Scott, William L.
 Keeley, John W. Short, Thomas H.
 Kerr, Jacob. Scott, Samuel G.
 Meeteer, Wm. T. Schuyler, Alonzo.
 Massey, Joseph. Stevenson, Abraham
 Maxton, James H. Shewey, Edward.
 Mock, Jesse. Springer, Wilson G.
 Mimm, William. Stiteler, William E.
 Milborne, Mark. Starr, James S.
 Maxton, H., died in Smith, E. H., died
 1862. in 1862.
 McAfee, Davis. Shannon, W. C., died
 McCluen, James, in 1863.
 died of wounds. Stephens, H., died in
 McCartney, Abner, 1862.
 died in 1862. Thomas, Abraham.
 Navin, John, killed Wilson, J. W.
 in action. Williamson, F.
 Opperman, John. Winterbottom, J. P.
 Pharaoh, Evans. Wolf, George W.
 Perry, David C. Walker, John H.
 Pierce, E. W., killed Woodsides, John.
 in action. Woodward, Jesse,
 Peoples, James, died in 1863.
 killed in action. Wright, G. E., killed
 Quigg, J., killed in in action.
 action. Wingate, Henry, killed
 Reynolds, Eli. ed at Fort Fisher.
 Roateh, Lewis A. Williams, Robert M.,
 Roberts, William M. died of wounds.
 Rogan, Michael., White, M. H., killed
 killed in action. in action.

ROLL OF COMPANY H (Greble Guards).

Charles McIlvaine, captain.
 Theodore M. Smedley, captain.
 David Jones, first lieutenant.
 Thomas S. Taylor, first lieutenant.
 Elwood P. Baldwin, first lieutenant.

Phares P. Brown, first lieutenant.
George H. Durnall, first lieutenant, killed
at Bermuda Hundred.

George A. Lemaister, second lieutenant.
Isaac L. Dutton, second lieutenant.
Lewis H. Watkins, second lieutenant,
killed at Bermuda Hundred.

Benjamin F. Smith, first sergeant.
J. T. Massey, first sergeant.
Robert Walker, first sergeant.
T. E. Dutton, sergeant.
George H. Cook, sergeant.
Edward A. Weidner, sergeant.
John Thomas, sergeant.
Joseph H. Walters, sergeant.
R. Skeen, jr., sergeant.
Robert J. Baldwin, sergeant.
John A. Russell, sergeant, killed at Peters-
burg.

William Garver, sergeant, killed at Ber-
muda Hundred.

George H. Bennett, sergeant, died of
wounds.

William Mills, corporal.
J. McGuigan, corporal.
William Shields, corporal.
John B. Allen, corporal.
George W. Dehoff, corporal.
C. C. Courtney, corporal.
William F. Smith, corporal.
T. J. Henderson, corporal.
T. W. Durnell, corporal.
I. T. Massey, corporal.
W. H. George, corporal.
J. Wood, corporal.
Geo. W. Burns, corporal, died of wounds.
James McConnell, corporal, died at Hil-
ton Head.

Edward J. Hadley, musician.
Philip Richard, musician.
Charles C. Taylor, musician.
Milton S. Taylor, musician.

M. B. England, teamster.
Levi F. Snyder, teamster.

PRIVATES.

Allison, Alfred C.	Gaffany, Terrence.
Ainsworth, Robt. L.	Gould, Payne A.
Billings, Wm.	Griffith, Hanford T.,
Bills, Abraham L.	drowned, 1863.
Boyd, Wm. H.	Haley, Martin.
Busser, Jacob H.	Hannessey, John.
Biehler, Joseph	Harrison, Charles.
Burns, Charles.	Heeley, Hugh.
Bellwoar, John	Hoxendofel, F.
Bookman, Samuel.	Harvey, Marshall.
Brubaker, F. T.	Headley, Amos B.
Brown, Wm.	Harbours, Alfred N.
Curtis, John.	Hart, Thomas.
Cross James.	Hardin, William W.
Cross, J.	Hesson, John.
Clark, Wm., killed in action.	Humphrey, Samuel.
Dasey, Joseph.	Hemphill, Wm. C.
Dean, Christopher.	Hosmer, John L.
Davis, Isaac B.	Heed, Harmon.
Davis, James K., died in 1862.	Hunter, Samuel, died in 1863.
Dutton, Alfred L.	Hughes, John G.,
Davis W. P.	died in 1863.
Dunn, Thomas.	Hanson, John.
Donahue, Michael.	Jones, John.
Dalling, William.	Jackson, Milton.
Davidson, Ezekiel.	Jones, Peter T.
Drumm, Edward.	Jones, Thomas.
Evans, Abner.	Kimes, James H.
Everhart, James S.	Kurl, Alfred.
Force, William H.	Lamory, Henry.
Fields, David F.	Loud, Henry.
Fithian, Austin M.	Loud, James.
Ford, James G.	Lovell, Richard M.
Griffith, Oliver A.	Lovell, Wm. T., died of wounds.
Gallagher, James S.	Moore, Charles.
Garrett, George F.	Miller, Abia C. E.

Mulholland, David.	Richards, William.
Mulholland, H.	Riley, Edward.
Myers, George W.	Roecker, Christian.
Moore, Samuel, died in 1862.	Roecker, Bernard.
Maloney, Dan'l, died in 1864.	Reed, Bernard.
Marshal, Samuel.	Shutmire, Joseph.
Marks, Thomas.	Spencer, Thomas.
McHenry, Harrison.	Shay, William H.
McKeever, J. A. D.	Steele, William M.
McLlvaine, John J.	Simpson, Milton.
McFalls, Amos.	Sullivan, Ezra H.
McGrinder, Joseph, killed in action.	Shenk, Hiram.
McDonald, George.	Steube, John.
O'Donald, Peter.	Smith, Samuel R., killed in action.
Pyle, Levi B.	Tarleton, Robert.
Preston, Joseph.	Taylor, Edward H.
Patterson, Benj.	Taylor, John H.
Pointer, Thomas.	Tinsley, Alex., killed in action.
Price, Joseph.	Tobin, Martin H., died in 186-.
Painter, Albert P.	Tackaberry, James, died in 1865.
Poulson, Isaac W., died in 1864.	Wilson, W. Granv'le.

ROLL OF COMPANY K (Wayne Guards).

William Wayne, captain.
 Samuel V. Black, captain.
 William S. Underwood, captain.
 John J. Barber, first lieutenant.
 Levi L. Marsh, first lieutenant, died of
 wounds.
 William L. Sullivan, first lieutenant.
 John W. Thompson, second lieutenant.
 Marriott Brosins, second lieutenant.
 Charles A. Meyers, first sergeant.
 J. R. Montgomery, first sergeant.
 Lewis D. Hayes, sergeant.
 John W. Farra, sergeant.
 P. McLaughlin, sergeant.
 Reuben P. Fithian, sergeant.

David P. Thomas, sergeant.
 James M. Griffith, sergeant, died of
 wounds.
 William E. Davis, corporal.
 Charles Miles, corporal.
 Isaac Miller, corporal.
 James W. Phillips, corporal.
 William Taylor, corporal.
 Barnett R. Rapp, corporal.
 E. Lane Schofield, corporal.
 Henry R. Coates, corporal.
 David S. Christman, corporal, died at
 Hilton Head.
 Brinton Channing, corporal, killed at
 Bermuda Hundred.
 Alfred J. Hartman, corporal, died of
 wounds.
 George H. Harrison, corporal.
 John H. Kauffman, musician.
 George W. Smith, musician.
 T. P. Williams, teamster.

PRIVATEs.

Beidler, Henry A.	Guthrie, J. C., killed in action.
Bullock, Isaac.	Harbour, Thos.
Beerbrower, Theo.	Harner, Michael.
Brown, Charles W.	Bevan, Thos. R.
Bevan, Thos. R.	Harper, Isaac.
Barber, G., killed in action.	Harrison, Isaac.
Cook, Jonathan.	Harry, A. Y.
Criswell, T. B. died in 1863.	Hoskins, James.
Duey, Morris E.	Hannum, Jas., died of wounds.
Davis, James E.	Harkins, T., killed in action.
Harman, Francis.	Jermyn, Burrows.
Famous, John S.	Keeley, S.
Fennings, Lawrence.	Gunkle, Chas. L.
Froek, Lucien.	Law, Samuel J.
Freely, James.	Lewis, Wm. C.
Foley, James W.	Lukens, Chas. A.
Griffith, Wm.	Lemp, Jacob G.

Manamee, James.	Smith, Wm. H.
Miller, L.	Shimp, Erancis.
Miles, Wm.	Smith, Wm. A.
Moore, Wm. P., died of wounds.	Thompson, H. W.
McCann, John.	Thomas, Henry B.
McCarter, W. J.	Thompson, James.
McHenry, Samuel.	Urney, D.
McIntyre, T. W.	White, George.
Noble, Samuel T.	Wilson, James K.
Norton, Joseph Y., killed in action.	Wilson, Jos. C.
Phipps, Aaron, died in 1863.	Wilson, W.
Plumley, G. W.	Wonderle, P. J., died in 1863.
Raby, Charles E.	Wallace, Johnson, died of wounds.
Rapp, Silas S., died in 1862.	Walker, Levi B., died in 1864.
Sellers, John.	Williams, Abner D., died a prisoner.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

Of this regiment companies A, C, E, F, G, H, I and K were from Chester county. Of its officers, Col. Joseph Hawley, Lieut.-Col. W. B. Waddell, Adjutant J. C. Worth, Quartermaster W. T. Haines, Quartermaster George Malin, jr., Chaplain J. S. Evans, Serg.-Maj. J. H. Long, and Quartermaster-Sergeant Jesse Taggart, were residents of the county.

The regiment was recruited for nine months, and no other volunteer organization for that length of time did better service. It fought with distinguished bravery in the two great battles of Antietam and Chancellorsville.

ROLL OF COMPANY A.

Joseph W. Hawley, captain, promoted to colonel.

Allan M. Davis, captain.

Charles W. Roberts, captain.

Samuel G. Smith, first lieutenant.
John A. Groff, second lieutenant.
Isaac Finch, second lieutenant, died of wounds.
John M. Windle, first sergeant.
Edward White, sergeant.
John J. Glisson, sergeant.
Joseph N. Woodward, sergeant.
David H. Steiler, sergeant.
Joseph Davis, corporal.
Henry B. Wynn, corporal.
William S. Wetherell, corporal.
Albanos H. Bicking, corporal.
Jacob H. Way, corporal.
Powell Bailey, corporal.
Richard F. Hill, corporal.
Samuel B. Smiley, corporal.
William R. Thomas, corporal.
Davied S. Wilkinson, corporal.
George Malin, jr., corporal, promoted to quartermaster.
Ringold Carman, musician.

PRIVATEES.

Artes, James.	Faust, Daniel H.
Baily, Wm. H.	Farren, George.
Bentley, Wm. H.	Griffith, Evan.
Baldwin, Eli H.	Gill, Andrew J.
Byers, Samuel.	Glisson, Wilmer W.
Bond, Harmon G.	Hawley, Bernard.
Brown, Townsend.	Henderson, Alex.
Chambers, John F.	Hawley, Edward B.
Carman, John L.	Heck, Edwin.
Collier, Wm. H.	Harp, W. H.
Collier, Hosea A., died of wounds.	Hooper, John.
Davis, Edward G.	Hall, Lewis R.
Darnell, Wesley.	Hill, Charles C.
Epright, William.	Hartman, Morgan.
Emory, Samuel B.	Hughes, Joseph.
Ford, Rufus D.	Jester, John F.
Farra, Lewis.	John, Edwin B.
	Jones, John.

Johnson, Wm. H.,
died in 1862.
Kamerer, Henry M.
Lamborn, F. H.
Law, Robert C.
Lloyd, John L.
Morris, Joseph E.
Morgan, John.
Mullen, Alfred.
Mercer, Joseph W.
Nichols, Lewis R.
Patterson, Chas. D.
Pratt, John R.
Peart, Roland M.
Pearce, Joseph T.
Pearce, Wm. H. II.
Pichhaver, Wm. B.
Pinkerton, M. H.,
died in 1863.
Rambo, Thomas.
Reynolds, Samuel B.
Rushton, Chas. P.
Rodenbaugh, Wm. L.

ROLL OF COMPANY C.

James B. Whitcraft, captain.
J. C. Worth, lieutenant, promoted to adjutant.
William C. Diekey, first lieutenant.
Levi Crowl, second lieutenant.
Francis P. Andrews, sergeant.
Jacob Z. Webb, sergeant.
George G. Taylor, sergeant.
John M. Rhoads, sergeant.
Samuel B. Walton, corporal.
James H. Broomell, corporal.
Charles H. Wilson, corporal.
Thomas Dilworth, corporal.
John A. Smith, corporal.
John M. Irvin, corporal.
William A. Fleming, corporal.
John T. Broadway, corporal.
Thomas W. Riday, corporal.

Eli Gatchell, corporal, killed at Antietam.
H. W. Livingstone, musician.
Beverly J. Gause, musician.

PRIVATES.

Aiken, James C. Iford, Wm., died in
1862.
Bowers, Thomas. Jones, William.
Booth, Joshua M. Kirk, David E.
Benderman, T. J. Kennedy, Amos.
Bayard, Geo. F. Lynch, James, jr.
Brown, Thomas. Luke, John A.
Broomell, Wm. C. Law, Henry H.
Baker, Geo. L. Missimer, John B.
Bates, Wm. Mershon, John H.
Brown, John M. McDonald, David.
Coates, Samuel. McCarter, Sam'l H.
Cowan, Richard F. McCullough, W. R.
Cole, Amos. McDonald, Richard.
Cooper, Thos. L. McClurg, James H.
Corkadale, Geo. F. McClurg, Daniel H.
Crossley, Henry. McLaughlin, Corn.
Cooper, Lewis R. McIntire, John T.
Campbell, Robt. H. McClean, Allen.
Campbell, Jonn C. McIntire, John P.
Cummins, Thos. W. Newell, John K.
Craig, William B. Pugh, Townsend.
Cresswell, Sam'el W. Pearson, William.
Coleman, Joseph. Pearson, David T.
Deever, Lewis G. Price, Wm. H.
Diekey, Samuel H. Powell, Allen.
Dilworth, Richard B. Rupert, John A.
Fadler, Thos. M. Rigdon, Chas. H.
Fuller, James R. Robinson, Alex.
Ford, James. Reyburn, Geo. W.
Garrety, Daniel. Rigg, Peter C., died
in 1863.
Garver, Samuel H. Spear, Chas. J.
Greenfield, Joel S. Showalter, Jos. M.
Greenfield, John H. Taylor, John L.
Gyles, Ebenezer T. Worth, W. H.
Hays, Gibbons. Woodside, Robt. G.
Hughes, Joshua.
Hardee, Caleb P.

Winger, Bernard. Williamson, James.
Webster, Alfred. Walker, Samuel.

ROLL OF COMPANY E.

Edwin Otley, captain.
Richard D. Townsend, captain.
William Lynch, first lieutenant.
Josiah Burnett, first lieutenant.
Thomas J. Townsend, second lieutenant.
William H. Burns, first sergeant.
Samuel J. Thompson, sergeant.
William Otley, sergeant.
William Keech, sergeant.
David K. Pierce, corporal.
Franklin Frame, corporal.
John G. Hoopes, corporal.
William Moulder, corporal.
William Auld, corporal.
George F. Bailey, corporal.
Thomas W. Taylor, corporal.
Andrew Johnson, corporal.
Thomas S. Foster, musician.

PRIVATES.

Barton, Joseph. Farra, Geo. D.
Benner, James. Frame, Gibbons.
Brown, Moses M. Griffith, Ezekiel R.
Chamberland, P. Gertley, Joseph.
Copeland, Elias W. Greenfield, Jesse,
Cox, David. died in 1863.
Conway, Thomas. Harvey, Isaac L.
Cooper, Clement. Hall, Joseph.
Cunningham, Wm. Hampton, Joseph.
Davis, Henry M. Hanna, Wm. H.
Dilworth, Chas. H. Hoffman, Thos. R.
Dugan, Michael. Harlan, Edward T.
Epright, John J. Howarth, Nathaniel
Entriken, James. Henthorne, Isaac,
Ferrell, John W. died in 1863.
Ford, Peter. Ingrani, Frederick.
Foreman, Geo. B. Jester, Vincent.
Frame, Isaac T. Jefferson, Wm.

Johnson, S. S. Rox, Joseph.
Kearns, Chas. S. Rumer, Wm. H.
Kitzelman, Chas. H. Roberts, Jehu.
King, Temple, died Robb, James.
in 1862. Sourmilk, Valentine.
Mealey, James. Starr, Samuel.
Mercer Thos. B. Talley, Emmor L.
Mercer, Wm. Thorn, Henry.
Mendenhall, Clark. Thompson, Geo. M.
Miles, Emmor. Townsend, Wm.
Moulder, David. Tucker, Francis.
Marion, Peter. Taylor, Joseph B.
Mullen, John. Taylor, Chalkley,
McFall, Franklin. died in 1863.
McCullough, Chas. Vincent, Levi.
McFadden, Jacob E. Whitercraft, John G.
McNelly, Jesse K. Williams, Henry.
McFadden, Joseph. Windle, Taylor.
McConaughy, Dan'l. Wilson, James.
Nethery, Bayard B. Williamson, Morris.
O'Neil, James. Woodward, Pyle.
Patterson, Frazier. Worth, Joseph.
Patterson, Oliver R. Williamson, C. C.
Passmore, Jones R. Young, Isaac.
Pierce, Jonathan.

ROLL OF COMPANY F.

Frank Crosby, captain.
James A. Eicholtz, captain.
William D. Christman, first lieutenant.
W. H. Whitehead, second lieutenant.
Stephen Blatchford, first sergeant.
George R. Maxton, sergeant.
James Keech, sergeant.
John Brooke, sergeant.
William W. Potts, sergeant.
J. Haines Long, sergeant, promoted to
sergeant-major.
Patrick Berigen, corporal.
Wm. P. Stephenson, corporal.
Thomas T. Smith, corporal.
William Williams, corporal.

Richard Mercer, corporal.
 Reuben M. Mercer, corporal.
 Joseph P. Way, corporal.
 J. Albert Millner, corporal.
 Joseph Maitland, corporal.
 Joseph W. Martin, musician.

PRIVATES.

Allison, Joseph F. Lakay, Michael.
 Bedlow, John. Longhrum, Michael.
 Bailey, Mifflin W. Laird, David.
 Bailey, Reese W. Milligan, Lewis T.
 Baldwin, John S. Moore, David.
 Baltrin, Wm. H. Marshall, John W.
 Beatty, Andrew H. Mercer, Evan A.
 Bernboo, Mahlon. Mercer, Townsend A.
 Bride, Robert. Mercer, Wills F.
 Brubaker, Abraham Martin, J. Walton.
 Burnett, Cyrus J. Meyers, John.
 Bush, Wm. H. Monaghan, Hamlt'n
 died of wounds.
 Bloom, Ingram P. McClintock, Patrick.
 Bennett, James. Pagan, Hugh.
 Chalfant, John J. Penniger, Samuel.
 Daller, Charles. Pennypacker, A. F.
 Dowlin, Thomas P. Parker, Robert H.
 Evans, Allen. Potter, Henry.
 Eavenson, R. E. Price, Issacher.
 Fritz, Christian. Potter, Wm. H.
 Guest, Wm. H. Quinter, George.
 Gamble, Peter. Reed, William.
 Hall, Joseph H. Root, Peter.
 Hoffecker, Henry. Ramstine, Thomas.
 Houston, David F. Rambo, Abram.
 Hood, Joseph. Rutherford, John.
 Hopkins, John. Rennard, Wm. H.
 Hutton, Benj. R. Roxborough, Chas.,
 died in 1862.
 Ingram, Alban. Siverd, William.
 James, Caleb S. Smith, Frank C.
 Keech, Chas. P. Simmons, Geo. B.
 Kemble, John W. Springer, Wm. G.
 Leech, Michael.
 Love, James.

Thomas, John. Warner, Napoleon B.
 Vandever, Wm. Warner, Henry C.
 Wack, James. White, John W.
 Wack, Benjamin B. Windle, David C.
 Weigles, Charles. Yocum, William.

ROLL OF COMPANY G.

Edward F. James, captain.
 Philip D. Haines, first lieutenant.
 William S. Able, second lieutenant.
 John H. Naylor, first sergeant.
 Joseph N. Marshall, sergeant.
 Henry J. Stager, sergeant.
 Charles J. Murray, sergeant.
 Markly Davis, sergeant.
 Jesse Taggart, sergeant, promoted to quar-
 termaster-sergeant.
 John W. Crothers, corporal.
 Alfred Brinton, corporal.
 Samuel Naylor, corporal.
 Jacob E. James, corporal.
 G. B. Underwood, corporal.
 Evan E. Underwood, corporal.
 Lorenzo D. Farra, corporal.
 Isaac N. Evans, corporal.
 Ellis W. Ford, musician.
 Wm. H. H. Smith, musician, died at Aquia
 Creek.

PRIVATES.

Addleman, W. H. H. Coole, Mordecai J.
 Boyer, Collins. Case, Henry.
 Baldwin, Bird L. Connor, George M.
 Baldwin, Wm. P. Dillinger, Samuel L.
 Bishop, Wayne M. Daily, Thomas.
 Brenckinridge, G. W., Daily, John.
 died in 1863. Forbes, Raymond.
 Brinton, Thomas. Frailey, Charles W.
 Brosius, Robert H., Guinney, Jefferson.
 died in 1863. Grier, William.
 Buelley, Jesse. Guinney, Franklin.
 Collins, Thomas. Gordon, Morgan.
 Carver, Nelson. Holmes, Philip.

Houck, Wm. H.	Nields, Webb.
Holmes, Daniel.	O'Neil, Henry.
Harrington, Corn.	O'Neil, Wm. C.
Hughes, Jacob.	Pierce, Edwin.
Ingram, John B.	Pawling, Levi B.
Ingram, James H.	Peace, Samuel S.
Irwin, Sanford.	Powers, John.
Jardine, Bethel.	Root, Robert.
Jester, Edward B.	Reese, Samuel B.
Jardine, Amos C.,	Roke, James.
died of wounds.	Russell, Hugh P.
Kaiser, George.	Stanley, Wm. M.
Kent, Samuel R.	Scott, Wm. M.
Keeley, Enos.	Sullivan, John H.
Kerr, Joseph.	Smith, Norris.
Lawrence, George.	Starkweather, C. G.
Lammey, Jos. R.	Sinn, Benjamin G.
Long, Robert W.	Stern, John.
Mills, Thos. R.	Sassaman, Thomas.
Mills, John.	Thornburg, R.
Mercer, Jos.	Townsend, E. W.
Martin, Edward N.,	Underwood, J., jr.
died in 1863.	Worth, Henry M.
Mendenhall, Wm.	Webster, Wm. D.
McElhaney, James.	Wilson, John.
McCue, Amos W.	Wright, John.
McCafferty, Howard.	Woodward, D. P.
Newbrough, Enos.	Wright, David S.
Nields, Harvey C.	Woods, Wilmer.

ROLL OF COMPANY I.

William M. Hinkson, captain.
 William V. Strickland, first lieutenant.
 William S. Snare, second lieutenant.
 W. J. Ilingworth, first sergeant.
 Henry C. Wilson, sergeant.
 Henry C. Valentine, sergeant.
 Alfred Fairlamb, sergeant.
 Coleman Wynn, sergeant.
 Joseph R. Strickland, corporal.
 Jonah B. Guthrie, corporal.
 Arnold M. Nichols, corporal.

William R. T. Boggs corporal.
 Thomas M. Jefferis, corporal.
 Joseph B. Hinkson, corporal.
 John G. Reed, corporal, killed at Chancellorsville.
 David P. Caruthers, corporal.
 Edward D. Watkins, musician.

PRIVATES.

Alexander, Thomp.	Moore, James W.
Arnold, John, died of wounds.	McCluen, Edward L.
Bailey, Benjamin H.	McLane, James.
Baldwin, George W.	McCabe, Owen.
Baldwin, Joseph B.	McBride, Samuel.
Cochrane, Robert.	McMullin, Patrick.
Cramer, Christopher.	Naylor, George.
Cook, James.	Pennell, Franklin.
Connor, George M.	Pyle, Henry W.
Dowell, George W.	Reed, Matthew C.
Donley, Lewis.	Ross, Enos W.
Duffy, Bernard.	Rigg, Isaac W.
Doyle, William.	Rupp, Lewis.
Fidler, Christian.	Reynolds, Wilmer.
Garrigan, Nicholas.	Simcox, William.
Hoopes, Coleman.	Stineback, Jacob H.
Hoopes, Moses T.	Smith, Samuel C.
Hampton, William.	Sweeny, Michael.
Hughes, James.	Taylor, Humphry Y.
Hinkson, Wm. A.	Taylor, Nathan Y.
Holton, Alfred.	Thomas, Joseph W.
Holton, Jesse.	Underwood, Joseph,
Keating, John G.,	killed at Antietam.
died in 1863.	White, George W.
Kennedy, John.	Woodward, Jacob H.
Johnson, Lewis T.	Wilson, Charles L.
Jenkins, Benjamin.	Watkins, C. J.
Murphy, Daniel, died in 1863.	Wickersham, Wm.
	Worrall, Charles T.,
	died in 1862.

ROLL OF COMPANY K.

William W. Stott, captain.
 George E. Newlin, first lieutenant.

Henry C. Wells, second lieutenant.
 David H. Fleming, first sergeant.
 William S. Walker, sergeant.
 Lewis Wilson, sergeant.
 Edward C. Bennett, sergeant.
 William A. Bair, sergeant.
 William W. Bair, sergeant.
 Augustine Birdsell, corporal.
 Adam J. Reese, corporal.
 John H. Baily, corporal.
 Henry C. Eby, corporal.
 Samuel F. Kennedy, corporal.
 Henry S. Barnes, corporal.
 Harrison Rennard, corporal.
 John C. Boice, corporal.
 John B. Taggart, corporal, died in 1862.

PRIVATES.

Ahn, David F.	Garrett, David.
Adams, John Q.	Greenleaf, Bruner.
Baker, Enos C.	Hilton, Albert.
Bair, John H.	Harkins, William.
Brogan, Solomon.	Holstein, John W.
Bulack, John G.	Hackett, William.
Burkhizer, Jacob.	Harkins, George.
Bentley, Joshua M.	Haydon, John.
Bird, Jesse.	Ingram, James.
Cunningham, J. F.	Judge, John.
Connor, Samuel P.	Kimble, Joseph M.
Channell, George W.	Kennedy, John W.
Cornog, Henry E.	Kane, William.
Enriken, W. H. H.	Lukens, Clarkson.
Foster, James.	Lukens, Charles.
Finney, John W.	Lawrence, Christ.
Fish, Samuel R.	Little, Samuel.
Fox, Thomas V.	Lamping, John.
Freel, Joseph C.	Lucas, Charles.
Freed, W. H. H., died in 1862.	Lamborn, Marshall.
Garrett, John T.	Lancaster, W. W.
Gilmore, Thomas J.	Ludwick, Isaiah, died in 1862.
Gordon, David E.	Milligan, Smith A.

Miller, William S.	Stroud, Joseph J.
McFadden Milton.	Shaw, William P.
Northamer, Andr'w.	Sharp, B. Frank.
Nicholson, John A.	Shoemaker, Geo. W.
Newlin, Elisha H.	Smith, William H.
Osborn, George L.	Shaw, William, died in 1862.
Pyle, Joshua.	Stroud, John W.
Peters, Isaac.	Woodward, Ellis P.
Paiste, Wm. H., died of wounds.	Wilkinson, Wm. D.
Ray, James.	Walters, Jesse.
Register, Henry H.	Walton, James B.
Ricker, George W.	Yoder, Andrew.
Reese, Judson.	

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

This regiment of nine months' drafted militia contained eight companies — B, C, D, E, F, G, I and K — from Chester county. The following of its officers were from Chester county: Lieut.-Col. F. C. Hooton, Major Isaac McClure, Adj. J. T. Temple, Asst.-Surg. John F. Evans, Chaplain A. J. Rowland, Sergt.-Maj. J. F. Roberts, Quartermaster-Sergeant David Potts, Commissary-Sergeant J. S. Worrall, and Hospital-steward L. R. Brown. It served first in North Carolina, where it took part in two attempts to relieve the siege of Washington; was then ordered to Washington, and afterward was sent to the upper Potomac, where at Harper's Ferry it had a sharp skirmish with the 12th Virginia cavalry.

ROLL OF COMPANY B.

Peter Colehower, jr., captain.
 Jeremiah H. Bender, first lieutenant.
 Anthony Irej, second lieutenant.
 Wm. D. McAfee, first sergeant.
 Wm. R. Epright, sergeant.
 Davis Mock, sergeant.
 David W. Jones, sergeant.

Mahlon Sowers, sergeant.
 Thomas Hilborn, corporal.
 James Maharty, corporal.
 Edward F. Bickel, corporal.
 Charles C. Keebler, corporal.
 Jesse Sturges, corporal.
 Christian Emery, corporal.
 Wm. J. Wagoner, corporal.
 Alexander Hawk, musician.
 G. W. Wainwright, musician.

PRIVATES.

Adams, Henry.	March, Isaiah.
Benjamin, John A.	Mintzler, David.
Beeler, Daniel T.	Nyman, Bernard.
Corle, Gabriel.	Nyman, Sylvester.
Cramp, George.	Nichols, Elias.
Davidson, Wm. H.	Nichols, Samuel.
Davidson, John H.	Oberholtzer, H. S.
Everly, Henry.	Painter, Isaac.
Groff, J. C. N.	Qnay, Theodore.
Hipple, William.	Raysor, William.
Hughes, Samuel.	Rice, Jacob.
Hartman, Jesse.	Suell, Wm. D.
Hartenstine, Ebel.	Shaw, Henson L.
Hughes, Joseph.	Sowers, Theodore.
Jones, Thomas R.	Small, Charles.
Jones, Henry L.	Stine, John K.
Knapp, Henry.	Speakman, Henry.
Knerr, George W.	Wise, Alexander.
Ludwick, William.	Wadsworth, John E.
Lukins, Chas.	Wagoner, Jacob B.
Link, Simon,	Weedon, James.
Monshower, Enos L.	Year, Henry.
Miller, William.	

ROLL OF COMPANY C.

Levi Fetters, captain.
 John Lewis, first lieutenant.
 John P. Ford, second lieutenant.
 George King, jr., first sergeant.
 Milton Williams, first sergeant.

PRIVATES.

Brown, Aaron.	Moore, William.
Broomall, Robert.	Miles, Evan.
Blondon, Ermount.	Mulholland, Israel.
Burns, Wm. H.	McCord, Augustus.
Barrett, Isaac P.	McMinn, Alfred.
Barnett, Joseph.	McQuerns, Alex.
Broomall, John.	McAlear, James.
Buckwalter, John C.	McCloskey, John.
Bartholomew, Ed.	McCorkle, Thomas.
Bowen, John S.	McCartin, Michael.
Courtney, James.	Oner, Augustus.
Carter, Daniel.	Opperman, David.
Coulter, Lewis.	Pennypacker, Levi.
Detweiler, Abram.	Peterman, Bohlen.
Davis, John H.	Powell, Evan.
Darbarrow, Isaac.	Powell, Abraham.
Dresser, Isaac.	Pixley, Howell.
Donald, John.	Pennypacker, A.
Dougherty, Edward.	Pechin, John A.
Desmarest, Alfred.	Pearce, John.
Evans, Levi P.	Rusk, Palmer.
Essick, Samuel.	Rambo, Wm. V.
Earshaw, Joshua.	Reeves, William.
Furnwalt, Samuel O.	Regester, Jacob T.
Gunkle, William.	Robinson, James.
Hines, Benjamin.	Roberts, John F.
Johnson, Thomas.	Ryan, Charles.
Jardine, William C.	Snyder, George.
King, Thomas S.	Snedley, Taylor.
Krauser, Lewis E.	Stepleton, William.
King, William, died in 1863.	Steitler, Wm. W.
Lockhart, Samuel.	Trego, Lewis.
Lynch, Henry.	Townsend, Eber.
Law, Matthias P.	Thomas, Alfred.
Lowry, George.	Townsend, Oliver.
Landis, Peter.	Trego, Harris.
Lilly, Robert B.	Wagner, Robert.
Myers, James.	Walker, Jones P.
	York, James.

ROLL OF COMPANY D.

Joseph M. Thompson, captain.
 Nathaniel Simmers, first lieutenant.
 Evan Sheeler, second lieutenant, died at
 Washington City.
 Richard G. Cook, second lieutenant.
 William Templin, sergeant.
 Samuel Handwork, sergeant.
 Lewis W. Millard, sergeant.
 Joseph Frainor, sergeant.
 John J. Willinar, corporal.
 John R. Wynn, corporal.
 George W. Reagan, corporal.
 Mordecai Boyer, corporal.
 Samuel Swinehart, corporal.
 Lewis Beiteman, corporal.
 Jonathan Krauer, musician.
 Lot Brown, musician.

PRIVATES.

Barr, Marris L.	Hughes, Ezekiel.
Campbell, Coleman.	Hartenstein, Rich.
Crosby, Lot E.	James, James H.
Chram, Daniel.	Johnson, John.
Collins, John.	Jones, Francis M.
Cosgrave, James.	Krauner, Jonah.
Dolby, Abraham.	Kepbart, John.
Deece, Henry.	Lentz, Samuel.
Eaches, Wm. C.	Lowry, William.
Ewing, William.	Moyer, Samuel.
Freed, Lafayette.	Moser, John B.
Fafinger, Henry.	Munholland, Oliver.
Garvin, William.	Moore, Henry.
Gresh, Enoch.	McAlicher, Levi.
Hofficker, Jesse.	M'Farland, Wm.
Hughes, Thomas.	Pierson, David.
Hughes, James.	Potts, Nathaniel.
Handwork, Aaron.	Phipps, Lewis.
High, Jacob.	Reynolds, Isaac.
Hofficker, Cyrus.	Schlepf, Daniel.
Harple, David.	Shanner, George.
Heyle, Philip.	Sheaver, John.

Simmers, John.	Weidner, John.
Wright, John W.	Whiteman, Andrew.
Wynn, James.	

ROLL OF COMPANY E.

Theodore T. Woolens, captain.
 Joseph S. Wilson, first lieutenant.
 David Mercer, second lieutenant.
 Nathan P. Walton, first sergeant.
 Joel T. Terry, sergeant.
 E. Featherman, sergeant.
 Alban Otley, sergeant.
 William A. Wiley, sergeant.
 Joseph Wilson, corporal.
 Wilson Smith, corporal.
 Samuel Bye, corporal.
 J. M. D. Thomson, corporal.
 Hiram D. Jenness, corporal.
 Frederick Clark, corporal.
 William Marris, corporal.
 Benjamin McDonald, corporal.
 Howard Buckalew, musician.

PRIVATES.

Ayres, William P.	Gove, Nathan C.
Bicking, E. Kelson,	Groves, Abram.
died in 1863.	Hutton, Samuel,
Burnett, Jonathan.	died in 1863.
Bye, Enoch.	Hall, John.
Booth, John P.	Johnson, Isaac.
Boyd, James A.	Jester, Wm.
Brady Jackson W.	Kennedy, Robert.
Brown, Benjamin.	Kay, Thomas.
Conn, George.	Lahy, Michael.
Crowl, John A.	Miller, Jacob.
Dunlap, John C.	Marris, Phineas.
Davis, William H.	Mundall, David.
Ely, Charles.	Montgomery, Wm.
Farra, William H.	Nethery, Lee.
Gregg, Joseph H.	O'Neil, John.
Grason, David.	Osborn, Joseph.
Galloway, Wm. R.	Pickering, Wm. J.

Pass, Thomas.	Taylor, Chandler.
Rambo, Robert.	Wingate, Jenner.
Sentman, Joseph.	Wort, Thomas J.
Strickland, Joseph.	Wilson, Matthew J.
Spencer, David.	Wingate, Thomson.
Springer, George.	

ROLL OF COMPANY F.

W. N. Worthington, captain.
 Owen R. Horn, first lieutenant.
 John E. Miller, second lieutenant, died in 1863.
 Samuel J. Wood, second lieutenant.
 Thomas H. P. West, sergeant.
 John Loupole, sergeant.
 Lewis Turner, sergeant.
 William McCormick, sergeant.
 Charles Paist, corporal.
 David Patterson, corporal.
 Patchall Evans, corporal.
 Stephen L. Smedley, corporal.
 Thomas Richards, corporal.
 W. M. Richards, corporal.
 William C. Wood, corporal.
 George Evison, musician.

PRIVATES.

Anderson, Matth. J.	Hannum, Amor.
Allison, Isaac.	Kelly, Henry.
Beck, Joseph R.	Kennedy, Hayes.
Bailey, George.	Lawrence, Smith.
Baldwin, Frank.	Leamy, Zacharias.
Chattin, Martin.	Mercer, Geo. W.
Coates, James.	McCullough, James.
Conner, Samuel.	McKinley, John.
Dodge, Francis L.	Milson, James E.
Evans, William M.	Mollyneaux, Thos.
Farra, Richard.	Myers, John.
Farr, Charles.	Rigley, Samuel.
Farrel, Jesse J.	Robinson, John.
Gill, Charles.	Rezer, Charles W.
Hall, Samuel.	Reese, Ezekiel.

Sample, Isaac W.	Wack, John W.
Savage, William.	Winsey, James A., died in 1863.
Shimer, William.	Wells, William.
Sypard, Samuel O.	White, Aaron S.
Shap, John.	Worrell, J. Seydon.
Valentine, Wesley.	

ROLL OF COMPANY G.

Josiah Jackson, captain.
 H. R. M. Whitman, first lieutenant.
 John Cox, second lieutenant.
 John B. Taylor, second lieutenant.
 William H. Shaner, first sergeant.
 Nathan N. Booth, sergeant.
 Elkannon Savage, sergeant.
 Mark Reinhart, sergeant.
 John Bachman, corporal, died in 1863.
 George F. Pickel, corporal.
 Wm. Carl, corporal.
 Samuel Missimer, corporal.
 John Rothrock, corporal.
 Adam Grander, corporal.
 William Hummell, musician.
 William Way, musician.

PRIVATES.

Bell, Jonathan.	Frowheiser, Samuel.
Bachmann, Reuben.	Faiese, George.
Brook, Firman C.	F'rock, Jacob.
Cauller, James.	Fitzsimmons, Dan'l.
Cloud, John T.	Graves, Harvey.
Cox, Miller.	Heck, William.
Cox, Jonathan.	Hatfield, Jacob.
Curry, George.	Hobclairn, John.
Cooper, Bayard T.	Harlan, Jones.
Chandler, T. J.	Harlan, Henry.
Conner, Anthony.	Harlan, Stephen W.
Dickinson, Davis.	Hamer, James.
Drumhiller, George.	Irwin, William.
Evans, James.	Kendall, Samuel.
Fregh, Frederick.	Keller, Enos.
Fisher, Jacob.	Lëssig, David.

Mellon, James S.	Rau, Henry.
Maxwell, Franklin C	Sharpless, Nath. W.
Montgomery, G.F.C.	Steel, Alexander.
Mutter, Samuel M.	Smith, John.
Mohiner, John.	Smearer, William.
Murry, Levi.	Swinehart, John Y.
Nyman, Jacob.	Shaffer, Hiram,
Noblet, Chas. H.	Shaner, Enos H.
Orr, William.	Strump, Cyrus.
Ottinger, Jacob.	Taylor, William.
Potts, William.	Turner, John.
Pennypacker, H. S.	Vernon, William G.
Riese, Jefferson.	Weaver, Samuel Y.
Rhodes, Daniel.	Woodward, Milton.
Ritmorer, Reuben.	Yocum, Albert.

ROLL OF COMPANY I.

Thomas A. Hicks, captain.
 Robert Futhy, first lieutenant.
 Jesse G. Hicks, second lieutenant.
 John Hosmer, second lieutenant.
 Samuel Hershberger, first sergeant.
 John A. Morrow, sergeant.
 Barelay Hoopes, sergeant.
 Robert F. Wright, sergeant.
 Thaddeus Richardson, sergeant.
 Thomas Pierson, corporal.
 Stacey M. Eldridge, corporal.
 Thomas Martin, corporal.
 Lewis Evans, corporal.
 John Hershberger, corporal.
 Aaron Miller, corporal.
 Enoch Gray, corporal.

PRIVATES.

Anderson, Saml. C.	Commons, John.
Boyer, John J.	Cunningham, W.
Bracken, John D.	Davis, John.
Bahel, Samuel W.	Gladding, Levi.
Brown, Joseph.	Gray, John.
Cochran, James.	Hanley, Florence.
Commons, James.	Holt, Thomas.

Hindman, Thos. B.	Reven, John.
Hilton, Isaac.	Snyder, Samuel.
Hension, Julius.	Stoner, David.
Irwin, John.	Underwood, J. H.
Lacklan, John.	Weaver, Sylvester.
Macherett, Jonathan	Wear, William.
McClenachan, R. G.	Wagoner, Charles.
Pyle, William M.	Worrest, George.
Pyle, Edward.	Webster, Asa.
Plumley, William.	

ROLL OF COMPANY K.

George W. Werntz, captain.
 Isaac Cook, first lieutenant.
 Edward Helms, second lieutenant.
 Charles W. Steward, first sergeant.
 Henry H. Fleming, sergeant.
 Jacob Aceret, sergeant.
 Maurice N. Hannum, sergeant.
 John S. Shoemaker, corporal.
 James H. Long, corporal.
 Benjamin F. Priley, corporal.
 Charles Whittaker, corporal.
 Matthew S. Cain, corporal.
 W. C. McLaughlin, corporal.

PRIVATES.

Barns, Jacob L.	Hough, Edwin.
Businger, Godfried.	Howard, Henry.
Bosser, Martin.	Keeley, Joseph.
Buckwalter, D. R.	Kerper, John.
Brown, Lonis R.	Kierner, John V.
Cairns, William.	Kirk, Jesse R.
Christy, William P.	Klotz, Christian.
Chrystal, John.	Lawrence, Benj.
McF. Clower, James.	Lenon, James.
Durham, George T.	Lewis, Samuel.
Docherty, John.	Ligget, John.
Dunlap, James E.	Mattis, Moses.
Eberhart, Wm. R.	Mendenhall, Sam'l.
Higgins, Thomas F.	Middleton, Samuel.
Holloway, Francis.	Murry, John.

Munshower, Daniel.	Reedy, John.
Murry, George.	Root, John.
McClees, John.	Robinson, John.
McIlheney, John.	Snyder, Jacob.
McKenzie, Alex.	Stauffer, Ephraim.
McWilliams, S. R.	Stone, Lewis.
Potts, David.	Strong, James W.
Read, Isaac D.	Whiteman, Thomas.
Reid, Morgan L.	

ELEVENTH CAVALRY (108th Regiment).

This regiment, originally known as "Harlan's Light Cavalry," was raised in 1861, under special authority. Its companies were from Iowa, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; and Company B was from Chester county. The Eleventh cavalry did good service in the army of the James, participated in several dangerous expeditions, and fought bravely in many pitched battles and minor engagements.

ROLL OF COMPANY B.

George T. Cornog, captain, promoted to major.

W. Dewees Roberts, captain, died of wounds.

James E. McFarlan, captain, promoted to major.

John W. Ford, captain.

Hilborn Darlington, first lieutenant.

Henry C. Brooks, second lieutenant.

Samuel L. Monday, second lieutenant, died of wounds.

William D. Irwin, second lieutenant.

James M. Riggs, second lieutenant.

George D. Gross, first sergeant.

Stephen G. Slike, first sergeant.

Richard McFarlan, first sergeant, killed at South Anna river.

Robert Warusker, quartermaster-sergeant.

George Robinson, commissary sergeant.

Arthur B. Yeager, sergeant.
 John Allen, sergeant.
 Edward Furlong, sergeant.
 James G. Keech, sergeant.
 Mark R. Lloyd, sergeant.
 James E. McConnell, sergeant.
 Harlan D. Rigg, sergeant.
 Edward Vanosten, sergeant.
 Levi B. Yoder, sergeant.
 Benjamin Broomal, sergeant.
 Thomas V. Bailey, sergeant.
 Jonathan Worrell, corporal.
 George W. Sinn, corporal.
 Thomas D. Kerns, corporal.
 John W. Dumall, corporal.
 Edward Rushforth, corporal.
 John Henry, corporal.
 Bernard Yost, corporal.
 Thomas J. Handley, corporal.
 Robert Townsend, corporal.
 John D. Guthrie, corporal.
 George W. Mowday, corporal.
 Charles Painter, corporal.
 William C. Carpenter, corporal.
 Edward P. Rice, bugler.
 Jacob H. Storm, bugler.

PRIVATES.

Amber, Ezra.	Burt, Hiram.
Amber, Edwin.	Blake, James.
Ayers, James C.	Compton, John.
Bronson, Eli.	Cross, Samuel.
Baker, Theodore.	Comstock, Giles.
Binkley, Peter.	Care, Henry.
Burns, John T.	Clemens, Jonathan.
Bowman, David.	Chrisman, Jona. H.
Butler, Owen.	Care, John.
Buller, Elliott.	Carson, Harrison.
Bruce, Robert.	Care, Clement B.
Bishop, George H.	Cowan, John.
Bride, Robert.	Clarke, Geo. E. A.
Bewley, Jesse L.	Coyle, Edward.

Click, Wm., died in 1864.	High, Torbett.	Mimm, Washington, died in 1864.	Seiverd, W.
Dugan, Daniel.	Hughes, Joseph, died a prisoner.	McCachran, Elias.	Seiverd, Samuel.
Dugan, Thomas.	Irwin, Andrew.	McBride, William.	Steele, Joseph.
Day, Daniel.	Ingram, James.	Brannan, McChal'r., died in 1862.	Simpson, B.
Dagne, Wm. S.	Irwin, Adam C.	Neely, Samuel H.	Scott, Hiram.
Dedier, Alban, killed in action.	Jymison, John, killed in action.	Oxner, Luke.	Smith, Theodore.
Dunn, Nathan, killed in action.	Jones, William B., died of wounds.	Palmer, Samuel.	Shock, Philip.
Everett, Reuben.	Johnson, John, died in 1864.	Painter, Cyrns.	Shaw, Wm. W.
Effrig, Matthew.	Jones, Patrick.	Parlaman, Edward.	Spotts, John.
Edwards, Daniel.	Kenning, Chas. H.	Rice, George W.	Spotts, George M.
Englerth, George.	Kingle, Howard.	Rowe, Chas. W.	Sides, Samuel R.
Eppehimer, Jacob.	Kennedy, Israel.	Reed, John.	Slike, David.
Fagan, Chris.	Kelly, John.	Reifsnyder, David.	Serfass, Renben.
Frank, Joseph.	Lowe, James W.	Rishnell, George D.	Shuffenberger, John.
Foreman, Henry B.	Long, Robert.	Rishnell, Samuel.	Sweeten, Jackson.
Ford, Isaac W.	Lawrence, Thomp.	Rishnell, Henry H., killed in action.	Thomas, George.
Good, John W.	Leslie, Jacob P.	Robinson, Richard.	Wilkinson, Isaac.
Gruber, Belthaser.	Linderman, John B.	Ritner, Samnel D.	Yost, C. M.
Guiney, Franklin A.	Morgan, James P.		Ziegenfuss, T. J.
Guie, William H.	Myers, John P.	TWENTIETH CAVALRY (181st Regiment).	
Hammer, Joseph.	Mitcheb, James E.	This regiment was raised in 1864, and served until the close of the war. It was engaged in numerous skirmishes and fights, and bore itself gallantly at Dinwiddie Courthouse and Five Forks. Company M was from Chester county.	
Hughes, Jacob.	Mowday, John C.	ROLL OF COMPANY M.	
Henlen, Henry.	Mimm, Samuel.	Lewis Y. Evans, captain.	
Hesler, Joseph.	Morris, John.	Benj. H. Sweney, lieutenant, promoted to captain.	
Hesler, John.	Mimm, Isaac.	Alfred Brinton, first lieutenant.	
Heckman, John.	McCurdy, J. H.	John H. Babb, second lieutenant.	
Heckman, William.	Morrison, William.	Payne A. Gould, second lieutenant.	
Helgert, John.	Mahlon, Elijah H.	Isaac W. Sweney, first sergeant.	
Harlan, Geo. W.	Murry, Henry.	Charles H. Areson, quartermaster sergeant.	
Honek, John.	Mitchell, Wm. H.	Henry C. Wilson, quartermaster sergeant.	
Howe, Nathan.	Morgan, Amos T.	Robert R. Skeen, commissary sergeant.	
Helfrick, Edward.	Morgan, Charles H., died of wounds.	Cheyney J. Watkins, sergeant.	
Hock, Matthias.	Miller, John H., died in 1864.		
Hamilton, Owen.	Milligan, I. M., died in 1864.		
Hechler, Jacob.			
Hall, Lewis E.			
Hawk, N., killed in action.			

H. Curry, sergeant.
 Hibbard Stapleton, sergeant.
 Morgan L. Reed, sergeant.
 George W. Derrick, corporal.
 David S. Will, corporal.
 Adam Gabell, corporal.
 S. Walton Willams, corporal, died at Andersonville.
 George W. Young, corporal.
 Alexander Mehaffle, corporal.
 Wm. F. Vandusen, corporal.
 G. M. D. Connor, corporal.
 Thomas R. Mills, corporal.
 Daniel Nevelling, corporal.
 J. Roland Smith, corporal.
 Fred. Shimp, corporal.
 William Hacker, bugler.
 Charles Moll, bugler.

PRIVATES.

Annett, Wm. H.	Codon, Gideon.
Ackley, Benj. L.	Donley, Lewis.
Adams, George W.	Davis, Charles.
Broadbelt, William.	Eckard, Edward E., died a prisoner.
Bittler, Elwood.	Evans, David.
Boice, John C.	Faley, George W.
Bailey, George W.	Greenwood, Joseph, died a prisoner.
Chidister, David.	Gill, Samuel H.
Congleton, Joseph.	Gegenheimer, Wm.
Cassey, Martin.	Hughes, Andrew F.
Curry, James.	Huleistein, R. B.
Clemson, Milton.	Hntton, Benj. K.
Conner, Samuel P.	Hutton, Hugh M.
Clark, Milton M.	Hoopes, John G.
Congleton, William.	Ireland, John P.
Clark, Addison M.	Johnson, John H.
Cain, William.	Jenks, Wm. H., died in 1865.
Cox, William W.	James, Jacob B.
Cornell, Henry S.	
Cavanagh, Philip.	
Caley, Bernard.	

King, Silas.	Senberger, W. W.
Lafferty, Edward.	Skeen, Benj. F.
McIntire, Edward P.	Scott, Joshua, killed in action.
McFarlan, Edward F.	Smith, George.
McClain, David.	Springer, Wm. G.
McDermott, John.	Stanert, Frank C.
Mercer, Joseph R., died a prisoner.	Shamberger, O. F.
Martin, John.	Smith, Columbus.
Meldone, Hugh.	Salkeld, Henry.
Mace, Alban.	Stout, Edmund.
Mehaffle, Amor.	Smith, John.
Missimer, Geo. B.	Snyder, Jacob.
Martin, Charles.	Tennis, Israel.
Nichols, Jesse J.	Torbert, John K.
Newman, George.	Townsend, Philip P.
Patterson, Elwood.	Townsley, Robert.
Pyle, Charles H.	Vanzant, Nehemiah.
Quinlin, John.	Valentine, Henry C.
Rhoades, Amos L.	Wilt, Wm. H.
Royal, Wm. A.	Williams, Morgan B.
Richards, Henry.	Williams, Horatio A.
Southwood, Thomas.	Watson, Charles.
Smith, James.	Wagner, George W.
Simons, Henry.	

In addition to the soldiers of the companies given, Chester county men served in the following Pennsylvania regiments: 26th, 27th, 29th, 39th, 46th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 54th, 55th, 58th, 61st, 63d, 67th, 68th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 76th, 88th, 93d, 97th, 99th, 102d, 103d, 104th, 105th, 109th, 111th, 115th, 116th, 130th, 131st, 133d, 139th, 141st, 143d, 147th, 150th, 157th, 165th, 179th, 183d, 184th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 198th, 199th, 203d, and 213th infantry; 1st, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, and 21st cavalry; and 1st and 2d artillery.

We have account of the following officers who served in the regiments named

above: Colonels—H. S. Thomas, W. M. McClure, and G. F. Smith; lieutenant-colonels—C. B. Lamborn, T. S. Bell, and J. F. Andress; majors—Nathan Davis, James Given, W. B. Darlington, P. Huey, and George E. Gourard; captains—J. J. Fenlin, P. F. Whitehead, Mitchell Smith, E. E. Lewis, P. J. Phillips, W. C. Garrett, W. M. Hinkson, D. W. Ney, J. W. Russell, Charles Whiting, W. Slifer, J. E. Johnson, W. H. Forrest, J. B. Taylor, G. C. Marshall, W. M. Clark, John L. Rees, J. M. Barclay, G. W. Ashenfelder, B. F. Bean, C. S. Carnaack, Henry G. Dodge, N. A. Pennypacker, E. K. Ramsey and Joseph Taggart.

The following privates served in Co. D of the 97th infantry: William H. Brown, E. Butler, S. J. Cloud, J. Crosson, John B. Harry, G. W. Evenson, F. M. Frame, Enoch Hannum, H. Higgins, John E. Huey, B. Hughes, G. W. Miles, G. B. Moore, John Park, Patterson Riley, E. B. Pyle, J. Russell, J. Sharp, Jacob R. Smith, T. M. Smith, W. Smith, J. H. Stuckey and Hugh Tenney. In Co. G of the same regiment were the following privates: G. W. Ross, Enoch Dunlap, E. B. Frame, James Grindrod, John G. Herkins, Charles Jones, Hugh McKenna, Thomas J. Otty, Frederick Thomas, and William Divine.

The 192d Pennsylvania infantry, which served for one hundred days, contained two companies from Chester county: Co. N, commanded by Capt. B. N. Brooke; and Co. P, under Capt. J. N. Woodward.

The Pennsylvania militia organizations of 1862 did good service, and several hundred of these men were in line of battle at Antietam, ready to advance if their services had been needed. The following militia companies were from Chester county:

Company.	Captain.	Regiment.
C	G. W. Gordon.	1st infantry.
B	James Hughes.	2d infantry.
D	G. B. Thomas.	2d infantry.
A	Thomas Reed.	10th infantry.
B	J. B. Everhart.	10th infantry.
C	J. L. Carter.	10th infantry.
F	W. A. Moore.	10th infantry.
G	William Hanna.	10th infantry.
B	W. R. Ash.	12th infantry.
F	T. R. Thomas.	12th infantry.
G	Abraham Fetter, jr.	12th infantry.
K	Joseph McMullin.	16th infantry.
D	A. J. Rowland.	21st infantry.
E	Peter Colehower.	21st infantry.
H	Horace A. Beale.	21st infantry.
I	Matthew Barker.	21st infantry.
K	T. A. Hicks.	21st infantry.

There were also three independent companies from the county, commanded by captains W. A. Andrews, Joseph Umstead and Jacob Beamont.

The Pennsylvania militia organizations of 1863 that responded to Governor Curtin's call to resist Lee's second northern invasion, were known as "emergency" troops or men. The following "emergency" companies were from Chester county:

Company.	Captain.	Regiment.
K	W. R. Ash.	27th infantry.
A	W. C. Dickey.	29th infantry.
B	J. A. Eicholtz.	29th infantry.
D	W. M. Hinkson.	29th infantry.
E	Jos. McMullen.	29th infantry.
K	T. W. Parker.	29th infantry.
A	James Hughes.	30th infantry.
A	C. W. Roberts.	43d infantry.
B	J. W. Davis.	43d infantry.
C	D. H. Cochran.	43d infantry.
E	W. V. Strickland.	43d infantry.
H	G. W. Brannon.	43d infantry.
B	G. K. Crozer.	45th infantry.

There were also three independent companies—two cavalry and one infantry—from the county, commanded by captains Wayne McVeagh, Alban H. Myers, and Horace A. Beale. A large number of colored men from Chester county enlisted in Pennsylvania colored regiments and served for terms of one, two and three years.

Progress and Development.—Chester county has passed through several consecutive periods of development, and while its progress has not been phenomenal yet it has been solid and substantial. The county ranks to-day with the older and progressive counties of the Union, is noted for the general intelligence and culture of its people, and is very rich in mineral and agricultural resources. Its iron and marble industries are important, while its mines of chrome, lead, glass sand and plumbago have been worked with profit. In manufactures, particularly of iron, wood and brick, the county has made rapid advance within the last two decades, and several of its towns and boroughs have, in consequence, taken a new life and increased largely in population and wealth. Eighteen railroads passing through the county place every community within reach of good markets. Great improvement has been made within the last few years in the schools and colleges of the county, while the farmers of the county have developed new lines of agriculture in horticulture and dairy farming. Chester county has shown a progress worthy of this great land of development, and of which her highly intelligent citizens may be justly proud.

Agriculture.—Chester county contains every variety of soil and surface, and the Downingtown or Great Valley is the one of the most beautiful and finest farming dis-

tricts to be found in the United States. The county is essentially an agricultural one, although considerable attention has been given to the raising of fine stock. Spanish merino sheep were introduced in 1810, Durham cattle in 1824, and the celebrated Chester white hog is a native of the county. Tobacco culture was introduced prior to 1860, and twenty years later nearly five hundred acres were set out in plants. Dairy farming has developed into a prominent interest, and creameries have been established in many parts of the county. The nursery business has grown to large proportions, and among the early nurseries were: Jason M. Mahan's, established in 1836; the Morris, about 1850; and the large Maple Avenue nurseries, of Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas, which were started in 1853, by the name of Cherry Hill. Of the other nurseries in the county was one owned by the Dingee & Conard Company, who are now the most extensive growers of roses in the United States.

Irrigation was used to some extent in the early history of the county, and agricultural progress was naturally slow for many years. The farmers of Chester county to-day are so well acquainted with the secrets of progressive agriculture that they not only keep their farms in a high state of productiveness, but at the same time use the best methods known for retaining and preserving the fertility of their lands.

Post Offices.—The first office in the county was Downingtown, which was established April 1. 1798, with Hunt Downing as postmaster. In 1810 there were thirteen offices in the county; in 1820, twenty-four; 1830, fifty-six; 1840, sixty-three; 1850, seventy-nine; 1860, ninety-two; 1870, ninety-nine; 1880, one hundred and thirty-four, and

1890, one hundred and sixty-five. There are now one hundred and seventy offices in the county, whose names are as follows:

Aldham.	Duffryn Mawr.	Leonard.	Roberts.
Anselma.	East Coventry.	Leopard.	Rockville.
Ash.	East Downingtown.	Lewisville.	Romansville.
Atglen.	East Nantmeal.	Lincoln University.	Rosenvick.
Avondale.	Elk Mills.	Lionville.	Russellville.
Bacton.	Elkview.	Loag.	Sadsburyville.
Barneston.	Embreeville.	Londonderry.	Saint Peter's.
Barnsley.	Ercildoun.	London Grove.	Schuylkill.
Berwyn.	Everhart.	Longwood.	Seal.
Birchrunville.	Exton.	Lyndell.	Sheeder.
Birdell.	Fagg's Manor.	Malvern.	Shenkel.
Black Horse.	Fairville.	Marlborough.	Shedley.
Blue Rock.	Font.	Marsh.	Spring City.
Brandamore.	Frazer.	Marshallton.	Steelville.
Brandywine Manor.	Fremont.	Martin's Corner.	Strafford.
Buck Run.	Glen Hall.	Matthews.	Strickersville.
Caln.	Glenloch.	Mendenhall.	Sugartown.
Cedar Knoll.	Glen Moore.	Merlin.	Suplec.
Cedarville.	Glen Roy.	Milford Mills.	Tablet.
Chadd's Ford Junc.	Goshenville.	Milltown.	Tanquy.
Chatham.	Green Hill.	Modena.	Thornbury.
Chester Springs.	Gum Tree.	Mortonville.	Thorndale Iron Wks.
Chester Valley.	Guthriesville.	Mount Vernon.	Timicula.
Chesterville.	Hamorton.	Nantmeal Village.	Toughkenamon.
Chrome.	Hickory Hill.	New Centreville.	Townsend.
Cloud.	Honey Brook.	New Garden.	Tweedale.
Coatesville.	Hopewell Cotton	New London.	Unionville.
Cochranville.	Works.	Northbrook.	Uwchlan.
Collamer.	Isabella.	Norway.	Valley Forge.
Compassville.	Jennersville.	Nottingham.	Vincent.
Corinne.	Kaolin.	Oakbourne.	Wagontown.
Cossart.	Kelton.	Oxford.	Wallace.
Coventryville.	Kemblesville.	Paoli.	Warren Tavern.
Cupola.	Kenilworth.	Parker Ford.	Warwick.
Devault.	Kennett Square.	Parkersville.	Warwick Furnace.
Devon.	Kimberton.	Parkesburg.	Wawaset.
Dilworthtown.	Landenburg.	Pawling.	West Chester (C. H.).
Doe Run.	Lenape.	Phoenixville.	West Grove.
Downingtown.	Lenover.	Pickering.	West Pikeland.
		Pocopson.	Westtown.
		Pomeroy.	West Vincent.
		Pughtown.	West Whiteland.

White Horse.	Willistown Inn.
Whitford.	Willowdale.
Wildbrier.	Wyebrook.
Williams Corner.	Zermatt.

The Press.—In January, 1797, Philip Derrick and Nathan H. Sharpless established a monthly magazine called the *Literary Museum* or *Monthly Magazine*, but it only lived six months. Shortly after this, Derrick and two other printers—Jones and Hoff—started the *West Chester Gazette*, which was soon suspended. The second paper in the county was the *Temperate Zone*, of Downingtown, which made its appearance in 1808, and in 1822 was removed, under the name of the *American Republican*, to West Chester, where in 1833 it was consolidated with the Chester County *Democrat* that had been started in 1830, and has continued up to the present time. The paper started out as neutral in politics, afterwards became democratic, and since the war has been republican. The next paper in the county was the Chester and Delaware *Federalist*, that was started at West Chester, in 1809, by Dennis Whelen. In 1817 it became the *Village Record*, which has continued up to the present time, and is republican in politics. In 1814 Nathan Jackman started the *Eden Star*, that was short-lived. From 1814 to 1835 the following papers were established and run their courses: *Independent Journal* of Downingtown, in 1827; *Anti-Masonic Examiner*, and *Anti-Masonic Register*; *Literary Casket*, of Yellow Springs, in 1829; *Waynesburg Press*, in 1834; and the *Whig*, on April 15, 1834, at West Chester, by Rev. Simeon Siegfried, who figured prominently as an editor in the county, and afterward in western Pennsylvania, western Virginia and eastern Ohio. In May, 1835, Rev. Siegfried started the *Republican Stand-*

ard and Democratic Journal, and it was succeeded by the *Temperance Advocate*, *General Advertiser* of Coatesville (1836), *American Star*, *Silk Grower's Instructor*, *Colonization Herald*, and *Bee and Independent Journal*. In 1843 the present *Jeffersonian* of West Chester was established, and has been democratic ever since. In 1846 came the *Phoenix Gazette*, and the next year the *Crystal Fountain*, both of which died before 1850.

In 1853, appeared the *Day Spring*, and the *Independent Herald*, which latter was consolidated in 1863 with the *American Republican*. From 1853 to 1880 we have record of the following papers, and the years in which they were established: *Kennett Square Free Press*, 1855; *Weekly Phoenix*, 1857; *Pennsylvania Guardian*, 1860; *Rural Economist*, 1862; *Chester Valley Union*, 1863; *American Stock Journal*, 1864; *Children's Friend*, 1866; *Oxford Press*, 1866; *Chester County Journal*, 1866; *Commercial Advertiser*, 1867; *Legal Tender*, 1869; *Phoenixville Republican*, 1870; *Phoenixville Messenger*, 1871; *Farmers' Club*, 1871; *Weekly Leader*, 1871; *Oxford Leader*, 1872; *Spring City Sun*, 1872; *Local News*, 1872; *Downingtown Independent*, 1873; *Oxford Republican*, 1874; *Parquesburg Herald*, 1874; *Chester County Archieve*, 1875; *Item*, 1876; *Kennett News*, 1877; *Kennett Advance*, 1877; *The Ray*, 1877; *Christian Sunbeam*, 1878; *Green Tree and Malvern Item*, 1878; *Chester County Farmer*, 1879; *Weekly Times*, 1879; *Honeybrook Graphic*, 1879; *Chester County Democrat*, 1879; *Our Monthly*, 1879; *Farmers' Magazine*, 1880; *Parquesburg Trade Journal*, 1880; *Student*, 1880; *Chester County Reporter*, 1880, and *Scattered Seeds*, in 1880.

The present twenty-three newspapers published in the county, are: *Times and Herald*, at Berwyn; *Chester Valley Union*,

and the *Times*, both of Coatesville; *Archive*, Downingtown; *Graphic*, Honeybrook; *Kennett Advance* and *Kennett News* and *Advertiser*, Kennett Square; *Item*, Malvern; *Press*, Oxford; *Chester County Times*, Parkesburg; *Messenger*, *Republican* (daily), and *Slovak v Amerike* (Hungarian), Phoenixville; *Sun*, Spring City; *American Republican*, *Chester County Democrat*, *Chester County Post* (German), *Chester County Village Record*, *Jeffersonian*, *Local News* (daily), *Republican*, *Village Record*, West Chester; and *Independent*, and *Chester County Mirror*, West Grove.

Churches.—We compile the following table of the number of churches in the county from 1850 to 1870, from the United States census reports:

NUMBER OF CHURCHES IN CHESTER COUNTY
FROM 1850 TO 1870.

Denomination.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Friends.....	37	39	...
Baptist.....	21	23	22
Presbyterian.....	19	28	22
Lutheran.....	6	6	4
German Reformed.....	5	6	9
Episcopalian.....	9	11	11
Methodist.....	45	51	43
Catholic.....	2	5	6
Mennonite.....	4	4	...
Free.....	1	...	...
Christian.....	1	...	...
Congregational.....	...	1	...
United Presbyterian.....	...	1	...
Union.....	...	4	...
Totals.....	150	179	117

In the census of 1870 no statistics were returned in Pennsylvania of the Friends, nor of the six last denominations mentioned in the table.

Society of Friends.—This sect was founded in England by George Fox about the middle of the last century. The most important division in this society occurred in 1827, when Elias Hicks became the leader of that part of the body which is known to-day as the "Hicksite" Friends or Quakers. The organization of the Society embrace worship, preparative, monthly, quarterly and yearly meetings. All of the meetings in this county, except one, belong to the Philadelphia Yearly meeting, which was established in 1681. Robert Wade settled at Upland in 1675, and William Edmunson held a meeting there in that year, which afterwards became Chester meeting. Chester also became the place for the Chester Monthly and the Chester Quarterly meeting.

In 1690 Birmingham meeting was established, and a few years later Birmingham meeting house was built. From that time on meetings increased, and we have record of the following meetings in the county and the time of their organization: Goshen, 1701; Kennett, 1707; New Garden, 1712; Uwchlan, 1712; Valley, 1714; London Grove, 1714; Caln, 1715; Bradford, 1719; Sadsbury, 1724; Nantmeal, 1739; West Caln, 1756; Willistown, 1769; West Grove, 1788; Fallowfield, 1795; Marlborough, 1801; Downingtown, 1806; Doe Run, 1808; West Chester, 1810; East Sadsbury, 1810; Kennett Square, 1812; Whiteland, 1818; Schuylkill, 1818; Pennsgrove, 1828; Cambridge, 1825; Little Elk, 1825; London Britain, 1834; Homeville, 1839; Unionville, 1845; Romansville, 1846; Kimberton, 1857; Oxford, 1879; and Malvern meeting in 1879. The Progressive Friends came into existence to do battle with slavery, intemperance and other evils, and established Longwood meeting prior to 1850.

Baptist.—Great Valley is the oldest and was the first Baptist church that was organized in the present county of Chester. It was established April 22, 1711, with Hugh Davis as minister, and Alexander Owen and William Rees as elders. Since then the following churches of that denomination have been established:

Vincent, 1771; London Tract, 1780; Hepzibah, 1810; Beulah, 1823; Bethesda, 1827; Goshen, 1827; Phœnixville, 1830; Glen Run, 1832; Windsor, 1833; Willistown, 1833; West Chester, 1834; East Nantmeal, 1841; West Caln, 1842; East Brandywine, 1843; Pughtown, 1856; Lawrenceville, 1858; Coatesville, 1867; Berean, 1878; Oxford, 1881; and Green Valley in 1881.

Presbyterian.—Great Valley is the oldest Presbyterian church in the county, and its congregation formed in 1710, was not regularly organized until 1714. Since its organization we have record of the following churches: Upper Octoraro, 1720; Oxford, 1725; New London, 1728; Fagg's Manor, 1730; Brandywine Manor, 1735; Doe Run, 1740; Charlestown, 1742; West Chester, 1834; Coatesville, 1834; Honeybrook, 1835; Fairview, 1839; East Whiteland, 1839; Phœnixville, 1846; Atglen, 1852; Downingtown, 1859; Berwyn, 1862; Kennett Square, 1862; Ashmun, 1867; Avondale, 1870; Second Oxford, 1874; Toughkenamon, 1877; Dilworthtown, 1877; and London-grove, in 1878.

Lutheran.—Zion church was organized prior to 1770, but its early records are lost, and the date of its establishment cannot be given. Of the other Lutheran churches in the county we have obtained the date of establishment for the following: St. Peter's, 1770; St. Matthew's, 1833; St. Paul's, 1839; St. Peter's, of Pikeland township,

1840; Centennial, 1876; Central, 1876; and Spring City in 1880.

German Reformed.—Brownback's, or the First Reformed church of Coventry, was organized prior to 1743, and of the churches since then in the county we have obtained the following information of their establishment: East Vincent, 1758; St. Peter's, 1811; St. Matthew's, 1833; Shenkle's, or Second Reformed of Coventry, 1837; St. Paul's, 1838; and St. Vincent's in 1848.

Protestant Episcopal.—Radnor, or St. David's church, was established about 1685, by a Welsh colony that came from Radnorshire Wales. Of the establishment of other Episcopal churches, we have the following: St. John's, 1729; St. Peters, 1744; St. John's, of Penn township, 1744; St. Paul's, 1828; St. Mark's, 1835; Holy Trinity, 1835; St. Peters, of Phœnixville, 1838; St. James', 1838; and Trinity in 1868.

Methodist Episcopal.—Isaac Rollins was the first Methodist minister to preach in the county. He came about 1772. Of the establishment of Methodist churches we give the following: Benson Chapel, 1774; Grove, 1774; Andersons, 1780; Laurel, 1797; Romansville, between 1773 and 1811; Springfield, 1798; Hopewell, before 1805; Coatesville, 1817; Waynesburg, 1824; Elk Ridge, 1825; Marshallton, 1828; Oxford, about 1828; Flint Hill, 1829; Charlestown, 1830; Valley Forge, 1831; Good Will, 1832; Salem, 1833; Downingtown, 1833; Sadsburyville, 1834; Unionville, about 1834; Hibernia, 1840; Temple, 1840; Washington, about 1841; Bethel, before 1844; Spring City, 1844; Glen Moore, before 1844; Landenburg, before 1848; New London, before 1850; Penningtonville, before 1853; Kennett Square, 1853; Avondale, 1869; Saint James', 1871; Hamorton, before 1872;

Parkersburg, before 1874; and Thorndale about 1875.

Catholic.—The first mission of this church in Chester county was established between 1730 and 1757. A Catholic chapel was erected at West Chester about 1794, and some years afterward St. Agnes' church was organized, with the parishes of Parkesburg, Downingtown and Doe Run attached to it. St. Mary's church of Phoenixville was built in 1841; St. Agnes', 1852; Our Lady of the Seven Dolours, 1854; Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 1873; and Sacred Heart in 1880. Besides these there are several smaller churches.

Mennonite.—There was a Mennonite church in East Coventry township in 1725, and another one stood near Phoenixville. In 1794 the Phoenixville congregation erected a church which is still standing, but the society is weak and feeble.

Christian.—This denomination was organized in the county about 1848. Their only church is Mt. Olivet, two miles from Kemblesville.

Disciple.—The Disciples or Campbellite society came into existence in the county in 1839, through the preaching of Rev. George Austin. They have one church—Chestnut Grove—which is about a mile and a half from New London.

Between 1840 and 1844 the strange sect of the "Battle Axes" had a few followers in the county.

The Friends early churches were principally founded by the English and Welsh; the Presbyterian, by that wonderful self-willed Scotch-Irish race; the Baptist, by the Welsh; the Episcopal, by the English; the Catholic, by the Germans and the Irish; and the Lutheran Reformed and Mennonite, by the Germans.

Schools.—Chester is not surpassed by any county in the Union for the general intelligence and culture of its people. The Friends were the pioneers in educational matters, and imparted a solid education to all the youth of their respective neighborhoods. The Scotch-Irish, in the northern and western parts of the country, were remarkable for their love of learning and the establishment of classical schools, while the Welsh and Germans took interest in the education of their children.

The Friends, in 1790, commenced their excellent system of boarding schools by the establishment of Westtown Boarding-school, which went into full operation in May, 1799, and from whose portals have gone forth over twelve thousand pupils. Of the other early boarding-schools established were: the New Garden, 1808; Brandywine, 1816; Downingtown, 1817; Kimberton, 1817; West Chester, 1829; Hoopes', 1834; and Mrs. Phelps' Young Ladies'. The early classical schools were Fagg's Manor, established in 1739, and Upper Octoraro, in 1779; while the prominent academies from 1743 to 1848 were: New London, founded in 1743; Nottingham, 1744; Brandywine, 1793; Chester County, 1811; Moscow, 1826; Unionville, 1834; and Jordan Bank in 1847.

The old subscription schools were the best of their kind, and the succeeding common school system, now known as the public school system, was rejected by a majority of the school districts in 1835, but in a short time thereafter was accepted by every district. In 1891 there were 406 public schools in the county, in which 414 teachers were employed.

Of the later educational institutions of the county three have attained State and

National reputation—the Chester Springs Soldiers' Orphan school; the West Chester State Normal school, now under the able administration of Dr. George M. Phillips; and Lincoln university, an institution for the education of young men of color, whose secretary, Rev. Edward Webb, has done much for its prosperity and progress.

Banks.—The “Bank of Chester” was one of the forty-one new banks that were authorized by an act of legislature, in 1813, to be established in the State. Before the expiration of its last charter, in 1867, it was surrendered, and on October 25, 1864, it was organized under its present title, “The National Bank of Chester County.” Since its incorporation, up to 1880, the following banks were organized: National bank of Chester county, at Coatesville, as Bank of Chester Valley, in 1857, National bank of Oxford, as Octoraro bank, 1858; National bank of Phoenixville, as Bank of Phoenixville, 1859; Downingtown National bank, of Pennsylvania, 1861; First National bank of West Chester, 1864; First National bank of Downingtown, 1864; First National bank of Honeybrook, 1868; Parkesburg National bank, 1869; Bank of Brandywine, 1871; Oxford Banking Company, 1872; National bank of Spring City, 1872; and the Farmers' & Mechanics' National bank of Phoenixville, in 1872.

The names of the banks organized since 1880 will be compiled and given under the head of miscellaneous.

Political and Civil Roster.—The history of Chester county commenced at the same time as the history of the State, and spans a period of three hundred years. We give the following lists of State senators and members of the assembly and the civil officers of the county, from 1682 to 1892:

STATE SENATORS.

1790, Richard Thomas; 1794, Dennis Whelen; 1797, Joseph McClellan; 1798, Dennis Whelen; 1802, John Heister; 1806, Isaac Wayne; 1810, Isaac Wayne; 1811, John Gemmill; 1814, Abraham Baily; 1818, Samuel Cochran; 1820, Isaac D. Barnard; 1822, James Kelton; 1826, Joshua Hunt; 1830, William Jackson; 1834, Francis James; 1838, Nathaniel Brooke; 1842, Joseph Baily; 1845, William Williamson; 1851, Henry S. Evans; 1857, Thomas S. Bell; 1863, Dr. Wilmer Worthington; 1866, Dr. Wilmer Worthington; 1870, Henry S. Evans; 1872, William B. Waddell; 1874, Robert L. McClellan; 1876, James B. Everhart; 1880, James B. Everhart; 1884, A. D. Harlan; 1888, A. D. Harlan.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—1682–1892.

1682.—John Simcock, Thomas Brassey, Ralph Withers, Thomas Usher.

1683.—John Hastings, Robert Wade, George Wood, John Blunston, Dennis Rochford, Thomas Brassey, John Bezer, John Harding, Joseph Phipps.

1684.—Joshua Hastings, Robert Wade, John Blunston, George Maris, Thomas Usher, Henry Maddock.

1685.—John Blunston, George Maris, John Harding, Thomas Usher, Francis Stanfield, Josiah Fearn.

1686.—Robert Wade, John Blunston, George Maris, Bartholomew Coppock, Samuel Lewis, Caleb Pusey.

1687.—John Blunston, George Maris, Bartholomew Coppock, Caleb Pusey, Edward Bezer, Randall Vernon.

1688.—John Blunston, James Sandelands, George Maris, Robert Pyle, Edward Carter, Thomas Coeburn.

1689.—James Sandelands, Samuel Lewis,



THE CAPITOL, HARRISBURG.

John Bartram, Robert Pyle, Michael Blunston, Jonathan Hayes.

1690.—John Bristow, William Jenkin, Robert Pyle, Joshua Fearne, George Maris, Caleb Pusey.

1692.—Philip Roman, George Maris, Bartholomew Coppock, Robert Pyle, Caleb Pusey, Thomas Withers.

1693.—John Simcock, George Maris, David Lloyd.

1694.—David Lloyd, Caleb Pusey, Samuel Levis.

1695.—John Blunston, Bartholomew Coppock, William Jenkin, Robert Pyle, Walter Forest (Faucet?), Philip Roman.

1696.—John Simcock (Speaker), John Blunston, Caleb Pusey.

1697.—John Blunston (Speaker), Bartholomew Coppock, Thomas Worth, Jonathan Hayes.

1698.—Caleb Pusey, Samuel Levis, Nathaniel Newlin, Robert Carter.

1699.—John Blunston (Speaker), Robert Pyle, John Worrilow, Robert Carter.

1700.—John Blunston (Speaker), Robert Pyle, Richard Ormes, John Hood, Samuel Levis, Henry Lewis.

1700.—Joseph Baker, Samuel Levis, Nathaniel Newlin, Nicholas Pyle.

1701.—John Blunston, Robert Pyle, Nathaniel Newlin, Andrew Job.

1703.—Nicholas Pyle, John Bennett, Andrew Job, David Lewis, Nathaniel Newlin, Joseph Baker, Robert Carter, Joseph Wood.

1704.—Nicholas Pyle, John Bennett, Nicholas Fairlamb, Joseph Cobourn, John Hood, Richard Hayes, Joseph Wood, Isaac Taylor.

1705.—Robert Pyle, Richard Webb, Caleb Pusey, Nicholas Fairlamb, John Bennett, Isaac Taylor, Nathaniel Newlin, Joseph Cobourn.

1706.—Samuel Levis, Richard Hayes, Francis Chadds, Joseph Baker, Evan Lewis, John Hood, George Pearce, William Garrett.

1707.—Francis Chadds, William Smith, Samuel Levis, Richard Hayes, John Hood, William Garrett, John Bethell, Evan Lewis.

1708.—Daniel Williamson, Samuel Levis, Henry Lewis, Richard Hayes, John Hood, Thomas Pearson, William Bartram, Daniel Hoopes.

1709.—Samuel Levis, John Maris, John Hood, Henry Lewis, Daniel Williamson, Daniel Hoopes, Richard Hayes, William Smith.

1710.—Nicholas Pyle, Joseph Baker, William Lewis, John Wood, Nathaniel Newlin, Ephraim Jackson, Caleb Pusey, Isaac Taylor.

1711.—Francis Yarnall, John Bezer, Caleb Pusey, Nicholas Pyle, Nathaniel Newlin, Joseph Baker, Nicholas Fairlamb, David Llewelin.

1712.—Caleb Pusey, David Lloyd, William Davis, Nicholas Fairlamb, John Wood, George Harlan, Isaac Taylor, John Maris.

1713.—David Lloyd, William Davis, Joseph Baker, Nathaniel Newlin, Nicholas Fairlamb, Richard Hayes, William Brinton, John Blunston, jr.

1714.—David Lloyd (Speaker), Nathaniel Newlin, Nicholas Pyle, Evan Lewis, John Miller, Benjamin Mendenhall, Samuel Garrett, Richard Maris.

1715.—David Lloyd, Samuel Garrett, Henry Lewis, Henry Hayes, William Pyle, Edward Bezer, Philip Taylor, David Lewis.

1716.—David Lloyd, John Blunston, jr., Henry Hayes, Joseph Pennock, David Harry, John Maris, John Worrall, Henry Oborn.

1717.—David Lloyd, Nathaniel Newlin,

Richard Hayes, Samuel Garrett, James Gibbons, John Wood, George Maris, Henry Miller.

1718.—David Lloyd, Richard Hayes, Nathaniel Newlin, John Wright, James Gibbons, Henry Lewis, William Lewis, Henry Oborn.

1719.—Isaac Taylor, Joseph Pennock, Moses Key, John Bezer, Nathaniel Newlin, John Maris, James Gibbons, Evan Lewis.

1720.—Joseph Pennock, Samuel Levis, jr., Isaac Taylor, Israel Taylor, John Maris, Ralph Pyle, Daniel Williamson, David Lewis.

1721.—Samuel Levis, jr., William Pyle, Daniel Williamson, Isaac Taylor, David Lewis, Henry Oborn, Nathaniel Newlin, Israel Taylor.

1722.—Samuel Levis, jr., Joseph Pennock, David Lewis, William Pyle, Daniel Williamson, Israel Taylor, Nathaniel Newlin, Isaac Taylor.

1723.—Thomas Chandler, Samuel Levis, jr., Samuel Nutt, John Crosby, Moses Key, William Webb, Joseph Pennock, David Lloyd (Speaker).

1724.—Moses Key, Joseph Pennock, William Webb, William Pyle, Thomas Chandler, Elisha Gatehell, John Parry, John Crosby.

1725.—Thomas Chandler, David Lloyd (Speaker), William Webb, John Wright, Samuel Hollingsworth, William Pusey, George Ashton, William Paschall.

1726.—David Lloyd (Speaker), Samuel Nutt, Samuel Hollingsworth, John Wright, Richard Hayes, Joseph Pennock, Thomas Chandler, William Pusey.

1727.—John Parry, Samuel Hollingsworth, David Lloyd (Speaker), Thomas Chandler, John Carter, Daniel Williamson, Simon Meredith, William Webb.

1728.—Thomas Chandler, David Lloyd (Speaker), Samuel Hollingsworth, John Parry, William Webb, Philip Taylor, John Carter, Henry Hayes.

1729.—Caleb Cowpland, Richard Hayes, Joseph Brinton, Thomas Chandler, William Webb, Samuel Gilpin, James James, Joseph Pennock.

1730.—Henry Pierce, John Taylor, Samuel Lewis, John Parry, Thomas Chandler, Samuel Gilpin, William Webb, Henry Hayes.

1731.—Joseph Harvey, John Parry, Samuel Lewis, Caleb Cowpland, John Taylor, Joseph Brinton, Henry Pierce, Evan Lewis.

1732.—Caleb Cowpland, Joseph Harvey, Joseph Brinton, Thomas Thomas, William Webb, Joseph Pennock, John Davis, William Hewes.

1733.—Caleb Cowpland, Joseph Harvey, Joseph Brinton, John Davis, Thomas Thomas, Joseph Pennock, John Owen, William Moore.

1734.—Joseph Harvey, Joseph Brinton, Caleb Cowpland, John Evans, William Webb, William Moore, John Owen, Joseph Pennock.

1735.—Joseph Harvey, William Moore, Joseph Pennock, Caleb Cowpland, John Evans, John Parry, Joseph Brinton, Thomas Cummings.

1736.—Joseph Harvey, Thomas Cummings, John Evans, Caleb Cowpland, William Webb, William Moore, Thomas Chandler, John Parry.

1737.—Thomas Chandler, Joseph Harvey, John Evans, Thomas Cummings, William Moore, James Gibbons, William Hughes, Richard Hayes.

1738.—William Moore, James Gibbons, Thomas Chandler, Joseph Harvey, John

Owen, Thomas Tatnall, William Hughes, Jeremiah Starr.

1739.—James Gibbons, Thomas Chandler, Joseph Harvey, William Hughes, Jeremiah Starr, William Moore, Samuel Levis, John Owen.

1740.—Thomas Chandler, Joseph Harvey, James Gibbons, William Hughes, Samuel Levis, John Owen, Jeremiah Starr, Thomas Tatnall.

1741.—Joseph Harvey, Thomas Chandler, James Gibbons, John Owen, Thomas Tatnall, Samuel Levis, William Hughes, Jeremiah Starr.

1742.—James Gibbons, John Owen, Samuel Levis, Jeremiah Starr, Thomas Chandler, Joseph Harvey, William Hughes, Thomas Tatnall.

1743.—Jeremiah Starr, James Gibbons, Thomas Chandler, Joseph Harvey, Samuel Levis, Joseph Pennoek, George Ashbridge, jr., Francis Yarnall.

1744.—George Ashbridge, Francis Yarnall, Joseph Pennoek, Samuel Levis, James Gibbons, Joseph Harvey, Thomas Cummings, Thomas Chandler.

1745.—Joseph Pennoek, Thomas Cummings, George Ashbridge, Francis Yarnall, Joseph Harvey, Samuel Levis, Robert Lewis, Thomas Chandler.

1746.—Francis Yarnall, George Ashbridge, Robert Lewis, Thomas Worth, Samuel Levis, Peter Dicks, Thomas Chandler, John Owen.

1747.—Samuel Levis, Francis Yarnall, George Ashbridge, Thomas Worth, Peter Dicks, John Owen, John Davis, Thomas Chandler.

1748.—Thomas Worth, George Ashbridge, Francis Yarnall, John Davis, John Owen, Joseph James, Thomas Chandler, Joseph Gibbons.

1749.—Joseph Gibbons, George Ashbridge, Henry Hockley, Thomas Chandler, Nathaniel Grubb, Nathaniel Pennoek, Roger Hunt, Thomas Cummings.

1750.—Joseph Gibbons, George Ashbridge, Thomas Cummings, Henry Hockley, Thomas Chandler, Nathaniel Grubb, Nathaniel Pennoek, Peter Dicks.

1751.—Joseph Gibbons, Thomas Cummings, George Ashbridge, Nathaniel Grubb, Peter Dicks, Nathaniel Pennoek, Henry Hockley, Thomas Chandler.

1752.—Joseph Gibbons, Thomas Cummings, Nathaniel Pennoek, Peter Dicks, George Ashbridge, Nathaniel Grubb, William Peters, Jacob Howell.

1753.—Thomas Cummings, Nathaniel Pennoek, George Ashbridge, Joseph Gibbons, Nathaniel Grubb, Peter Dicks, William Peters, Joseph James.

1754.—George Ashbridge, Joseph Gibbons, Peter Dicks, Thomas Cummings, Nathaniel Pennoek, Nathaniel Grubb, Joseph James, William Peters.

1755.—Thomas Cummings, George Ashbridge, Nathaniel Pennoek, Joseph James, Joseph Gibbons, Nathaniel Grubb, William Peters, Peter Dicks.

1756.—Joseph Gibbons, Peter Dicks, John Morton, Roger Hunt, George Ashbridge, Hugh Trimble, Nathaniel Pennoek, Nathaniel Grubb.

1757.—Joseph Gibbons, George Ashbridge, John Morton, Roger Hunt, Isaac Wayne, Nathaniel Grubb, Hugh Trimble, Joshua Ash.

1758.—Jos. Gibbons, John Morton, Geo. Ashbridge, Roger Hunt, Hugh Trimble, Joshua Ash, Nathaniel Grubb, Isaac Wayne.

1759.—John Morton, George Ashbridge, Joshua Ash, Joseph Gibbons, Hugh Trimble, Roger Hunt, Peter Dicks, Isaac Wayne.

1760.—George Ashbridge, John Morton, Roger Hunt, Joshua Ash, Joseph Gibbons, Nathaniel Pennock, Isaac Wayne, William Boyd.

1761.—Joseph Gibbons, George Ashbridge, Nathaniel Pennock, Joshua Ash, John Morton, Isaac Wayne, Isaac Pearson, Roger Hunt.

1762.—Nathaniel Pennock, George Ashbridge, Joshua Ash, Isaac Pearson, John Morton, Isaac Wayne, Joseph Gibbons, John Jacobs.

1763.—George Ashbridge, Joshua Ash, Isaac Pearson, John Morton, Nathaniel Pennock, John Jacobs, Isaac Wayne, Charles Humphreys.

1764.—George Ashbridge, John Morton, Nathaniel Pennock, Joshua Ash, Isaac Pearson, Charles Humphreys, John Jacobs, John Fairlamb.

1765.—John Morton, George Ashbridge, John Jacobs, Nathaniel Pennock, John Fairlamb, Charles Humphreys, Isaac Pearson, Joshua Ash.

1766.—John Morton, George Ashbridge, Nathaniel Pennock, John Jacobs, Charles Humphreys, Isaac Pearson, Joshua Ash, John Minshall.

1767.—Isaac Pearson, Charles Humphreys, George Ashbridge, John Minshall, Jonas Preston, John Jacobs, John Sellers, Nathaniel Pennock.

1768.—John Jacobs, Nathaniel Pennock, George Ashbridge, Charles Humphreys, John Sellers, John Minshall, Isaac Pearson, John Crosby.

1769.—George Ashbridge, Charles Humphreys, Isaac Pearson, John Sellers, John Jacobs, John Minshall, John Crosby, John Morton.

1770.—Charles Humphreys, Isaac Pier-
son, John Minshall, John Morton, John

Jacobs, John Crosby, George Ashbridge, John Sellers.

1771.—John Morton, Charles Humphreys, Isaac Pearson, John Jacobs, John Sellers, John Minshall, George Ashbridge, John Crosby.

1772.—Charles Humphreys, Isaac Pearson, John Morton, John Jacobs, John Minshall, James Hockley, George Ashbridge, Benjamin Bartholomew.

1773.—Isaac Pierson, Benjamin Bartholomew, John Jacobs, Charles Humphreys, John Morton, James Gibbs, John Minshall, Joseph Pennock.

1774.—Benjamin Bartholomew, John Jacobs, Joseph Pennock, James Gibbons, Isaac Pearson, Charles Humphreys, John Morton, Anthony Wayne.

1775.—John Morton (Speaker), Benjamin Bartholomew, James Gibbons, Isaac Pearson, John Jacobs, Charles Humphreys, Joseph Pennock, Joseph Pyle.

1776.—John Jacobs, Caleb Davis, Joseph Gardner, John Fulton, Samuel Cunningham, John Sellers.

1777.—Joseph Gardner, John Fulton, Samuel Cunningham, John Culbertson, Lewis Gronow, Stephen Cochran.

1778.—Joseph Gardner, John Fulton, John Culbertson, Stephen Cochran, John Fleming, Patrick Anderson.

1779.—John Fulton, David Thomas, Henry Hayes, James Boyd, Patrick Anderson, Joseph Park, William Harris, Sketchley Morton.

1780.—David Thomas, Henry Hayes, Joseph Park, William Harris, James Boyd, Patrick Anderson, John Culbertson, Evan Evans.

1781.—Jno. Culbertson, Evan Evans, Jas. Moore, Persifor Frazer, Thos. Maffat, Patrick Anderson, Jno. Hannum, Jno. Lindsay.

1782.—Persifor Frazer, James Boyd, Evan Evans, Thomas Strawbridge, Benjamin Brannan, David Thomas, John Lindsay, Thomas Muffat.

1783.—David Thomas, Evan Evans, John Hannum, Joseph Park, Richard Willing, Thomas Potts, Thomas Bull, Edward Jones.

1784.—Richard Willing, Edward Jones, Anthony Wayne, Robert Ralston, James Moore, Thomas Potts, Persifor Frazer, Joseph Strawbridge, Charles Humphreys.

1785.—Anthony Wayne, Robert Ralston, James Moore, Thomas Bull, John Hannum, Robert Smith (Oxford), Samuel Evans, Jonathan Morris.

1786-1787.—Robert Ralston, Richard Willing, James Moore, Samuel Evans, Richard Thomas, Townsend Whelen.

1788.—Richard Thomas, James Moore, Mark Wilcox, John McDowell, Caleb James, Richard Downing, jr.

1789.—Richard Thomas (2927 votes), John McDowell (2306), Caleb James (2773), Richard Downing, jr. (2682).

1790.—Richard Downing, Caleb James, John McDowell, James Boyd.

1791.—Richard Downing, Caleb James, James Boyd, Samuel Evans.

1792.—Dennis Whelen, Charles Dilworth, John Hannum, Samuel Sharp.

1793.—Dennis Whelen, Thomas Bull, John Ross, Joseph Pierce.

1794.—Thomas Bull, John Ross, Robert Frazer, Roger Kirk.

1795.—Thomas Bull, Robert Frazer, Roger Kirk, Joseph Pierce, Abiah Taylor.

1796.—Thomas Bull, Robert Frazer, Roger Kirk, Abiah Taylor, James Hannum.

1797-98-99.—Thomas Bull, Roger Kirk, Abiah Taylor, James Hannum, Joseph Hemphill.

1800.—Thomas Bull, Roger Kirk, Abiah Taylor, Isaac Wayne.

1801.—Thos. Bull, Jno. McDowell, Abiah Taylor, Isaac Wayne, William Gibbons.

1802.—Joseph Park, James Fulton, Edward Darlington, Thomas Taylor, Methuselah Davis.

1803-04.—James Fulton, Edward Darlington, Methuselah Davis, John Boyd, Hezekiah Davis.

1805-06.—John Boyd, Methuselah Davis, James Kelton, Francis Gardner, John G. Bull.

1807.—Joseph Park, James Kelton, William Worthington, Isaac Darlington, George Evans.

1808.—James Kelton, John G. Bull, Isaac Darlington, George Evans, Abraham Baily.

1809. James Steele, John W. Cunningham, John Ramsay, Jacob Clemmons, Roger Davis.

1810.—James Steele, John W. Cunningham, John Ramsay, Jacob Clemmons, William Harris.

1811.—Edward Darlington, Jacob Clemmons, William Harris, John Reed, James Brooke.

1812.—John G. Bull, Abraham Baily, John Menough, Nathan Pennypacker, Lea Pusey.

1813.—Edward Darlington, John Harris, John Reed, James Brooke, James Hindman.

1814.—Nathan Pennypacker, John Menough, Lea Pusey, Jacob Humphrey, James Roberts.

1815.—John Menough, Jacob Humphrey, James Roberts, Joseph Sharp, John Jones.

1816-17.—John Menough, Thomas Ashbridge, Evan Evans, Joseph Sharp, Samuel Cochran.

1818.—Thomas Ashbridge, Wallace Boyd, John G. Parke, Joseph Sharp, Joshua Hunt.

1819.—James Kelton, Thomas Ashbridge, Joshua Hunt, Abraham Baily, Thomas Baird.

1820.—James Kelton, Joshua Hunt, Thomas Baird, Stephen Webb, Joshua Evans.

1821.—Wallace Boyd, Timothy Kirk, Jonathan Jones, Elijah Lewis, Stephen Webb.

1822.—Wallace Boyd, Timothy Kirk, Elijah Lewis, Jonathan Jones.

1823.—Elijah Lewis, Joshua Hunt, David Potts, jr., John Chandler.

1824-25.—Joshua Hunt, David Potts, jr., John Chandler, William Thompson.

1826-27.—William Thompson, Townsend Haines, Robert Miller, Matthias Pennypacker.

1828.—Robert Miller, John Morgan, Isaac Trimble, Dr. Samuel McCleane.

1829.—Joshua McMinn, Jesse James, Jesse Pugh, Gen. Matthew Stanley.

1830.—Thomas Ashbridge, Matthias Pennypacker, Arthur Andrews, Dr. Benjamin Griffith.

1831-32.—Thomas Ashbridge, Arthur Andrews, Dr. Benjamin Griffith, Elijah F. Pennypacker.

1833.—Oliver Alison, Dr. Samuel McCleane, Dr. Wilmer Worthington, Dr. Thomas L. Smith.

1834-35.—Elijah F. Pennypacker, Charles Brooke, John Hutchinson, John Parker.

1836.—John Parker, Abraham R. Mellvaine, Maurice Richardson, Isaac Downing.

1837.—Abraham R. Mellvaine, Maurice Richardson, William H. Dillingham, Benjamin J. Passmore.

1838.—Maurice Richardson, Richard M. Barnard, William K. Correy, Beynard Way.

1839.—Joseph Baily, Joshua Hartshorne, John Morgan, Joel Swayne.

1840.—John D. Steele, Robert Futhey, William K. Correy, Dr. John B. Chrisman.

1841.—William K. Correy, Robert Futhey, Emmor Elton, Robert Laverty.

1842.—Emmor Elton, Robert Parke, Jesse C. Dickey, John Beidler.

1843.—Robert Parke, Jesse C. Dickey, Joseph Whitaker.

1844.—Robert Parke, Jesse C. Dickey, William Price.

1845.—William Price, Philip D. Thomas, George Ladley.

1846-47.—George Ladley, Henry S. Evans, Thomas K. Bull.

1848.—Henry S. Evans, Thomas K. Bull, David J. Bent.

1849.—David J. Bent, John S. Bowen, John Acker.

1850.—David J. Bent, John S. Bowen, James M. Dorlan.

1851.—John Acker, William Chandler, Jesse James.

1852.—William Chandler, Jesse James, Dr. Joseph Hickman.

1853.—Robert E. Monaghan, Henry T. Evans, William Wheeler.

1854.—Dr. Matthias J. Pennypacker, Mark A. Hodgson, William R. Downing.

1855.—Andrew Buchanan, Joseph Dowdall, Robert Irvin.

1856.—Dr. Ebenezer V. Dickey, James Penrose, Paxon Vickers.

1857.—John Hodgson, Eber W. Sharp, Morton Garrett.

1858-59-60.—Isaac Acker, William T. Shafer, Caleb Pierce.

1861-62-63.—P. Frazer Smith, William Windle, Robert L. McClellan.

1864-65-66.—Wm. B. Waddell, Nathan J. Sharpless, Dr. Nathan A. Pennypacker.

1867.—John Hickman, James M. Phillips, Dr. Stephen M. Meredith.

1868.—James M. Phillips, Dr. Stephen M. Meredith, Archimedes Robb.

1869.—James C. Roberts, Joseph C. Keech, Abel Darlington.

1870.—Joseph C. Keech, Levi Prizer, Samuel H. Hoopes.

1871.—Joseph C. Keech, Levi Prizer.

1872-73.—Levi Prizer, Dr. E. W. Bailey.

1874.—E. W. Bailey, Peter G. Carey, John P. Edge, George F. Smith.

1876.—Samuel Butler, William T. Fulton, Jesse Matlack, John P. Edge.

1878.—Samuel Butler, William T. Fulton, Jesse Matlack, John A. Reynolds.

1880.—John A. Reynolds, Theodore K. Stubbs, John T. Potts, William Wayne.

1882.—Levi Fetters, Theodore K. Stubbs, John T. Potts, William Wayne.

1884.—Levi Fetters, Theodore K. Stubbs, William Wayne, Levi B. Kaled.

1886.—William Evans, Lewis H. Evans, John W. Hickman.

1888.—William Evans, Lewis H. Evans, John W. Hickman, W. W. McConnell.

1890.—W. P. Snyder, D. Smith Talbot, Joseph G. West, David H. Branson.

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

1791, William Augustus Atlee; 1793, John Joseph Henry; 1800, John D. Cox; 1805, William Tilghman; 1806, Bird Wilson; 1818, John Ross; 1821, Isaac Darlington; 1839, Thomas S. Bell; 1846, John M. Forster; 1847, James Nill; 1848, Henry Chapman; 1851, Townsend Haines; 1861, William Butler; 1879, J. Smith Futhey; 1889, William B. Waddell; 1890, Joseph Hemphill, judge of the courts of common pleas.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

1791, Joseph Shippen, Walter Finney, James Moore; 1792, Benjamin Jacobs;

1793, Samuel Evans, James Boyd; 1802, John Ralston; 1803, John Davis; 1825, Cromwell Pearce; 1827, Jesse Sharp; 1839, Thomas Jones; 1848, Nimrod Strickland; 1849, Samuel Shafer; 1851, Samuel Shafer and Joseph Hodgson; 1856, Robert Parke, appointed to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Hodgson; 1856, Nimrod Strickland and William Wollerton; 1858, January—John P. Bailey, appointed to fill vacancy occasioned by Judge Strickland's resignation; 1858, October—Robert Parke elected to fill vacancy; 1861, Robert Parke and John P. Bailey; 1863, Benjamin Passmore, to succeed Judge Parke; 1866, John P. Bailey; 1871, Joel Hawley.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

1793, Robert Frazer; 1800, John Sergeant; 1803, Thomas Sergeant; 1803, William Hemphill; 1809, John Duer, jr.; 1816, Robert Frazer; 1817, Isaac D. Barnard; 1821, Isaac Darlington; 1821, William H. Dillingham; 1824, Thomas S. Bell; 1828, Henry H. Van Amringe; 1829, Philip S. Markley; 1830, Henry H. Van Amringe; 1835, Joseph J. Lewis; 1836, William Darlington; 1839, Joseph Hemphill; 1845, John Hickman; 1846, Joseph J. Lewis; 1847, John Hickman; 1847, John H. Brinton; 1848, Washington Townsend; 1849, J. Smith Futhey; 1850, Paschall Woodward; 1853, J. Smith Futhey; 1856, William Butler; 1859, Wayne McVeagh; 1862, Henry M. McIntyre; 1863, James J. Creigh, appointed to fill a vacancy occasioned by McIntyre's death; 1863, James J. Creigh; 1866, Francis T. Hooton; 1869, George F. Smith; 1872, Abraham Wanger; 1875, James H. Bull; 1879, Thomas W. Pierce; 1883, — — —; 1887, — — —; 1890, Edward D. Bingham.

PROTHONOTARIES.

1712, Robert Assheton; 1733, Joseph Parker; 1770, Henry Hale Graham; 1777, Benjamin Jacobs (declined to accept); 1777, Caleb Davis; 1791, William Gibbons; 1800, Daniel Hiester; 1809, Jesse John; 1818, John G. Wersler; 1821, Thomas Davis; 1824, William Williamson; 1827, David Townsend; 1827, Dr. William Darlington; 1830, John W. Cunningham; 1836, Benjamin I. Miller; 1838-9, Samuel Pinkerton; 1842, Abner M. Chamberlain; 1845, James Davis; 1848, Samuel B. Thomas; 1851, William Wollerton; 1854, James Bayard Jefferis; 1857, Jacob Gilbongh; 1860, Eumor B. Lamborn; 1863, Franklin Haines; 1866, Alfred Rupert; 1869, Seneca G. Wilauer; 1872, John A. Rupert; 1875, Hannum Baldwin; 1878, James Lynch; 1881, Davis K. Loomis; 1884, J. T. Carpenter; 1887, Wm. P. Snyder; 1891, D. C. Windle.

RECORDERS—1688-1892.

1688, John Bristow; 1691, Joshua Fearn; 1693, Robert Eyre; 1695, John Childe; 1700, Henry Hollingsworth; 1706, Peter Evans; 1707, broken record; 1777, Thomas Taylor; 1782, John Beaton; 1786, Persifor Frazer; 1792, Stephen Moylan; 1793, John Hannum; 1798, Richard M. Hannum; 1800, John Christie; 1804, James Bones; 1806, John Smith; 1809, Charles Kenny; 1818, Jesse Sharp; 1821, Daniel Hiester; 1824, Stephen Marshall; 1830, Nimrod Strickland; 1833, Robert Ralston; 1836, Edward Bartholomew; 1839, George Hartman; 1842, Abner Williams; 1845, William McCullough; 1848, Edward H. Hibbard; 1851, Thomas Walter; 1854, Robert F. Hoopes; 1857, Thomas S. Taylor; 1860, Jonas G. Bossert; 1863, David Andrews; 1866, Dilwyn Parker; 1869, John A. Groff;

1872, C. Burleigh Hambleton; 1875, Edwin Bateman, died, and S. M. Paxson acted; 1877, Franklin P. Ash; 1880, Harry Sloyer; 1883, Richard H. Plank; 1886, Sharpless M. Paxton; 1889, Hugh Kenworthy, jr.

REGISTERS OF WILLS.

1714, John Simcock; 1716, Joseph Parker; 1759, Henry Hale Graham; 1777, Thomas Taylor; 1782, John Beaton; 1786, Persifor Frazer; 1792, Stephen Moylan; 1793, John Hannum; 1798, Richard M. Hannum; 1800, John Christie; 1804, James Bones; 1806, John Smith; 1809, Charles Kenny; 1818, Jesse Sharp; 1821, Daniel Hiester; 1824, Joseph Pearce; 1828, Eber Worthington; 1830, Robert Ralston; 1833, Nimrod Strickland; 1836, James Walker; 1839, Jesse Conlson; 1842, George W. Park; 1845, Henry Buckwalter; 1848, William Baker; 1851, Alexander Leslie; 1854, Hickman James; 1857, Amariah Strickland; 1860, Dr. Charles L. Seal; 1863, George C. M. Eicholtz; 1866, Hampton S. Thomas; 1869, Levi G. McCauley; 1872, Lewis H. Evans; 1875, George H. Paxton; 1878, William S. Underwood; 1881, B. F. Widdicombe; 1884, B. Levis Hoopes; 1887, N. J. Waitneight; 1890, F. A. Thomas.

CLERKS OF COURTS.

1681, Thomas Revell; 1683, Robert Eyre; 1690, Joshua Fearn; 1693, John Childe; 1700, Henry Hollingsworth; 1709, John Simcock; 1713, Richard Marsden; 1717, George Yeates; 1719, Richard Marsden; 1724, Joseph Parker; 1766, Henry Hale Graham; 1777, Caleb Davis; 1791, William Gibbons; 1800, Daniel Hiester; 1809, Jesse John; 1818, John G. Wersler; 1821, Thomas Davis; 1821, Henry Fleming; 1824, William Williamson; 1824, Joseph Pearce;

1826, Joseph Pearce; 1827, David Townsend; 1827, Dr. William Darlington; 1828, Simeon Siegfried; 1830, John W. Cunningham; 1830, George Fisher; 1833, John W. Cunningham; 1833, George Fisher; 1835, P. Fraser Smith; 1836, Horatio G. Worrall; 1839, James M. Kinnard; 1842, Cheyney Nields; 1845, Alexander Marshall; 1848, Thomas P. Williams; 1851, James Sweney; 1854, Thomas W. Parker; 1857, Addis M. Ayars; 1860, Thomas P. Evans; 1863, Thomas H. Windle; 1866, James E. McFarlan; 1869, William H. Guie; 1872, James H. Wynn; 1875, William W. Scott; 1878, Pierce Hoopes, jr.; 1881, Edward Paist; 1884, Davis O. Taylor, killed in explosion in 1887; 1887, Thomas W. Taylor; 1890, H. Morgan Ruth.

SHERIFFS.

1676, Capt. Edmund Cantwell; 1681, John Test; 1682, Thomas Usher; 1683, Thomas Withers; 1684, Jeremy Collett; 1686, Thomas Usher; 1687, Joshua Fearne; 1689, George Foreman; 1692, Caleb Pusey; 1693, Joseph Wood; 1697, Andrew Job; 1701, John Hoskins; 1708, John Simcock; 1709, John Hoskins; 1715, Henry Worley; 1717, Nicholas Fairlamb; 1720, John Crosby; 1721, John Taylor; 1729, John Owen; 1732, John Parry; 1735, John Owen; 1738, John Parry; 1740, Benjamin Davis; 1743, John Owen; 1746, Benjamin Davis; 1749, John Owen; 1752, Isaac Pearson; 1755, John Fairlamb; 1759, Benjamin Davis; 1762, John Fairlamb; 1764, Philip Ford; 1766, John Morton; 1769, Jesse Maris; 1772, Henry Hayes; 1774, Nathaniel Vernon; 1777, Robert Smith; 1778, Charles Dilworth; 1778, Robert Smith; 1779, David Mackey; 1780, John Gardner; 1783, William Gibbons; 1786, Ezekiel Leonard; 1789, Charles

Dilworth; 1792, Col. Joseph McClellan; 1795, Ezekiel Leonard; 1798, William Worthington; 1801, James Bones; 1801, James Kelton; 1804, Jesse John; 1807, Titus Taylor; 1810, George Hartman; 1813, Jesse Good; 1816, Cromwell Pearce; 1819, Samson Babb; 1822, Jesse Sharp; 1825, Jonathan Jones; 1828, Oliver Alston; 1831, Peter Osborne; 1834, Robert Irwin; 1837, Joseph Taylor; 1840, William Rogers; 1843, Nathan Frame; 1844, Clinton Frame; 1844, James Bayard Wood; 1847, Brinton Darlington; 1850, Davis Bishop; 1853, Lewis Heffelfinger; 1856, David McNutt; 1859, Jacob Heffelfinger; 1862, Rees Welsh; 1865, Pusey J. Nichols; 1868, DeWitt Clinton Lewis; 1871, Davis Gill; 1875, William B. Morrison; 1877, James E. McFarlan; 1880, George R. Hoopes; 1883, William Baker; 1886, Benjamin Irej, died in office thirty-four hours after his induction; his successor, George R. Hoopes, was appointed until 1888; 1888, William Gallagher; 1891, James G. Parker.

TREASURERS — 1695—1892.

1695, Jeremiah Collett; 1697, Walter Marten; 1704, Caleb Pusey; 1706, Walter Marten; 1720, Henry Pierce; 1724, Philip Taylor; 1740, Joseph Brinton; 1756, Robert Miller; 1761, Humphry Marshall; 1765, Jesse Maris, jr.; 1766, Lewis Davis; 1770, James Gibbons; 1770 (?) Richard Thomas; 1775, Philip Taylor; 1775, John Brinton; 1778, Thomas Levis; 1779, William Evans; 1780, Persifor Frazer; 1781, David Cloyd; 1782, no record; 1785, Andrew Boyd and David Cloyd; 1786, William Evans; 1788, Andrew Boyd; 1790, William Haslett; 1791, John Hannum; 1793, Elijah McClenachan; 1794, John Mechem; 1795, William Trimble; 1796, Samuel Cochran;

1797, George Davis; 1798, Robert Miller; 1799, James Kelton; 1801, Evan Evans; 1802, John Menough; 1803, Titus Taylor; 1804, William Worthington; 1806, John Rinehart; 1807, James Lockart; 1808, John C. Parke; 1809, Joshua Gibbons; 1810, David Denny; 1811, Jesse Good; 1812, William Evans; 1813, David Wilson; 1814, James Ramsey; 1815, Eber Worthington; 1816, David Townsend; 1817, Alexander Chandler; 1818, Jesse Mercer; 1819, Samuel Baldwin; 1820, Maris Taylor; 1821, Joshua Weaver; 1822, Benjamin Thomas; 1823, Jesse Pugh; 1824, Robert Miller; 1826, James Davis; 1827, Abisha Clark; 1828, Ezra Cope; 1829, Joseph Hughes; 1830, Benjamin Parker; 1831, Isaac Thomas; 1832, Melchi Happersett; 1833, James Alexander; 1834, Abraham Darlington, jr.; 1835, Joseph B. Jacobs; 1837, William Embree; 1840, Samuel M. Painter; 1842, S. C. Jefferis; 1843, Samuel M. Painter; 1844, Morgan Reese; 1846, James M. Hughes; 1848, Samuel Davis; 1850, George W. Pearce; 1852, Henry Beidler; 1854, Samuel Wickersham; 1856, Townsend Walter; 1858, Charles Fairlaub; 1860, Joseph L. Tustin; 1862, Reuben Bernard; 1864, C. H. Kinnard; 1866, John T. Potts; 1868, Philip Price; 1870, Edwin Baker; 1872, Frank Shellady; 1874, Jesse E. Phillips; 1875, John G. Moses; 1878, John H. Buckwalter; 1881, Emmor Griffith; 1884, David Cope; 1887, R. L. Hayes; 1890, W. E. Pennypacker.

COMMISSIONERS 1721-1892.

1721, David Lloyd, John Wood, Nathaniel Newlin, Henry Miller (in office); 1722, Robert Pyle; 1723, Nathaniel Newlin; 1724, Samuel Hollingsworth; 1725, Robert Pyle; 1726, Isaac Taylor; 1727, William

Webb; 1728, Henry Miller, Evan Lewis; 1729, Samuel Nutt; 1730, Evan Lewis; 1731, Jacob Howell; 1732, Samuel Lewis; 1733, George Aston; 1734, John Davis; 1735, Richard Jones; 1736, Samuel Lightfoot; 1737, John Parry, jr.; 1738, William Jefferis; 1739, John Davis; 1740, John Parry, jr.; 1741, John Yarnall; 1742, John Davis; 1743, Jacob Howell; 1744, Joseph Mendenhall; 1745, John Davis; 1746, Thomas Pennell; 1747, Joshua Thompson; 1748, Isaac Davis; 1749, Thomas Pennell; 1750, Edward Brinton, Samuel Bunting; 1751, William Lewis; 1752, John Fairlamb; 1753, Robert Miller; 1754, Thomas Pearson; 1755, Joseph Ashbridge; 1756, Joseph Davis; 1757, Joseph James; 1758, John Hannum; 1759, Jonas Preston; 1760, Joseph Pennock; 1761, John Griffith; 1762, Lewis Davis; 1763, John Price; 1764, Benjamin Bartholomew; 1765, Richard Baker; 1766, John Davis; 1767, Robert Pennell; 1768, John Webster; 1769, John Evans; 1770, Jesse Bousall; 1771, Robert Mendenhall; 1772, John Fleming; 1773, Thomas Levis; 1774, Thomas Taylor; 1775, William Evans; 1776, Sketchley Morton; 1777, David Cloyd; 1778, Andrew Boyd; 1779, Benjamin Brannan; 1780, John Bartholomew; 1781, Joseph Strawbridge; 1782, Caleb James; 1783, John Davis; 1784, Joseph McClellan; 1785, Caleb James; 1786, Caleb North; 1787, John Worth; 1788, Joseph Gibbons; 1789, James Moore; 1790, Elijah McClenachan; 1791, John Mecham; 1792, William Trimble, jr.; 1793, Samuel Cochran; 1794, George Davis; 1795, George Miller; 1796, James Kelton; 1797, William Rogers; 1798, Evan Evans; 1799, John Menough; 1800, Titus Taylor; 1801, John Rinehart; 1802,

John Ramsey; 1803, Thomas Taylor; 1804, James Lockhart; 1805, John G. Parke; 1806, Joshua Gibbons; 1807, David Denny; 1808, Jesse Good; 1809, William Evans; 1810, David Wilson; 1811, James Ramsey; 1812, Eber Worthington; 1813, David Townsend; 1814, Alexander Chandler; 1815, Jesse Mercer; 1816, Samuel Baldwin; 1817, Maris Taylor; 1818, Joshua Weaver; 1819, Benjamin Thomas; 1820, Jesse Pugh; 1821, Isaac Trimble; 1822, James Davis; 1823, Abisha Clark; 1824, Ezra Cope; 1825, Joseph Hughes; 1826, Benjamin Parker; 1827, Isaac Thomas; 1828, Melchi Happersett; 1829, James Alexander; 1830, George Gregg; 1831, Evan Evans; 1832, Joseph Wood; 1833, Walker Yarnall; 1834, John Malin; 1835, Alexander Correy; 1836, Elijah Lewis; 1837, John Beidler; 1838, John W. Passmore; 1839, Hibbard Evans; 1840, John Templeton; 1841, Hatton Mercer; 1842, John Worth; 1843, Mordecai Lee; 1844, Enos Pennock; 1845, Smith Sharpless; 1846, David Byerly; 1847, Daniel Thompson; 1848, John Hannum; 1849, Rees Welsh; 1850, Joel Thompson; 1851, Thomas Vandever; 1852, Jacob Kulp; 1853, Newton I. Nichols; 1854, Albert Way; 1855, William G. Martland; 1856, Joseph Russell; - 1857, Titus W. Gheen; 1858, Benjamin Hartman; 1859, Caleb Windle; 1860, Thomas Bateman; 1861, Joseph G. King; 1862, Andrew Mitchell; 1863, Lorenzo Beck; 1864, Levi H. Crouse; 1865, Thomas M. Charlton; 1866, Joseph F. Hill; 1867, Joseph Doan; 1868, Washington Haggerty; 1869, C. Marshall Ingram; 1870, Nathan G. Grimm; 1871, Alfred Wood; 1872, Matthew Barker; 1873, John Irey; 1874, David Ramsey; 1875, David Ramsey, John Irey, John McWilliams; 1878, Jacob M. Zook, William

M. Elliott, Edwin Otley; 1881, — — —; 1884, — — —; 1887, J. C. Henderson, M. S. Fiedler, John D. Decker; 1890, S. D. White, Harrison Renard, David M. Cox.

CORONERS—1684—1892.

1684, James Kennerly; 1696, Jacob Simcock; 1707, Henry Hollingsworth; 1710, Henry Worley; 1717, Jonas Sandelands; 1721, Robert Barber; 1726, John Mendenhall; 1728, Robert Parke; 1729, Abraham Darlington; 1730, John Wharton; 1732, Anthony Shaw; 1734, John Wharton; 1737, Stephen Hoskins; 1738, Aubrey Bevan; 1743, Thomas Morgan; 1746, Isaac Lea; 1751, Joshua Thomson; 1752, John Kerlin; 1753, Joshua Thomson; 1761, Philip Ford; 1763, Davis Bevan; 1765, Abel Janney; 1766, John Trapnall; 1768, Joseph Gibbons; 1771, John Crosby, jr.; 1773, John Bryan; 1778, David Denny; 1780, Allen Cuninghame; 1782, Benjamin Rue; 1783, John Harper; 1785, Isaac Thomas; 1786, John Harper; 1787, John Underwood; 1789, Nathan Scholfield; 1794, James Bones; 1798, Joshua Weaver; 1800, Jacob Righter; 1803, Robert Miller; 1805, Ephraim Buffington; 1808, Jacob Righter; 1811, Joseph Pearce; 1814, Jesse McCall; 1817, Joel C. Bailey; 1820, Emmor Bradley; 1826, Anthony W. Olwine; 1829, Davis Brooke; 1832, Benjamin J. Passmore; 1835, Thomas Ervin; 1838, William Taggart; 1841, Hezekiah Jackson; 1844, Daniel Nields; 1847, Thomas Walker; 1850, David Williams; 1853, Hashabiah Clemons; 1856, Robert McNeely; 1859, Benjamin Franklin Smith; 1862, Joseph W. Barnard; 1869, William H. Turner; 1872, Joseph B. Smith; 1875, William V. Rambo; 1878, Barclay Lear; 1881—1886, — — —; 1887, Ernest White; 1890, J. Jones McFadden.

County Societies.—The first county agricultural society is supposed to have been the one that was organized in 1820, and the present agricultural society held its first exhibition in 1853. The Chester County Cabinet of Natural Sciences was organized in 1826. The Chester and Delaware County Agricultural society was formed in 1838. The Chester County Horticultural society came into existence about 1845, and three years later built a hall which was afterwards used for teachers' institutes. The Chester County Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company was incorporated May 1, 1866, and continued in existence until 1874. The Chester County Medical society was organized February 5, 1828, and continued to hold meetings until 1831. It reorganized in 1847, and during the war its members patriotically attended, without charge, the families of all Union soldiers who were in the field.

Secret Societies.—The leading secret and beneficial orders are well represented in Chester county.

Free Masonry.—We give the numbers, names, locations and years of institution of the following Masonic Lodges of the county :

No.	Name.	Place.	Year.
75.	Phœnix.	Phœnixville.	1798.
309.	Williamson.	Downingtown.	1857.
322.	West Chester.	West Chester.	1858.
340.	Thomson.	Green Tree.	1860.
343.	Skerrett.	Cochranville.	1862.
353.	Oxford.	Oxford.	1864.
383.	Goddard.	Coatesville.	1867.
405.	Howell.	Brookville.	1867.
446.	Mt. Pickering.	— — —	1869.
475.	Kennet.	Kennett Square.	1875.
545.	New London.	New London.	1876.
553.	Spring City.	Spring City.	1877.

In addition to these lodges in the county are Centennial Commandery, No. 55, and Phœnix (No. 198), Coatesville (No. 207), and Oxford (No. 223) chapters.

Odd Fellowship.—We compile the following statistics of the lodges of this order in the county for 1891 :

No.	Name.	Members.	Relief Afforded.
42.	West Chester.....	145	\$ 349
199.	Star of Hope.....	122	725
212.	Phœnixville.....	128	1,206
290.	Paoli.....	65	303
316.	Pocahontas.....	89	29
324.	Fairview.....	105	383
359.	Banner.....	116	836
363.	Pughtown.....	52	341
370.	Octoraro.....	100	1,194
385.	Chatham.....	38	379
388.	Brandywine.....	100	715
394.	Patterson.....	50	297
402.	Eastern Star.....	106	369
404.	Social Friends.....	66	233
432.	Ivanhoe.....	72	663
437.	Hebron.....	98	760
455.	Pilgrims.....	73	396
459.	Valley Forge.....	34	34
502.	Academy.....	51	190
762.	Vincent.....	102	329
764.	Parkesburg.....	118	233
940.	U. Birmingham.....	35	194
998.	Berwyn.....	57	82
Totals.....		1,922	\$10,130

Besides these lodges in the county are : General Marion Encampment (No. 91) and other Encampments; and several degree lodges of the Daughters of Rebekah.

Knights of the Golden Eagle.—We compile the following statistics of the castles of this order in the county for 1891 :

No.	Name.	Members.	Relief Afforded.
45	Washington	211	\$ 82
67	Stratford	85	180
78	Goshen	36	60
92	Windsor	102	130
94	Coatesville	111	71
142	Ansonia.....	53	69
213	Grove.....	58	8
226	West Chester.....	66	104
232	Oxford.....	95	205
233	Russellville	108	106
237	Highland.....	36	6
243	Kennet.....	49	80
273	Landenburg.....	85	75
290	Evergreen	48	89
Totals.....		1,143	\$1,265

Washington Castle was instituted February 24, 1885, and Evergreen on November 6, 1888.

Patrons of Husbandry.—Of the granges organized in the county we have the following statistics:

No.	Name.	Year Organized.
9.	Pioneer.....	1873.
19.	Kennet	1873.
23.	Schuylkill.....	1873.
53.	Upper Uwchlan.....	1873.
60.	Brandywine.....	1873.
63.	London Grove.....	1874.
67.	Oxford	1874.
77.	Chester Valley.....	1874.
91.	Russellville.....	1874.
114.	Willistown.....	1874.
121.	Goshen	1874.
123.	New London.....	1874.
130.	Lincoln.....	1874.
141.	Franklin.....	1874.
180.	Lewisville.....	1874.
271.	East Lynn.....	1874.

Pioneer Grange was organized at West

Grove, July 30, 1873, and Pomona, No. 3, district grange, was instituted June 3, 1875.

Of the organizations of the various other secret orders in the county we have account of the following:

General McCall Post, No. 31, G. A. R.; Brandywine Post, No. 54, G. A. R.; W. S. Thompson Post, No. 132, G. A. R.; Estella Lodge, No. 131, K. of P.; Onondago Tribe, No. 83, I. O. of R. M.; Tamenend Tribe, No. 192, I. O. of R. M.; Yankton Tribe, No. 218, I. O. of R. M.

In 1891 the following fraternal and secret organizations in the United States and their membership were: Free Masons, 673,643; Odd Fellows, 647,641; Grand Army of the Republic, 398,270; Ancient Order of United Workmen, 267,611; Knights of Pythias, 263,847; Knights of Honor, 138,256; Improved Order of Red Men, 111,644; Royal Arcanum, 118,454; Sons of Veterans, 100,000; Patriotic Order Sons of America, 100,000; Ancient Order of Foresters, 90,000; Order of Chosen Friends, 38,821; and Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, 35,000.

Townships.—The fifty-six townships of the county are situated as follows: seven range along the Downingtown valley, while eighteen are north of it, and thirty lie to the south.

Birmingham Township.—It lies in the southeastern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by East Bradford, Westtown and Thornbury townships; on the east by Delaware county; on the south by Pennsbury township and Delaware county; and on the west by Pennsbury and Pocopson townships. Geologically considered it is in the southern gneiss region of the county, and rests on gneiss and serpentine rock formations, while a small outcrop

of limestone occurs on a stream between Thomas Brinton's and Abraham Huey's. The township was in all probability named by William Brinton, an early settler, after his native town of Birmingham in England. It was surveyed in 1684, organized as a municipal district in 1686, and in 1689, upon the division of the county, the larger part of the original township fell into Delaware county. In 1856 a portion of East Bradford township was added to it.

The land owners in Birmingham township in 1774 were: Edward, Caleb, George and David Brinton, John Bennett, Obadiah Bonsell, Thomas Bullock, William Bold, Thomas, James and Robert Chandler, Abraham Darlington, jr., Joseph Davis, sr., Joseph Davis, jr., Lydia, Charles, James and Joseph Dilworth, Robert Frame, Harry and John Gordon, Gideon Gilpin, Robert Green, William Harvey, Amos House, Thomas Hannum, John Henderson, William Jones, Benjamin Miller, Robert McElhoe, William Mason, Robert Messer, John Nicklin, Samuel Painter, James Russell, Robert Rankin, Benjamin and Nathaniel Ring, James and William Smith, Rachel Sail, James and Thomas Stroud, John Thatcher, John Woodart, Rachel Warson, Nathaniel Yarnall, Thomas Jones, Elias Neals, John Perry, David Johnson, David May, Thomas and Benjamin McDaniel, James Lattimore, John McGloughlin, Robert Logan, James Newman, and Fras. Herberson.

The battle of Brandywine was fought in this township, Chad's Ford being in Delaware, and Birmingham Meeting house in Chester county.

Caln Township.—This township is bounded on the north by East and West Brandywine townships; on the east by East Caln township; on the south by West Brad-

ford and East Fallowfield townships; and on the west by Valley township. It was named after the town of Calne in Wiltshire, England, and originally included the territory of the Caln and Brandywine townships, and a part of Valley township. It was divided into East and West Caln, and in 1868 the present township was taken from their territory. It lies in the Downingtown Valley, and contains limestone and mica schist rocks, clay deposits, and sand of superior quality which is found in pits.

Surveys were made in 1702, and in 1715 we have account of the following settlers: Joseph and William Cloud, John and Aaron Mendenhall, Peter and William Taylor, Thomas Moore, William Flemin, James Swaffer, Daniel Smith, Anthony Morris, Philip Roman, John Richards, Thomas Efford, and Richard Webb.

Charlestown Township.—It is bounded on the northwest by East and West Pikeland townships; on the east by Schuylkill township; on the south by Tredyffrin, and East and West Whiteland townships; and on the west by Lower Uwchlan township. The three principal geological formations in the township are the mesozoic sandstone, the azoic measures and the Potsdam sandstone. The township and Pickering creek, which flows through it, were named for Charles Pickering, of Asmore, Chester county, England, who discovered what he supposed to be silver ore on the creek that bears his name, and in consequence thereof obtained from Penn a grant of a large tract of land along the stream. He was afterwards drowned while crossing the ocean, and his land was divided among sixteen of his friends, in accordance to a will which he had made previous to setting sail.

The landowners in 1774 were: Patrick

Anderson, Joseph Alexander, John and Daniel Buckwalter, Frederick Bussard, William Bodley, Benjamin Boyers, Elias Brown, Anne Boyers, James Cloyd, Moses, Jonathan and Benjamin Coates, Joseph Conrad, Alex. Campbell, John and Christopher Coon, Israel, Llewellyn, Jenkin and David Davis, William Deweese, Abner Evans, John Francis, Nich. Foose, Val. Foose, William Fussel, Fred. Geerhart, William Graham, John Griffith, John Griffith (schoolmaster), Nich. and Christian Halderman, Samuel Harvey, John Humphrey, Jacob Hoomel, Nich. Halderman, jr., David John, Griffith Jones, David James, John Keiter, Benj. Lougsthreth, George Late, Edwin Lane, William Moore, esq., Alex. McAuley, George McKenny, James and Joel Martin, Henry and Jacob Miller, Isaac Morgan, Christian Mary, Ant. Pritchard, Jacob Pennypacker, Thos. Robinson, Daniel Rossiter, Thomas Roberts, John Richardson, Philip Rapp, Joseph Starr, Joseph Starr, jr., Joseph Smith, Joseph Showalter, Martin Shenbolk, Jacob Sturk, Andrew Turk, Amos, James and Benjamin Thomas, Richard Tompkins, John Varley, John Vergloth, Sebastian Wagoner, David and Thomas Williams, James White, Christian Whittaker, Jon. Wells, John Youngblood, Robert Kennedy, James McConnell, Michael King, Jane Martin, Matthias Pennypacker, and Michael Holman.

The early settlers were mostly Welsh, followed by some Germans, and in 1826 the eastern part of Charlestown was erected into Schuylkill township.

East Bradford Township.—It is bounded on the north by East Caln township; on the east by West Whiteland and West Goshen; on the south by Westtown and Birmingham; and on the west by Pocopson and

West Bradford townships. It was formed, on November 31, 1731, from the eastern part of Bradford township; and Richard Buffington is supposed to have been the first permanent English settler within its limits. A portion of its southern territory in 1856 was attached to Birmingham township.

The northern part of the township is entirely occupied by mica-schists, while the southern part lies in the azoic slates. Limestone is found in the northeastern part, and a small and narrow area of serpentine exists in the southern part. It is well watered and lies between two railways.

East Bradford's landowners in 1774 were as follows: Abiah, Deborah, John and Abram Taylor; Abel Boake, Amos Davis, Abigail Fling, Benj. Hawley, Chas. Ryan, Daniel Davis, Emmor Jefferis, Enoch Gray, Geo. Carter, Geo. Dunavan, Geo. Entrioken, Henry Woodward, Hannah Carter, Joseph Rhoades, Jas. Jefferis, Joseph, Samuel and Nathan Cope, Jos. Buffington, Jos. Parke, John Hannum, Jos. Temple, John Jones, James Wolerton, Joseph Wolerton, Joshua Hoops, Jas. Starr, John Townsend, Isaac Chapman, John Darlington, Joseph Underwood, James Painter, Joseph Downing, Jacob Talbot, Mary Grubb, Jas. Robinson, John Underwood, Nathan Hoops, Nathaniel Jefferis, Richard Jones, Richard Strode, Richard Jefferis, Samuel Painter, Susannah Davis, Samuel Entrioken, Thos. Speakman, Thos. Worth, Thos. Hall, Thos. Carter, Wm. Messer, Samuel Osborn, Joseph Hawley, and Joseph Strode.

East Brandywine Township.—This township is bounded on the north by Wallace; on the east by Upper and Lower Uwchlan and East Caln townships; on the south by Cain; and on the west by West Brandywine

towship. It lies in the northern gneiss region and is entirely composed of the hornblendic gneisses, feldspathic rocks and pseudo-conglomerates; except three small areas of Potsdam quartzite, which are found respectively around Guthriesville, in the northeastern part, and at the southeastern extremity of the township.

East Brandywine is the eastern part of Brandywine township which was formed from East Caln in 1790, and divided into East and West Brandywine townships in 1844. Its landholders in 1774 are included in the list given for East Caln. The West Brandywine river runs from north to south through the western part, and along its banks the Wilmington & Reading railroad passes.

East Caln Township.—It is bounded on the north by Lower Uwchlan; on the east by West Whiteland; on the south by East and West Bradford; and on the west by Caln and East Brandywine townships. It lies principally in the Downingtown valley. The limestone formations toward the north are bounded by the hydro-mica-schists of the northern gneiss region. Paint clays occur near Baldwin, and several marble quarries have been opened. East Caln is drained by the waters of the East Brandywine river, and three railways pass through its territory.

The landholders in 1774 were: Joshua, John and William Baldwin, John, Joseph and Richard Downing, Jason Cloud, William Barry, George Buchanan, Abiah Parke, Rich. Cheyne, Henry Barker, Robert Valentine, Jon. Parke, David Jenkins, Jona. Hoops, William Roberts, Isaac Webb, James Sheward, Samuel Hunt, James Hood, John Valentine, Anne Park, Obed Lewis, John Hoops, Griffith Mendenhall, Robert Valen-

tine, jr., Curtis Lewis, Rachel Roman, Hannah Pym, Thomas Stalker, Warwick Miller, esq., Thomas, Isaac and Moses Coats, Mary Hart, James Thompson, Alex., Joseph and Peter Fleming, Robert Elton, Andrew Cox, Thomas and Samuel White, Joseph Arbuckle, James McKelby, Andrew, Samuel and John Culbertson, James Clark, John Carmichael, William and Robert Wilson, George Kennedy, John Walker, John Proudfoot, Mary Cox, Francis Zook, Samuel Thompson, Joshua Mendenhall, Adam Guthry, William Iddings, Ludwick Liggett, Thomas Windle, Richard Buffington, James Guthry, Andrew Elliott, Joseph McKinley, Thomas Fisher, Robert Darlington, Samuel Rolliday, William and Joseph Long, John Gileyan, James Stanley, John Smith, Henry Lewis, Isaac Green, Isabel, Arch. and Theop. Irwin, Robert and James Lockhart, James Hanson, William Todd, James McGlauglin, William Johnston, James and Charles Jack, and James and Michael Miller.

East Coventry Township.—It is bounded on the northwest by North Coventry township; on the northeast by Montgomery county; on the southeast by East Vincent township; and on the southwest by East Vincent and South Coventry townships. It lies within the Schuylkill or mesozoic region of the county, and no other rocks occur in its territory than those that are characteristic of the mesozoic formation.

East Coventry township was formed in 1844 by a division of North Coventry township, which had been created in 1841 by the division of Coventry township into North and South Coventry townships. The original township of Coventry was named by Samuel Nutt, an early settler, in honor of Coventry, in Warwickshire, England. East Coventry is drained by tributary

streams of the Schuylkill river. The original Coventry township in 1774 comprised the territory of North, South and East Coventry townships, and its landholders in that year were: James Arbuckle, Jacob and John Acker, Peter Amole, Abraham, Jacob, Henry, and Henry Brower, jr., Daniel and Eve Brower, Henry Banner, John Bowe, Henry Beer, Joseph Brooks, Daniel Beery, Peter Crumbaker, Adam Deam, Godfrey Downhauer, George Ditlow, John Davis, James English, Owen Evans, Conrad Grim, George Grouse, Anna, Abraham, Henry and David Grubb, John Highter, Remiard Gunshausen, Thomas Hockley, John High, Michael Halderman, Nicholas Herwick, Stopher Halderman, John Imhoff, Allan Jack, Jacob Kittingher, Jacob Keringer, Jacob Light, Jacob Longacre, Justus Linderman, Mary Keiser, Nicholas Keller, Nicholas, Villyd and Tobias Miller, Peter Mower, Martin Ornen, James Hockley & Potts, William Plaine, Christian Reiff, Robert Milhouse, Simon Meredy (Meredith), Abraham Moore, Jonathan and John Pugh, John Rinnard, Frederick Rinhard, Bastian Ruff, John Smith, Michael Swiek, Abraham Sliver, Conrad Swither, Frederick Scholl, John Sowder, Ulrich Swither, John Switzer, Jacob Steger, John Varley, Martin Wofe, Susannah Wells, Jacob Fetterling, Jonas Rodrough, Richard Custard, Jacob Thomas, Henry Schenkel, Jacob Row, Jacob Livegood, Daniel Engle, Michael Smith, Frederick Huck, Rees John, Rudolph Sheneman, John Holsenberger, Ludwick Stopbel, and Nicholas Munshower.

East Fallowfield Township.—This township is bounded on the north by Sadsbury, Valley and Caln; on the east by West Bradford and Newlin townships; on the south by West Marlborough; and on the west by Highland

township. The rocks of this township are all mica-schists, and lie in the mica-slate or South Valley hill region. East Fallowfield was formed in 1743 by the division of Fallowfield township into East and West Fallowfield townships. The original Fallowfield township is said to have been named in honor of Lancelot Fallowfield of Great Strickland, England, who was one of the first purchasers of land from William Penn. It has two railways, one passing along its western border and the other through its eastern part.

In 1774 the landowners of East Fallowfield township were: Joseph and William Adams, Robert Burns, John Bell, William Banting, Robert Bell, Widow Boid, William Boggs, Patterson Bell, David Brooks, George Cowpland, Nathan, James, Robert, Stephen and George Cochran, John Caruthers, Robert Cowden, John Danold, James Dunn, Samuel Futhey, Hugh Fearon, Archibald Guy, James and Adam Glendening, George, Alexander and Andrew Gibson, James Hannum, William Haslett, Nathan Hayes, Ebenezer Harper, Robert Hamill, Richard, John and Thomas Irwin, John, Andrew and Joseph Kirkpatrick, William Kees, Thomas Love, James Laughead, James Logan, David and James Ligget, George McGuire, James McCausland, Thomas McClure, Patrick McLaughlin, James McCormick, William McIlhane, Andrew Moore, Robert Noble, Thomas Officer, Ellis Pusey, Israel Pemberton, Arthur and John Park, Andrew Reed, Francis Ruth, James Rankin, William Reed, James and John and James, jr., Smith, James Scott, John Taylor, George Sloan, William, Joseph and William, jr., Stringer, William Townsend, John Truman, William Vogan, Samuel and Joseph Wilson, Thomas Wallace, and Sarah Weldon.

East Goshen Township.—It is bounded on the north by East and West Whiteland townships; on the east by Willistown; on the south by Willistown and Westtown townships; and on the west by West Goshen township.

The northern part of the township lies in the mica-slate or South Valley hill region, and is separated by a narrow belt of serpentine from the azoic slate formation that spreads out over the central and southern parts of its territory. Its drainage is by several creeks which flow south to the Delaware river. We find that the original Goshen township in 1774 included the territory of both East and West Goshen, and its landholders in that year were: George, Aaron and Joshua Ashbridge; William Bane, Joseph Beaumont, Alexander Boggs, John Bowen, John Chapman, Jesse Canby, Stephen Cimes, Amos Davis, Thomas and John Darlington, Lawrence Cox, Lydia Davis, Jonathan Eldridge, Enoch Eacus (Eachus), William Eacus, jr., James, Jonathan, Joseph and William Garrett, Thomas Goodwin, Christopher Good, William Galbreath, Thomas, John, Samuel, Benjamin, George, Thomas, jr., and Aaron Hoops, Isaac Haines, John Harley, James Hemphill, Edward Hicks, Jarvis Hall, Joseph Hunt, James Hickey, Jacob James, William Jones, Joseph and William Johnson, Thomas Lewis, Thomas Malin, jr., Nathaniel Moore, Isaiah, Jonathan and Amos Matlack, Jonathan Milleson, Isaac Maey, John Mechem, Samuel Oliver, Thomas Oakes, William Peters, George Pierce, William Patterson, Samuel Phipps, Abraham Pratt, Charles Ryan, William Rettew, Joseph Randles, Joseph Ray, Thomas Rees, William Sharples, Thomas Scofield, Thomas Speakman, George and John Smith, Benjamin Frego,

Joshua Thompson, Thomas Williamson, Samuel Wain, and Isaac Williams.

East Marlborough Township.—This township is bounded on the northeast by Newlin and Pocopson; on the southeast by Pennsbury and Kennett; on the south by Kennett and New Garden; and on the west by West Marlborough and London Grove townships. East Marlborough lies in the southern gneiss region. Two narrow strips of limestone are in the northwestern part of the township, while another narrow strip extends, together with a small belt of Potsdam sandstone, across the township south of Taggart's Cross Roads. Fine specimens of garnets are found in a white conglomerate near Washington Alexander's. East Marlborough is drained principally by streams flowing into the West Brandywine river. Its landowners in 1774 were: William Allen, Edward Bennett, Joel, Caleb, William and Isaac Bailey, Thomas Butler, Abner, Joshua, Mordecai and William Cloud, Stephen Anderson, John, jr., Caleb, Jesse, George, Thomas and Jonathan Jackson, Thomas and Samuel Hayes, Isaac and Caleb Johnston, William and Silas Harvey, Samuel Beverly, Thomas Campton, Peter Egnew (Agnew), Alexander Foreman, Enoch, James and Abel Wickersham, Jacob Wright, Richard, Henry and Thomas Woodward, John Taylor, James Mash, Jacob and Joseph Pyle, Joshua Pierce, Isaac Woodrow, Caleb, Edward, Samuel and William Swayne, Mordecai Vernon, William Windle, Daniel and Solomon Mercer, Moses, William and Joseph Pennock, John Russell, John Parker, Jacob Tagart, Henry Neale, Benjamin Way, John Webster, David and Thomas Pusey, Thomas Shugers, Jonathan Morris, Ezekiel Webb, Caleb and Isaac Pierce, John Wil-

son, James Jefferis, Thomas Preston, Abram Heald, Isaac Mendenhall, James Nethery, and Charles Rudibaek.

East Nantmeal Township.—It is bounded on the north by Warwick; on the northeast by South Coventry; on the southeast by West Vincent; on the south by Upper Uwchlan; on the southwest by Wallace; and on the west by West Nantmeal townships. It is nearly covered by azoic rocks. Feldspathic granite extends from both South Coventry and West Vincent a short distance into the township, but is soon replaced by sand rocks, while a few loose fragments are found near Marsh creek. East Nantmeal is drained by the waters of East Brandywine river and French creek. It was formed into a township in 1740, being the eastern part of Nantmeal township, whose name was originally written Nantmel, from Nantmel in Radnorshire, Wales, after which it was named. Surveys were made as early as 1715. The first settlers were Welsh, and in 1730 the Scotch-Irish commenced to settle in the western part.

The landholders in 1774 were: James Old, Rutter & Potts, William Sterret, James Henderson, Hugh William, James Guest, Thomas Meredith, John Horn, Abner and Elihu Evans, William James, William Kirk, John Ligat (Liggett), Jonathan Wynn, Wm. Brown, John and Thos. Lloyd, Evan, Daniel, John, William and Abel Griffith, Branson Vanleer, Robert Stuard, James Pugh, William Thomas, Abram Bealy, Jacob, Daniel and David High, Benjamin Abram, John Niel, Finchance Beerbower, Borriek Peholt, Michael, Philip and John Boyer, Andrew Kern, Philip Cosmer, Windle Donfelter, Stephen Doughton, William Denison, Theodore Ellis, Christopher Fulker, John Getz, Isaac Jones, Thomas

John, John Kuaner, Philip Lewis, Jacob Murrey, Henry Moses, Adam Miller, John McKnight, George Price, John Robison, Martin Rhoades, Thomas Rutter, Jacob Shuster, Henry Sheffer, David Steel, David, John and Joseph Stephen, John Festick, James Tod, William Temple, Frederick Walleigh, Jacob Wiseberger, Alexander McKee, John Woodrow, Mark Bird, esq., Peter Kimes, Thomas Bull, Jacob Vance, Peter Moses, Jacob Vinanee, and Thomas Leighton.

East Nottingham Township.—This township is bounded on the north by Lower Oxford township; on the east by New London and Elk townships; on the south by the State of Maryland; and on the west by West Nottingham township. The northern and central portions of East Nottingham lie in the hydro-mica-schist formation of the South Valley hill region, while in the southern part two small areas of serpentine are separated by a tongue of gneiss extending up from the Maryland State line. It is drained by several small streams and has two railways in the western part. It is the eastern and larger part of the original Nottingham township, is mentioned as early as 1718, and has lost territory successively by the formation of Oxford and Hopewell boroughs and Elk township. Its landowners in 1774 were: Robert Alexander, Henry Erskine, James Anderson, Jeremiah, David, William and Mecer Brown, Abraham Bunting, William Bean, Thos. Barrett, Andrew Boyd, Andrew Brians, Thos. Baldwin, Robert and James Calvin, George, Thomas, William and John Churchman, John Clendenning, John Crawford, Elijah Cole, Benj. Chandlee, Samuel and Samuel, jr., Dickey, John Day, Robert Dorough, Joseph Drenin, Samuel England, John and Robert Erwin,

Henry, Robert and Thomas Ewing, John Fulton, Joseph Gardner, Thomas Gilliland, Robert Graham, Elisha Gatchell, William Gibson, Joseph and David Gatchel, Archibald Glover, John and James Hudders, James Harkness, Samuel Hutchinson, Samuel Hill, John Hathorn, Robert Harvey, Patrick Hamilton, William Hilles, Mary Hughs, Matthew Henderson, John Johnson, Mordecai James, David Junkins, Archibald Job, Timothy, Abner and Mary Kirk, Hugh Logan, John Lawson, George Ligate, James McCorkle, John McClavery, James and Henry McCormick, Henry McCauley, James Morrow, Sampson Moore, Jean McKee, Robert Maxwell, James Mealey, George Mitchell, John McConkey, James and William Mackey, James Montgomery, John Mills, Finley McGrew, John McBeath, Geo. Monroe, James McLaughlin, John Ogleby, Robert Oldham, Margaret Patterson, George Passmore, John Pew, Joshua Pugh, William Pennell, Edward Parker, Josiah Porterfield, William and Rowland Rogers, William Rutherford, William Ramsey, Hezekiah Rolls, Isaac Rodgers, James Steel, Thomas Scott, Richard and Hugh Sidwell, James and Joseph Smith, Robert and William Shepherd, Thomas Sharp, Hugh Thompson, Joseph and Philip Tanner, Joseph Trimble, Francis, Jonathan, John and John, jr., White, Samuel, Robert, Benjamin, Thomas and James Wilson, David Watt, Thomas Youl, and Charles Williams.

East Pikeland Township.—It extends northeast and southwest, and is bounded on the northeast by Montgomery county; on the southeast by Schuylkill and Charles-town townships; on the southwest by West Pikeland township; and on the northwest by East and West Vincent townships. The upper (northeastern) and longer por-

tion of East Pikeland is composed of the mesozoic sandstones and shales; while the lower (southwestern) part lies entirely in the azoic series. Brown hematite iron ore is found in the southern part and has been opened southwest of Kimberton station, where the Raby mine has an output of six tons per day.

East Pikeland is well drained by French and Pickering creeks, and the Pickering Valley railroad runs through the western and central parts of the township.

In 1747 the following persons were landholders: Thomas Milhouse, John Wells, Robert, Daniel and Richard, jr., Prichard; Edward Williams, John Bowen, John MaKee, Daniel Griffith, Thomas Taylor, William and Jeremiah Tomson, William Hail, Evan David, Adam Ramsower, Adam Halman, George Dery, John William, Hans Adam, Dugell McAntire, Robert Hambiltown, William Hambiltown, Humphrey Bell, George Walker, John David, David Cadwaleder, John Thomas, John Gumry, Timothy Kirk, Philip Packer, Francis O'Neal, Joshua John, John Tribbey, Samuel Holday, Samuel Lightfoot, Robert Riche-son, John Clower, Adam Stone, Thomas and Samuel Daves, David David, Jeremiah Lewis, Michael Niel, Andrew Cummens, Richard Prichard, sr., John Jones, and Philip Edwards.

Easttown Township.—This township is bounded on the north by Tredyffrin township; on the east by Tredyffrin township and Delaware county; on the south by Delaware county; and on the west by Delaware county and Willistown township. Taking a general view of the geology of this township, it is noticeable that it consists mainly of two formations: mica-schists partially chloritic on the north, and dark

green or black syenites and hornblende rocks interspersed with feldspar porphyry on the south. Between these two, as if to form a natural barrier between them, is a wall of dolerite, and on the north side of which a belt of serpentine is visible, and but a short distance from it." Easttown is drained by the headwaters of Darby creek, and a railroad passes through the northern part of the township. It was erected about the year 1704, and is most noted for being the home of Anthony Wayne, the county's most illustrious soldier.

In 1774 the following landholders were returned on the assessment list of that year: Andrew Steel, Anthony Wayne, Lewis, John, Morris and James Morris, Whitehead Weatherby, Samuel Vanleer, Thomas McKean, Robert Stephen, Robert McGoogin, David Rees, John Steel, Frederick Landes, Benjamin Junkin, Thos. Tucker, Evan Evans, William Griffith, Philip Sheaff, Martha Davis, Thomas and Jonathan Moore, William Melchior, Henry Fox, Jonathan Llewellyn, Michael Binger, Casper White, Abel Hammer, Thomas and Griffith Williams, Peter Uble, John Butler, David Morgan, Margaret Bell, Nathan Lewis, Thomas Welch, Joseph and Thomas Massey, Ann Ellis, and Abraham Davis.

East Vincent Township.—It is bounded on the north by East Coventry township; on the east by Montgomery county; on the southeast by East Pikeland; on the southwest by West Vincent; and on the northwest by South Coventry township. East Vincent lies wholly within the mesozoic series, and in its western part much loose sand is to be found. It is drained by the waters of the Schuylkill river and French creek. It is the northern part of what was originally Vincent township, which derived its

name from Sir Matthias Vincent. It was erected as a township in 1832, and its early permanent settlers were Germans. Its territory was diminished in 1872 by the erection of Springville, now Spring City borough.

The landowners in the township in 1774 were: Philip Arndorf, Anthony and Henry Aere, Paul and Henry Benard, John Bound, James and William Barber, Henry and Benjamin Brumbaek, Joseph Bosler, Henry Carl, Jacob Cover, Henry and Felix Chrisman, Michael Cypher, William Cowan, Conrad Carl, Peter Defrain, John Dodson, David Davis, John David, George Deery, Henry Dasher, William, David and James Evans, Rudolph Essex (Essig?), Christian Everhart, William Eddy, George Fitzsimmons, Jacob Ginther, William Gordon, Nicholas Ground, Michael Holman, Casper Himes, Henry Hethery, John Hause, Lawrence Hipple, Joseph Hoskins, Jonas Hicks, Joseph Hancock, Jacob Hoffman, James John, David and John Jenkin, Sebastian Keeley, Henry Knerr, John Lloyd, Philip, Henry and Peter Miller, John McFarlan, Samuel Morris, Alexander McAlister, John Adam, John and Enoch Meredith, Jacob Mawre (Mowry?), John McCracken, John Melchoir, John Olinger, John Philips, John Paul, Edward Parker, Henry Rhoades, Robert Ralston, James Rogers, John Rhodes, Joseph Rodgers, George Row, John Shinholds, Conrad Shimer, Simeon and Conrad Shunk, Peter Steger, Hugh Strickland, Conrad Sharer, Casper Snider, Frederick Slider, Henry Sharadan, Owen David, John and Hazael Thomas, Abraham Turner, Jacob Voges, Enoch and Ann Watkin, Thomas Wilson, John Young, and George Yeager.

East Whiteland Township.—This township is bounded on the north by Charlestown; on the east by Tredyffrin; on the south by Willistown and East Goshen townships; and on the west by West Whiteland township. East Whiteland extends from south to north across the widest part of the Downingtown valley limestone region. In its northern part are two small areas of Potsdam sandstone, and the southern edge lies in the hydro-mica-schist formation. There are numerous limestone and marble quarries and brown hematite iron ore mines in the township. It is drained by several tributary streams of the Delaware river, and traversed from west to east by two railroads. East Whiteland was erected February 26, 1765, and is the eastern part of the original Whiteland township which was organized in 1704, and derived its name from Whitford Garden, in Flintshire, Wales. Its early settlers were Welsh.

In 1774 its landowners were: John Adams, Benjamin, John and Benjamin, jr., Bartholomew; John Blatchford, Benjamin and Joseph Bond, Widow Bowen, David Cloyd, John Coffman, Conrad Coleman, John Cinneka (Miller), Widow Dilworth, Daniel Durborrow, John Fike, Josiah Hibbard, Thomas and Thomas, jr., Harris, Widow Ives, John Kerlin, Samuel Kennedy, Joseph Lewis, Michael Lapp, George Meredith, Randall Malin, Robert Powell, Widow Philips, Richard Richardson, James Robinson, Robert Rook, Henry Sowers, John Smith, John Templeton, Andrew Todd, and Christian and John Zook.

Franklin Township.—It is bounded on the north by London Grove township; on the east by New Garden and London Britain townships; on the south by Maryland; and

on the west by Elk and New London townships. It lies entirely within the azoic slates of the southern gneiss region, and the soil is dark rich red and fertile. It was formed in 1852 from the southeast part of New London township. Surveys were made as early as 1720.

The names of its landholders in 1774 are included in those of New London township for the same year.

Highland Township.—This township is bounded as follows: on the north by West Sadsbury and Sadsbury townships; on the east by East Fallowfield township; on the south by West Marlborough and Londonderry townships; and on the west by West Fallowfield township. Highland lies entirely within the South Valley hill region, and is composed of the mica-schist series. It is drained by the waters of Doe's run, and has a railroad running along its eastern border. It was formed from the eastern part of West Fallowfield township in 1853.

The names of its landholders in 1774 are included in the list of that year given for West Fallowfield.

Honeybrook Township.—It is bounded on the north by Lancaster county; on the east by West Nantmeal and West Brandywine townships; on the south by West Caln township; and on the west by Lancaster county. It lies in the azoic slates of the northern gneiss region, and its extreme northern and southern parts are overspread with Potsdam sandstone. A small area of trap rock occurs in the northeastern part, and a short and narrow strip lies south of the center of the township. Limestone and iron ore have been found in small quantities. Honeybrook is drained by the headwaters of East and West Brandywine rivers, and has two railroads running through it. The

township was formed in 1789 from the western part of West Nantmeal, and surveys were made within its present boundaries as early as 1718.

Its landowners of 1774 are included in the list of landholders given in that year for West Nantmeal township.

Kennett Township.—It is bounded on the north by East Marlborough and Pennsbury townships; on the east by Pennsbury township; on the south by the State of Delaware, and on the west by New Garden township. It lies in the southern gneiss region with a northern and a southern area of Potsdam sandstone, and a middle one of Siluro-Cambrian limestone. It is thus described: "A short synclinal and anticlinal of Potsdam in the northern part, bringing to view the limestone south of Kennett Square; a dyke of syenite cutting off the eastern end of this limestone; and a synclinal of hornblendic gneiss in the southern part bringing to view in its axis again the Potsdam series." Its surface is drained by Red Clay creek, and the Philadelphia & Baltimore railroad passes through the township from west to east. The first mention of Kennett as a township is made in the court records of 1805, and its name seems to have been derived from the village of Kennet in Wiltshire, England. In 1700 the greater part of this township was laid out for William and Letitia Penn, and the land was slowly disposed of to purchasers.

The landholders in 1774 were: Robert, Jacob and James Brown; William Baldwin, Robert Barr, Peter Bell, Thos. Carleton, Gabriel Clark, Calvin and Robert Cooper, Jesse and Daniel Cloud, Isaac Chandler, Walter Craig, Enoch and Henry Dixon, Michael, Isaac, Solomon and Sarah Gregg, Jesse Harvey, John Harper,

Joshua and Joseph Harlan, Zacheus Kay, William and Robert Lambory, William Lewis, Samuel Levis, Allen Langley, John Lamborn, John McFarlan, Charles McCauley, John Marshall, Thomas Millhous, George Meason, Jesse Miller, Jesse Mendenhall, John McElroy, Joseph Musgrave, Enoch and George Passmore, William and John Pyle, John Richison, Oliver and Hugh Russell, Abraham and Caleb Taylor, William Tate; Joshua, Jacob and Joseph Sharpless; Francis Swain; James, Joseph and Benjamin Walter; Robert Way, Ezekiel and Sarah Webb, William Wiley, George and Joseph, jr., Walters, Andrew Yeatman, and Jacob Zempher.

London Britain Township.—This township is bounded on the north by Franklin and New Garden townships; on the east by Delaware; on the south by Maryland; and on the west by Franklin township. It lies in the southern gneiss region, with a considerable area of Potsdam sandstone in the eastern part, which encloses a medium sized belt of Siluro-Cambrian limestone. It is drained by White Clay and other creeks; and the Pennsylvania & Delaware railroad passes along its eastern boundary line. A large portion of its territory once belonged to the London company, and it was erected as a township in 1725. Its early settlers were Welsh Baptists.

The landowners of London Britain in 1774 were: Evan Evans, esq., Hannah MeEchram, Charles Black, John and Benjamin Whitting, John Williams, Charles Hughes, Catharine Crawford, Henry Smith, John Ross, James Reed, John Drumore, William Hopes, Thomas Lunn, William Mecklen, John Beard, Margaret Crow, Morris Thomas, Murtough Menaugh, James Kennedy, Andrew McClelland,

Robert Allen, John Chambers, James Taylor, John and William Alexander, John Reed, Elijah McCray, Moses and William Scott, John Rankin, John Whan, Rees Price, Isaac Johnston, Thomas Jordan, John Sutton, Andrew Bingham, John Murphy, and John McCoy.

Londonderry Township.—This township is bounded on the north by West Fallowfield and Highland; on the east by West Marlborough and London Grove townships; on the south by Penn township; and on the west by Upper Oxford and West Fallowfield townships. It lies in the mica-schist formations of the South Valley hill region. The land is high in the center near Londonderry postoffice (Daleville), and slopes in different directions toward its boundaries. Londonderry was separated from Nottingham in 1734, and its territory extended westward to Octoraro creek. In 1754 Oxford was taken from it on the west, and in 1819 Penn was carved out of the southern part of its territory. In 1866 it received a small addition from London Grove and West Marlborough. Its early settlers were from Ireland.

Londonderry's landowners in 1774 were: Moses Correy, Martha Shields, William McCracken, Alexander Fulton, William Montgomery, Richard Bailey, William, Ann and Thomas Thompson, John Wickersham, Richard Tronton, Jacob Wilson, Robert Gardner, James Poage, John Picken, Rachel Crosby, Robert Graham, David Brackenridge, William Chalfant, James Gibson, Elizabeth Hall, John and Thomas McGuire, John Fletcher, Mary Baily, Nathan Hays, James Craig, David Kinkaid, Elizabeth McAdams, Robert Sloan, William Kerr, John Widows, William Cleeland, James Law, John Watson, Joseph Hutchinson,

Matthew Young, Agnes Rowan, Joseph Caldwell, Mary Moss, Josiah Allen, Benj. Hanway, James Gilliland, Francis and William Blair, William Love, John, Samuel and James Criswell, Robert Patterson, Montgomery Kennedy, John Matthews, Nathaniel Walker, David, Samuel and John Ramsay, John Swan, Daniel Jones, Elijah McClenahan, Joseph and Thomas Strawbridge, Samuel Cross, John Alexander, Archibald Fleming, Robert Graham, Samuel and James Mackey, Henry and Elizabeth Charlton.

London Grove Township.—It is bounded on the north by West Marlborough township; on the east by West Marlborough and New Garden townships; on the south by Franklin township; and on the west by New London, Penn and Londonderry townships. The southern part of London Grove is in the southern gneiss region, while the central and northern parts lie in the South Valley hill region, and have two considerable areas of Potsdam sandstone and Siluro-Cambrian limestone, and a small strip of serpentine near Avondale. It is drained by several small streams, while its facilities for market are excellent, it being crossed from north to south by the Pennsylvania & Delaware, and from west to east by the Philadelphia & Baltimore railroads. The township was erected in 1723, and was then principally owned by the London company. The early settlers were principally Friends.

The landholders of London Grove in 1774 were: William and Joseph Allen, William Anderson, Aaron Baker, Charles Booth, John Baldwin, William Chandler, Robert Cain, Rebekah and Stephen Cook, Edward Crooks, William Derrickson, William Elliott, Richard Flower, Moses Frazer,

James Greenfield, Henry, David and Solomon Harlan, David Hunter, Jacob Halliday, Edward Henderson, Samuel, Ephraim and William Jackson, Thomas Johnson, Joshua and Joseph Johnston, James Kelton, Alexander Lewis; Francis, Thomas, Robert and Josiah Lamborn; Jona. Lindley, Thomas McKean, Thomas Morton, Robert Montgomery, Joseph and David Moore, David McCay, John Newborough, John and Joshua Pusey, George Passmore, Nathaniel Pennock's executors, Jesse Pennock, James Robinson, Joseph Richardson, John Reed, Samuel Sharp, Moses Starr, Hugh Speakman, William Travilla, Jeremiah Underwood, Thomas Ward, Francis Wilkinson, Samuel and Thomas Woodward, William and Thomas Wood, Nathaniel Wallace, John Waugh, David Wiley, and John Williamson.

Lower Oxford Township.—It is bounded on the north by Upper Oxford; on the east by Penn township; on the south by East and West Nottingham townships; and on the west by Lancaster county. It is situated in the South Valley hill region, and its rocks are all mica-schist. A bed of chrome lies near the northern boundary line. The western part is drained by the waters of Octoraro creek, and the eastern by tributaries of Big Elk creek. In 1797 Lower Oxford was erected out of the southern territory of Oxford township, which had been formed in 1754 from Londonderry.

The names of the landholders of 1774 are included with those of Oxford township for that year, which were as follows: Alexander and William Pinkerton, Archibald Tagart, Allen and James Simpson, Archibald Fowles, Archibald Shields, Andrew Walker, Arthur and Arthur, jr., Andrews; Arthur and John McKissag (McKissick?), David

Fleming, David Hays, David Watt, David Sympson, Francis Modral, Florence Scanlan, George Ritchey, George Criswell, George McCullough, Hugh Luckey, George Churchman, Hugh Russell, Hugh Miller; James, Henry and Thomas Ewin; James and John Cooper, James Stockman, John Gray, John Wilson, James Pemberton, Thomas and John Wallace, James Kennedy, James Moore, John Smith, John Richey, James Dysart, James Turner, James Henry, James McDowell, John Gibson, John Guthrey, John McClenaghan, John Black, James McClelland, John Ross, John White, John Wallace, John Huston, James Gilleland, James Boyd, James Fleming, Robert and James Criswell, John Kinkead, John Ruston, Moses Edmiston, Robert McCracken, Robert Hogg, Robert Barnes, Robert Bunting, Robert Henderson, Robert Poston, Robert Law, Robert and Samuel Smith, Samuel Jackson, Samuel and William Robb, Samuel McMurrey, Samuel McNeil, Thomas Mays, Thomas Armstrong, Thomas Barrett, Thomas Whiteside, Thomas Cooper, William Ramsey, Walter Hood, William Woods, William Richey, William Nilson, William Maxwell, William Lowrey, William Merrett, William Ross, William Porter, William Luckey, William Carlisle, William McMullin, William Holmes, William Diekey, William Hewit, William Glen, William McCleary, William Donahy, William Bunting, Rachel Jordan, Thomas Cloyd, and Widow Hopkins.

New Garden Township.—This township is bounded on the north by London Grove, West Marlborough and East Marlborough townships; on the east by Kennett township; on the south by the State of Delaware; and on the west by London Britain, Franklin and London Grove townships. It is situated in the southern gneiss region.

The Kennett Square limestone extends from east to west through the northern part of the township, and limestone and Potsdam sandstone areas are in the southern part. The structure of this township has given the geologists quite an amount of trouble. Kaolin is found in the northern part, and also near Kaolin postoffice in the south, where the American Kaolin Company's pits were opened by Hamilton Graham in 1839. The township is drained by the waters of White and Red Clay creeks. The Baltimore & Philadelphia railroad runs from west to east across its territory, and the Pennsylvania & Delaware railway passes through from north to south. New Garden township derives its name from New Garden, in County Carlow, Ireland. It is an old township, and was named by Rev. John Lowden, of New Garden meeting, Ireland.

In 1774 the following landholders were on the assessment list of New Garden township: Isaac and Benjamin Allen, Stephen Anderson, Thomas Barrett, George Chandler, George Elliott, William and Henry Dixon, Enoch Gregg; Hannah, Samuel and Joseph Hurford, Thomas, Benjamin and Joseph Hutton, James and Charles Hall, David Hoopes, Joseph Hobson, Thomas Hanaway, John Hacket, Jonathan Johnston, William Knight, Isaac and Isaac, jr., Jackson, Jacob Ludley, William, James, Samuel, John, Jesse and Joseph Miller, Samnel Moore, Matthew McConnell, Andrew McIntire, John and James Milhous, Matthew Ogletree, Thomas Parker, James Pile, Joshua Proctor, Samuel Riddle, William Rowe, James and Moses Rowen, Isaac and Nathaniel Richards, John and Nathaniel Scarlet, George, Samuel and Benjamin Sharp, and John and Ambrose Taylor.

Newlin Township.—It is bounded on the

north by West Bradford; on the east by Pocopson township; on the south by East and West Marlborough townships; and on the west by East Fallowfield township. The smaller western part lies in the South Valley hill, and the larger eastern part in the southern gneiss region. Small strips of limestone are partly along the division line of the two regions, and in the eastern part are several short, narrow strips of serpentine, along one of which corundum has been found. A whetstone quarry has been opened by a Mr. Hayes, and chromic iron ore has been found. The township is drained by the East Brandywine river and several of its tributaries, while the Wilmington & Reading railroad passes through its territory from north to south. On June 10, 1724, Nathaniel Newlin purchased for £800, of the Free Society of Traders, 7,100 acres of land, out of which this township that bears his name was erected. An Indian village was once in the township, and Newlin had some trouble with the Indians about a part of the land which he had bought, and that was also claimed by the Red men.

The following were the landowners in 1774: Thomas Buffington, James, John and Joseph Smith, William, William, jr., and Peter Wickersham, Charles Wilson, Jesse Taylor, John Buller, Thomas Baldwin, George and Joseph Pierce, Thomas Wilson, James Shields, William Nichols, Isaac Trimble, Mordecai, Joseph, Caleb and Henry Hayes, Richard Bernard, Job Pyle, Joel Harlan, John, Samuel and William Baily, Thomas Shoot, David and William Eckhoff, John McGuire, William Adkins, Jesse Bentley, Robert Chalfant, William Hannah, Robert Cowan, David Drennon, James Porter, Thomas Baldwin

(tailor), Ebenezer Spikeman, and Mary Shield.

New London Township.—This township is bounded on the north by Penn township; on the east by London Grove and Franklin townships; on the south by Elk; and on the west by East Nottingham township. It lies in the southern gneiss region. "Fragments of gneissoid rock and quartz with deep red and brown clays cover the entire northern section." The mica increases in size and importance toward the southern boundary line. The township is drained by Big Elk creek and several of its tributaries. New London was formed prior to 1715 out of the territory of the London Company, and in 1725 London Britain was taken from its territory.

The landowners in 1774 were: George Alexander, Francis Alison, Wm. Beatty, David Buchanan, David and Robert Correy, George and Thomas Campbell, Wm. Cummings, Allen Cunningham, Patrick Culbertson, John Dickey, Thomas Donelson, Walter Davis; Robert, Robert, jr., and Walter Finney; Thomas Fulton, Samuel Floyd, Joseph Furrey, James Falls, John Gibson, Thomas Gilmore, Peter Gobby, Robert Giffin, Robert Gilmore, Robert Graham, James and David Hutchinson, James, Alexander and Thomas Hughs, Eliza Henderson, Alexander Johnston, esq., Samuel Kennedy, John Lemon, George Lesley, William, John, Robert and Michael Montgomery, John, William and William, jr., McDowell, Ephriam and Alexander Morrison, James Moss, Arthur McClure, Thos. McConnel, Joseph and Robert Moore, Jos. Morrison, Jno. Menough, Geo. Mitchell, Charles Newcome, John Pennoek, James and William Reed, John Robinson, John and Andrew Scott, William Steel, Jere. Starr, John Small, John Smith, John

Todd, Joseph Thompson, Robert and Matthew Wilkins, Thomas Wiley, James Whitcraft, Arch. Woodside, and Agnes Young.

North Coventry Township.—It is bounded on the north by Montgomery county; on the east by East Coventry township; on the south by South Coventry and Warwick townships; and on the west by Berks county. It lies in the Schuylkill or mesozoic region, and there is no part of this township in which other rocks than those characteristic of the mesozoic formation occur, although it is necessary to include under these, the doleritic traps of which a narrow tongue from the large mass in the adjoining township of Warwick penetrates to the extreme western and southern border on the place of David Smith. It is drained by Pigeon creek and several runs that empty into the Schuylkill river. North Coventry was formed in 1841, and in 1844 East Coventry township was taken from its territory.

The names of the landholders in 1774 are included in the list given in East Coventry for that year.

Penn Township.—This township is bounded on the north by Londonderry; on the east by London Grove; on the south by New London township; and on the west by Lower and Upper Oxford townships. "The northern portion lies in the mica-schists," and "south of Jennerville the formation seems to change to that of the gneissoid and feldspathic rocks." Iron ore is found in the northeastern part of the township. The drainage of Penn is by Big Elk and White Clay creeks, and the Philadelphia & Baltimore railroad crosses the southern part of its territory. Penn township was formed by a division of Londonderry in 1817. Sur-

veys were made in 1703, and its early settlers came from the north of Ireland.

The names of those who owned land in 1774 are in the list of Londonderry's landholders for that year.

Pennsbury Township.—It is bounded on the north by Pocopson township; on the east by Birmingham township and Delaware county; on the south by Delaware; and on the west by Kennett and East Marlborough townships. It lies in the southern gneiss region; the rocks which it contains being the older hornblende gneisses and limestone. The limestone is found in the central and northeastern parts. It is drained by the Brandywine river and several of its tributaries. The Philadelphia & Baltimore railroad passes through the central part of the township. Pennsbury was formed from the eastern part of Kennett township in 1770.

The landowners in 1775 were: John and James Brinton, James Bennett, George Brown, Jere. Cloud, Joseph Chamberlain, Henry Collins, Joseph Chandler, Amos Davis, Martha Fisher, John Fred, Samuel Grub, Thomas Gibson, Evan, James, Amos and William Harvey, John Heald, Michael Lightbody, Isaac Miller, Isaac, Moses, Caleb and Joseph Mendenhall, Benjamin McCall, Joseph and Joshua Pierce, David Reynolds, Adam Seeds, Thomas Temple's heirs, Benjamin Temple, Benjamin, Benjamin, jr., Isaac, Mary and Joseph Taylor, William White, jr., Jacob Way, jr., Jacob Way, Stephen Webb, William West, Conrad Sulsor, and Spolser Sulsor.

Pocopson Township.—It is bounded on the north by West and East Bradford; on the east by East Bradford and Birmingham; on the south by Pennsbury and East Marlborough; and on the west by East Marlborough and Newlin townships. It lies in

the southern gneiss region, and the main mass of the rocks is composed of gneisses of the lower series, among which several detached masses of serpentine are found. It is drained by West Brandywine river and Pocopson creek, and has the Wilmington & Reading railroad along its eastern border. Pocopson was formed in 1849 from Pennsbury, Newlin, East Marlborough and West Bradford, and was named after the creek flowing through it.

Its landowners of 1774 are included in the landholders of East Marlborough, Pennsbury, Newlin and West Bradford townships for that year.

Sadsbury Township.—This township is bounded on the north by West Caln; on the east by Valley township; on the south by East Fallowfield and Highland townships; and on the west by West Sadsbury township. Its northern and central parts lie in the northern gneiss region, and are mainly covered with Potsdam sandstone, while the southern part is in the Downingtown valley limestone region, excepting a small strip along the Highland township line which lies in the South Valley hill region. Sadsbury is drained by Buck run, and the Pennsylvania railroad passes through its southern part. Sadsbury was organized in 1717, and in old records is mentioned as Sudbury, which name likely was given in remembrance of Sudbury in England. In 1852 Valley was taken from Sadsbury, and in 1878 the western part was erected into West Sadsbury. Its early settlers were English Friends, followed by Scotch-Irish. In 1718 there were only nine taxables: William Grimson, James Hamer, Thomas Hayward, John and Moses Musgrave, William Smith, William Marsh, John Whitesides, and John Moor.

The landowners of 1774 were: William Armstrong, James Blelock, James, Thomas, Andrew, Matthew and George Boyd, Thomas Bulla, Jonah Chamberlin, Robert, Hugh and Joseph Cowan, Samuel and James McClellan, David McClure, John Elton, Gideon and Josiah Erwin, Thomas Davis, Rev. William Foster, William Fulton, John Henry, Joseph Henderson, Robert Hope, Thomas Heslip, Charles Kincaid, George Kenny, John and Andrew Moore, William and Henry Marsh, James Miller, Thomas Maxfield, William Moore, Samuel Martin, Gravner Marsh, Robert and Alexander McPherson, Joseph Parke, esq., William Powell, William Pim, John Lee, John Lee jr., George Richmond, James and John Sharp, Andrew Stewart, John Scott, Thomas and John Truman, Joel Willis, James and Joseph Williams, William and John Wilkins, Anthony Robertson, George Robison, John Taylor, and Andrew Wilson.

Schuylkill Township.—It is bounded on the northwest by East Pikeland township; on the northeast by Montgomery county, from which it is separated by the Schuylkill river; on the south by Trelyffrin township; and on the southwest by Charlestown township. The northern and central parts of the township lie in the Schuylkill or mesozoic region, while the southern part is in the northern gneiss region, and has an area of Potsdam sandstone along the Trelyffrin township line.

The geological formation of Schuylkill is described by Professor Frazer as follows: "The upper part of the township is covered by the mesozoic series and includes a locality in the vicinity of Phoenixville, celebrated for the discovery by Mr. Charles M. Wheatley of many mineral species and fossil

forms, most of the latter having been studied and classified by the labors of Prof. E. D. Cope. The Reading railroad cuts through a long hill by means of a tunnel about half a mile long, and between certain beds in the tunnel were found the fossils just mentioned. The southern margin of the mesozoic is a wavy line which divides it from the azoic to the south, and meets the river at a point a short distance south of Valley Forge. This line passes near the house of John Kane in Charlestown, and runs a little north of east, again descending near the residence of John Christman, and nearly through the 'Chester County mine,' skirting the mine of the 'New York and Boston Silver Lead Company,' crossing a branch of Pickering creek in a direction a little north of east, and close by the school-house; it follows very closely the Valley Forge road to its last deflection northward, and maintains its course straight across the long Valley Forge dam. The southern boundary line between the azoic rocks and those of evident Potsdam age is much more irregular and wavy. It enters the township near its extremest southern corner, and runs northeast for over a mile, at an acute angle with the State road, which it crosses, and bends southward slightly till it passes a fork from the State road leading to Valley Forge. After following this road to a point a short distance west of William Rossiter's house, the boundary line again turns south, passing near the residence of James McGivene, when it bends again northward, and after a few similar waves joins the boundary of the new red, west of the Baptist church. These waves are formed by the interlocking noses of hills of Potsdam and hornblende gneiss or quartzose conglomerate. From the New York and

Boston Silver Lead Company's mine on the west, to John G. Crawford's house, and thence east to the Forge dam, the azoic measures are composed of successive alternations of hornblendic gneiss and quartz conglomerate or feldspar porphyry. There is nothing of importance to remark about three-fourths of the township occupied by mesozoic rocks. But the border of this mesozoic area is made extremely interesting by the range of lead and copper mines east of Pickering creek, of which the old Wheatley, now (1880) New York and Boston Silver Lead Company's mine is the principal."

Schuylkill township was formed in 1826 from Charlestown, and was named after the river which forms its eastern boundary. The borough of Phoenixville was taken from its territory in 1849.

Its landholders of 1774 are included in the list of those owning land in Charlestown township for that year.

The following description of the Pickering creek minerals we condense from a report made of them by Prof. H. D. Rodgers in 1853: "It will be seen, upon consulting the map of the mining district of Montgomery and Chester counties, that the metalliferous lodes or veins extending from the Perkiomen mines in Montgomery county to the Charlestown mines in Chester county occur not far from the boundary which separates the gneissic rocks of this region from the middle secondary formation of red shale and sandstone. Some of them would seem to lie entirely in the one set of strata, and some of them in the other; while others again, especially the interesting group of Pickering creek veins—on the economical prospects of which I propose to venture some opinions—

are partly within the gneiss and partly within the red shale, penetrating the latter, however, to apparently a trivial extent. It would seem to be a pretty general fact, that such of these veins as are confined entirely or chiefly to the gneiss, bear lead as their principal metal, whereas those which are included solely within the red shale are characterized by containing the ores of copper. But the zinc ores, zinc-blende and calamine prevail in greater or less proportions in both sets of veins, existing, perhaps, in a rather larger relative amount in the copper-bearing lodes of the red shale. Thus the Perkiomen and Ecton lode, the United Mine lode, the Shannonville south lode, a small lode on French creek, a lode at Port Kennedy, and the Morris lode near Phoenixville, are genuine copper veins, and they are all, without exception, in the red-shale formation.

"A soft, white, and partially-decomposed granite is a very frequent associate of the stronger lead-bearing veins, particularly in their more productive portions; but this material belongs, in all probability, not to the ancient granitic injections of the gneiss, but to those much later metalliferous intrusions which filled long parallel rents in that formation with the lead ores and their associated minerals.

"The gneissic strata and their granitic injections throughout this district, display a softened, partially decomposed condition, extending in many places to a depth of several fathoms. This rotted state does not, however, pervade these materials to as great a depth as it does in the belt of gneiss lying south of the Chester county valley and nearer the level of the tide. To its influence we must impute the fertility of the soils resting on the formation, and

the soft lines of the landscape. Its origin is due, in part, at least, I think, to the action of the sea water, which once evidently rested over all this south edge of the low Atlantic slope of the country, dissolving by chemical forces the more soluble ingredients of the feldspar, hornblende, and mica.

“Of the one dozen or more lead and copper lodes of greater or less size brought to light in this quite limited region of five or six miles in length, and two or three miles breadth, the greater number are remarkably similar in their course, ranging N. 32° – 35° E. and S. 32° – 35° W.; and what is equally worthy of note, they dip, with scarcely an exception, towards the same quarter, (S.E.), though in some instances so steeply as to approach the perpendicular. Those which do not observe this direction seem, as far as traced, to range N. 52° – 54° E., and S. 52° – 54° W., and by their mutual parallelism to each other to constitute, as it were, a second subordinate group or system of veins. There are one or two other lodes, such as the counter-lode of the United mine, which range at even a less angle to the meridian than the first or principal set, namely about N. 26° E.

“The metalliferous and other minerals found in these veins form quite a numerous list.

“Selecting the Wheatley lode as presenting, perhaps, the greatest diversity of species, and as that which has received altogether the closest study, we find the mineralogy of these veins represented by the following large and interesting catalogue: Sulphate of lead, carbonate of lead, phosphate of lead, arseniate of lead, molybdate of lead, chromate of lead, chromomolybdate of lead, arsenio-phosphate of

lead, sulphuret of lead, antimonial sulphuret of lead and silver, sulphuret of zinc, carbonate of zinc, silicate of zinc, sulphuret of copper, green malachite, blue malachite, black oxide of copper, native copper, oxide of manganese, native sulphur, native silver, quartz, cellular quartz, oxide of iron containing silver, hematite iron, brown spar, sulphate of barytes, iron pyrites, and two or three other species.”

South Coventry Township.—It is bounded on the north by North Coventry township; on the east by East Coventry and East Vincent townships; on the south by West Vincent and Nantmeal; and on the west by Warwick township. “The mesozoic rocks continue south over the greater part of the township down to French creek, which forms the boundary between them and the azoic series alluded to already on a previous page. In the northern part of the township these rocks are yellow and red sandstones and shales, showing wherever exposed in place the dip usual to this part of the mesozoic sandstones; but towards the southwest margin of the formation there occurs at many places large numbers of fragments and debris of the older and adjacent rocks, including the quartzites, and the rock of doubtful signification called alternately conglomerate, feldspar porphyry, &c. Besides this there are small detached collections of dolomite fragments, suggesting the presence of a dyke, of which the course and features are hidden beneath the soil.” Southwest of Pughtown a plumbago vein runs through gneiss. After being mined and washed this plumbago makes an excellent fireproof mineral paint. South Coventry is drained by the waters of French creek. It was formed in 1844, by a division of North Coventry township.

The names of those holding land within the present boundaries of this township in 1774, are included in the list of East Coventry landowners for that year.

Thornbury Township.—This small township is extremely irregular in shape, and is bounded on the northwest by Westtown township; on the southeast by Delaware county; and on the southwest by Birmingham township. It lies in the southern gneiss region. The rocks are hornblende gneisses and their concomitants. The eastern part is covered with fragments of syenite granite and hornblende gneiss, while in the west there is much loose debris of quartzite fragments. Thornbury is principally drained by Chester creek. It was organized in 1687, and received the name of Thornbury in compliment to the wife of George Peirce, in honor of her birthplace, Thornbury, Gloucestershire, England. When Delaware county was erected in 1689, nearly three-fourths of the township became territory of that county, and Thornbury is to-day one of the smallest townships in Chester county.

In 1774 the land owners of Thornbury were: John, Joseph and Thomas Cheyney, Joshua Hoops, William Dunwoody, Joseph Hemphill, George Hunter, Daniel Broomal, John Kimbler, Persifer Frazer, William Elliott, Daniel Calvert, William Johnston, Dennis McCay, James Ranage, Jeremia Pennell, Nehemiah and David Baker, William Williamson, Benjamin Johnson, Benjamin Jones, Jacob Vernon, Thomas Hickman, Richard Goodwin, Thomas Howell, William and Israel Pyle, William Beaumont, Daniel Thompson, Henry Guest, Isaac, Thomas and Stephen Taylor, Samuel Mendenhall, Richard Parks, David Lewis, John Pierce, William Thatcher, John and

Caleb Pierce, John, George and Caleb Brinton, William Reed, Jacob Sharpless, Benjamin Cox, sr., Benjamin Cox, jr., William Armen, Richard and George Evanson, Isaac Davis, Thomas Gibbons, Joseph Dilworth, George Fryer, William Hawley, Thomas Mercer, and John Woodward.

Tredyffrin Township.—It is bounded on the north by Schuylkill and Charlestown townships; on the east by Montgomery county; on the south by Easttown township and Delaware county; and on the west by Willistown and West Whiteland townships. "This is the easternmost township of the valley tier. The outcrop line of the mesozoic descends to it from the north. The belt of serpentine and crystalline rocks crosses its southeastern part. The junction of the limestone and the Potsdam sandstone is at the northwest corner of Tredyffrin, as well as the small band of the latter which separates the limestone from the crystalline gneisses to the north. The valley attains a width here almost as great as that spoken of in East Whiteland, and at the northwest corner just mentioned is located one of the largest limestone quarries in the county." Potsdam sandstone is quarried on the north line of the township by the Phoenix Iron Company. The principal stream of the township is Valley creek in the northern part. The Pennsylvania and the Chester Valley railroads cross it from west to east. Tredyffrin township was organized prior to 1707. Tredyffrin is compounded from the Welsh words *tre* and *dyffrin*, meaning respectively "town" or "township," and "a wide cultivated valley." As a name the word is appropriate, for Tredyffrin is a township in a wide cultivated valley. The township is a part of a large tract which was surveyed for the Welsh, and

was principally taken up and settled by them.

The landholders in 1774 were: Henry Bear, John Brown, William Barnes, John Beaver, John Baker, Jacob Baugh, Richard Currie, Sarah Christie, William Clayton, John Cloyd, Henry Castlebury; Isaac, Benjamin, Dr. John, Rev. John, James, David and Samuel Davis; Joel, Jonathan and Josiah Evans; Jacob Frick, Adam Gider, John and Lewis Gronow, John, Samuel and David Havard, Adam Haate, David Howel, Jacob Huzzard, Richard Horton, David, Samuel and Levi John; Esler James, Stophel Kittleman, John Keek, William Potts, Abel Thomas, Alexander Logan, Peter Mather, Anthony Moore, Joseph Mitchell, James, Richard and Enos Miles, Dewees & Potts, John Peck, Thomas Pennington, Judith Rees, Samuel Richard, Abel Reese, John and Jonathan Rowland, Michael Reed, Adam Rickabaugh, Rev. John Simonton, Jacob Sypher, Paul Sharaddin, Abijah Stephen, Peter Stikeler; Daniel, Felty and John Showalder; Conrad Snider, Benjamin Thomas, Philip Upright, Thomas Walter, Joseph and Jacob Walker, Joel Watts, John Wilson, Christian Workizer, Hannah Wetherby, Thomas Hampton, Mary Pugh, John Maxfield, Caleb Smedley, Charles Ramsay, Charles Pennington, John Nailer and James Aspin.

Upper Oxford Township.—This township is bounded on the north by West Fallowfield township; on the east by Londonderry and Penn townships; on the south by Lower Oxford; and on the west by Lancaster county. It lies within the South Valley hill region, and all of its rocks are mica-schists, being chloritic in character. Its drainage is to the west by the waters of East Octoraro creek. Upper Oxford was

formed by the division of Oxford township in 1797.

The names of those who held land in the township in 1774 are included in the landholders given in Lower Oxford for that year.

Upper Uwehlan Township.—It is bounded on the north by East Nantmeal township; on the east by West Vincent and West Pikeland townships; on the south by Lower Uwehlan; and on the west by East Brandywine and Wallace townships. It lies in the northern gneiss region, and near the town of Windsor are some very fine graphite mines, while good beds of iron ore are in the same locality. It is drained by the waters of East Brandywine river. Upper Uwehlan was formed in 1858 from the northern part of Uwehlan township. Uwehlan means upland, and the term Upper Uwehlan is a pleonasm. The early settlers were Welsh.

The names of its landowners at the commencement of the revolutionary war are given in the list of the landholders of Uwehlan for 1774.

Uwehlan Township.—This township is bounded on the north by Upper Uwehlan township; on the east by West Pikeland and Charlestown townships; on the south by West Whiteland and East Caln; and on the west by East Brandywine township. It lies in the northern gneiss region, and large areas of Potsdam sandstone exist in the southern part. Uwehlan is drained by several small streams, and the Waynesburg railroad runs through the western part of its territory. The word Uwehlan means upland, and the early settlers of the township were Welsh, who came about 1712. In 1858 the northern part of Uwehlan was erected into the township of Upper Uwehlan.

The landowners of Uwchlan in 1774 were : William Denney, Joseph and John McClure, Richard and John Evans, Robert Carson, John Lewis, Matthias Keely, William Milhouse, Miles Davis, Robert Alison, Charles Reede, William Byers ; Daniel, David Eliazer, Evan and David, jr., Evans ; Peter Wills, Thomas Guest, David Pugh, William Owen, Joseph Philips, William Dillins, John and Robert Smith, Ruth Roberts, David and Robert Beaty, Robert Beaty, jr., Jacob Moses, Israel and John Wheelan, William, Noble, Benjamin and Enoch Butler ; John Buler, David Lloyd, James Packer, John Benson, jr., James and James Benson, jr., John Miles, William and Samuel Griffith, Stephen Philips, Joseph Bentley, Thomas Evans, William Hiddings, Christian Treat, Jacob Neeler, Dennis Whelan, John Yonng, David and John Philips, James Adams, Elizabeth Davis, Thomas Thomas, Jacob Haines, Christian King, Evan and Cadwalader Jones, Samuel Bond ; Reuben, Griffith and Daniel John ; George, Aaron, John and Jonathan Phipps ; Peter Ashifeler, Jonathan McVeagh, Dugal Cameron, Rief Gatlive, Jacob Tianey, Thomas Martin, John Hoskins, Richard Thomas, Edward and David Owen, David Davis, Robert McMinn, Richard Downing, Isaac Lewis, and Esther Crosby.

Valley Township.—It is bounded on the north by West Caln and West Brandywine townships; on the east by Caln; on the south by East Fallowfield township; and on the west by Sadsbury and West Caln townships. It lies in the South Valley hill, the Downingtown limestone, and the northern gneiss regions. The northern and central parts are covered with Potsdam rocks, while the limestone lies south of the Pennsylvania railroad, and has on its southern

boundary line a narrow strip of mica-schist rocks. Valley is drained by the West Brandywine river, and the Pennsylvania and Wilmington & Reading railroads pass through its territory, affording easy ingress and egress to the inhabitants of every section of the township. Valley township was formed in 1852 from parts of East and West Caln, West Brandywine and Sadsbury townships. The territory of the borough of Coatesville was taken from it in 1867, and in the succeeding year its eastern part, with a portion of East Caln, was erected into the township of Caln.

The names of the persons holding land within the territory of Valley township in 1774 are included in the lists of landholders for that year in East Caln, West Brandywine and Sadsbury townships.

Wallace Township.—This township is bounded on the north by East Nantmeal township; on the east by East Nantmeal and Upper Uwchlan; on the south by Upper Uwchlan, East Brandywine and West Brandywine; and on the west by West Brandywine and West Nantmeal townships. Wallace township "is without a semblance of other rocks in place except the hornblende gneisses and the quartz conglomerate (Potsdam sandstone in the southeastern part), and the series that has been mentioned as concomitant with these." Wallace township is drained by the East Brandywine river, along whose banks the Waynesburg railroad passes. It is six hundred feet above tide-water, has no marshes, and is remarkably healthy. Wallace was formed in 1852 by a division of West Nantmeal, under the name of Springton, as it included nearly the same territory as the old manor of Springton. The next year the name was changed, by act of legislature,

from Springton to that of Wallace, after Robert Wallace, a Scotelman, who owned "Mormon Hollow."

The early settlers of the township were Scotch-Irish, and the names of those who owned land within its present limits in 1774 are included in the list of that year given for West Nantmeal.

Warwick Township—Is bounded on the northeast by North and South Coventry townships; on the southeast by East Nantmeal township; on the south by East and West Nantmeal townships; and on the northwest by Berks county. Warwick lies in the Schuylkill or mesozoic region, and is drained by the headwaters of French creek. The French Creek Branch railroad runs nearly through the township in a northeast direction from Berks county. Warwick township was formed in 1842 from the division of East Nantmeal, and received its name from Warwick iron works, within its boundaries. The old Warwick furnace cast the celebrated "Franklin Stoves," an invention of Benjamin Franklin, and during the revolutionary war cast cannon and cannon balls for the American army.

The names of the landowners of this township for 1774 are included in the list of landholders of East Nantmeal for the same year.

"Warwick is one of the most interesting townships in the county on account of the great variety of rocks exposed within its area, and also because of the important iron ore mines which it contains. Two areas of mesozoic rocks cross it from the main body of that formation westward. One is a very narrow strip bounded on the south from Knauertown eastward, by the north branch of French creek, and on the north by the great outburst of trap

which covers about a third of the whole township. This thin strip penetrates with a width of barely a hundred meters (or yards) almost to the extreme western limit of the township, but is cut off and obscured by the Potsdam a short distance west of St. Mary's (Warwick postoffice). The other belt of mesozoic measures fills the entire area of the township north of the north branch of French creek. This great area of trap is of irregular lenticular shape, and is not itself perfectly uniform as to character. The southern half appears to be doleritic—typically so; the fragments often being of great size; but whether large or small they exhibit the rough striation on a conchoidal surface so characteristic of dolerite and are in general very little weathered. The northern half of the area, however, is more syenitic in character and shows in places very well-defined syenite. The feldspathic granite or conglomerate rock is found in the neighborhood of the Hopewell iron mines, in the extreme west. Half a mile south of Knauertown the rocks are composed of crystals of a green mineral, not determined, and Pegmatite."

Of the iron mines of Warwick township are the Hopewell mines, the Hopewell ore pits, the Warwick large mine, St. Mary's mines, the Warwick mine proper, and the French creek magnetic ore mines. Copper ore also exists in the township, and the Elizabeth copper mine near Knauertown was opened prior to 1854.

West Bradford.—This township is bounded on the north by Valley, Caln and East Caln townships; on the east by East Bradford; on the south by Newlin; and on the west by East Fallowfield township. It lies in the South Valley hill region except the

southeastern part, which is in the southern gneiss region. Along the line dividing these two regions in the township are several detached strips of limestone extending in a straight line northeast by southwest. The township is drained by the East and West Brandywine rivers. West Bradford was formed on November 30, 1731, by the division of Bradford into the townships of East and West Bradford.

The landowners in 1774 of West Bradford township were: Sarah Arnold, Ralph Ackison, Richard Baker, John Batton, John Buffington, James Brown, Joel Baily, Robert Buffington, William Buffington, James Bane, John Batton, jr., James Bruce, Jona. Buffington, Richard Buffington, John Chalfant, Joshua Clayton, William Clayton, John Clark, William Cooper, James Chalfant, John Clayton, George Currey, John Dowdle, Robert Eastburn, Valentine Emerick, William England, Thomas Ellis, Latham Engram, Abram Ford, James Galbraith, Thomas Green, Joseph Green, George Grosse, Joseph Hawley, Stephen Harlan, John Jordan, George Jacobs, Daniel Leonard, Walter Lilley, Mary Lewis, George Martin, Humphry Marshal, James Marshal, Martin Miller, Isaac Marshall, James McElhaney, Joseph Martin, John Marshal, James Milleson, Samuel Marshal, Abraham Pile, James Ramsey, Samuel Sellers, jr., Samuel Sellers, Thomas Shuart, James Trimble, Richard Townsend, Joseph Thorubury, Caleb Martin, Samuel Worth, John Woodward, Joseph Woodward, Sarah Woodward, William Woodward, William Woodward (carpenter), Robert Woodward, Robert Wilson, James Woodward, John Young, Archibald Young, John Young, jr.

Elk Township.—This township is bounded on the north by East Nottingham and New

London; on the east by Franklin township; on the south by the State of Maryland; and on the west by East Nottingham township. Elk lies in the southern gneiss region, with a small area of mica-schist rocks and a large area of serpentine in the western part. "The serpentine southern boundary line crosses Barren Branch run a short distance from the township line. Just west of the store at Rogers' mill-dam the rock fragments become more and more those of coarse mica-schist, the characteristic mineral being of a silvery white color. Southeast of the store by the mill the rocks are clay slates, with much mica, and at the mill a broad crystallized mica-schist dips uniformly. On the south bank of the Big Elk, about half a mile from Bullock's fording, large bowlders of granitic gneiss with pink feldspar abound. The dip of the strata from which these came, is probably south very gentle, but this is not certain. This granitic character is observable in the northern part of the township as well. Thus on the road from Randolph & Arthur's paper-mill, through Peacedale (Hickory Hill post-office), both the mica and feldspar are of brownish color, and the rock is very compact."

Elk is drained by the waters of Little and Big Elk creeks, and has some very fertile farming lands along the Maryland State line. This township was formed in 1857, from East Nottingham, and received the name of Elk at the suggestion of Charles Ramsey. The names of its landholders in 1774 are included in the list of that year given for East Nottingham.

West Brandywine Township.—It is bounded on the north by Honeybrook, West Nantmeal and Wallace townships; on the east by Wallace and East Brandywine; on the

south by Caln and Valley; and on the west by West Caln and Honeybrook townships. It lies in the northern gneiss region, and contains but a single area of Potsdam sandstone, which is in the northern part and seems to be isolated from the other Potsdam rocks of that region. West Brandywine is drained by the river of that name, along whose banks passes the Wilmington & Reading railroad. West Brandywine was erected in 1844, out of the western part of Brandywine township, which had been taken in 1790 from the northern part of East Caln. In 1853 a small portion of the southern part of West Brandywine was taken in the formation of Valley township, and in 1860 West Brandywine was enlarged by an addition to it on the north from Honeybrook and Wallace townships. It derives its name from the Brandywine river, and the names of its landowners in 1774 are included with those of that year given for East Caln township.

West Caln Township.—This township is bounded on the north by Honeybrook; on the east by West Caln township; on the south by Valley, Sadsbury and West Sadsbury townships; and on the west by Lancaster county. West Caln lies in the northern gneiss region. The Potsdam sandstone extends over the entire territory of West Caln, excepting an area of gneiss in the east and a narrow tongue of Lancaster limestone in the west. West Caln was formed in 1728, from Caln township, and the first names suggested for the new township were those of Spefford and Caln Grove.

The landowners of West Caln in 1774 were: John Miller, esq., Thomas Clark, William Mathers, Hugh Gib, jr., Robert Stanford, James Cooper, Evan Wilkinson, John Williams, John Davidson, James

Wilson, William Martin, Oliver Crawford, William Thompson, Samuel and Robert Withrow, Caleb and Joshua Swain, James Way, George, John and William Sinkler, Nathaniel White, Evan Lewis, Joseph Bishop, sr., William Brown, Thomas Sharp, Hugh Shearer, Hamilton Gamble, William McCown, Peter Bab, John Jaek, Mary Doak, Henry Hunter, William Gregory, George and John Cambell, Samuel Love, Thomas and Alexander Rogers, John Robinson, William Dunn, jr., Thomas and Robert Kelly, William Dunn, sr., Elizabeth, William and Thomas Davidson, John Porter, Josias Cambell, James Cmens, Abraham and James Gibs, sr., Josias Wallis, Thomas Dawson, Richard Hope, Sannel Henry, Samuel McKeece, Matthew Rogers, William Finley, John Forqus, Samuel Clyde, John Boyd, Joseph Clark, James Gaby, William Hamilton, Francis Jonson, William Clingan, Thomas Brown, Joseph Bishop, Hugh Gibs, sr., William Richardson, John Harper, Edward Magnor, James Guthrie, John Love, James Jemison, Finley McCown, and James Keys.

West Fallowfield Township.—It is bounded on the north by West Sadsbury township; on the east by Highland and Londonderry townships; on the south by Upper Oxford township; and on the west by Lancaster county. The township lies within the South Valley hill region, and its rocks are mica-schists with more or less chloritic. The township is drained by the waters of East Octoraro creek. West Fallowfield was formed in 1743 by a division of Fallowfield township, which was erected as early as 1718.

In 1774 the landholders of the township were: Joseph and William Adams, Robert Burns, John, Robert and Patterson Bell;

William Banting, Widow Boid, William Boggs, David Brooks, George Cowpland; Nathan, James, Robert, Stephen and George Cochran; John Caruthers, Robert Cowden, John Danold, James Dunn, Samuel Futhey, Hugh Fearon, Archibald Guy, James and Adam Glendening, George, Alexander and Andrew Gibson; James Hannum, William Haslett, Nathan Hayes, Ebenezer Harper, Robert Hamill, Richard, John and Thomas Irwin; John, Andrew and Joseph Kirkpatrick; William Kees, Thomas Love, James Langhead, James Logan, David and James Ligget, George McGuire, James McCausland, Thomas McClure, Patrick McLaughlin, James McCormick, William McIlhanev, Andrew Moore, Robert Noble, Thomas Officer, Ellis Pusey, Israel Pemberton, John and Arthur Park, Andrew Reed, Francis Ruth, James Rankin, William Reed, James, John and James, jr., Smith; James Scott, William, Joseph and William, jr., Stringer; George Sloan, John Taylor, William Townsend, John Truman, William Vogan, Samuel and Joseph Wilson, Thomas Wallace, and Sarah Weldon.

West Goshen Township.—This township is bounded on the north by West Whitedland; on the east by East Goshen; on the south by Westtown; and on the west by East Bradford township. West Goshen lies principally in the southern gneiss region. The northern part is composed of mica-schists that are partly separated from the azoic slates by a narrow strip of serpentine. The borough of West Chester is underlaid by syenites and sandy slates, while fragments of dolerites are frequent in the south-western part of the township. West Goshen is principally drained by the waters of Chester creek, and two railways from West Chester, in the western part, connect with

railroads running to Philadelphia. West Goshen was formed in 1817, by the division of Goshen township.

The names of the landholders of 1774 are included in the list of landowners of East Goshen township for that year.

West Marlborough Township.—It is bounded on the north by Highland, East Fallowfield and Newlin townships; on the east by Newlin and East Marlborough; on the south by New Garden and London Grove; and on the west by Londonderry and Highland townships. It lies in the southern gneiss and South Valley hill regions, with a large body of limestone in the northern part, and a wide area of Potsdam sandstone in the central and southern portions of the township. It is drained by Doe run and White Clay creek, and the Penn & Delaware railroad passes along the Highland township line. West Marlborough was formed May 27, 1729, by the division of Marlborough township, which was organized about 1704.

The landowners of the township in 1774 were: Aaron Baker, Arch McNeal, Caleb Pyle, Christopher Rix, Daniel Avery, Edward Swayne, Elizabeth King, George Harlan, George Taylor, Henry Chalfant, Hector McNeil, Hannah Baker, Hannah Baldwin, Joseph Williams, Joshua and Isaac Bailey, Joseph Pennock, Isaac Pyle, John Kell, John Bailey, Joshua Edwards, Jere. Barnard, Joseph Pyle, Jacob Starr, John Passmore, John Montgomery, James Harlan, Isaac Powell, Joel and Josiah Baily, Jacob Wood, Lewis Pennock, Michael Harlan, Moses Edwards, Mary Pusey, Nathan Hayes, Richard Bernard, Samuel Baker, Thomas Bernard, Trjstam Moore, Thomas Trevilla, William Davis, William Harlan, William Hays, William Bailey, and William Chalfant.

West Nantmeal Township.—This township is bounded on the north by Berks county and Warwick township; on the east by Warwick and East Nantmeal townships; on the south by Wallace; and on the west by Honeybrook township. West Nantmeal is in the northern gneiss region, and a broad belt of trap, composed of dolerite, syenite and quartz, separates the azoic rocks from the Potsdam sandstone area that occupies the northern part of the township. Iron ore exists at several places within its territory. It is drained by East Brandywine river and French creek, and is crossed by two railroads. West Nantmeal was formed in 1739, by a division of Nantmeal township, which was erected about 1722. In 1789 Honeybrook was taken from West Nantmeal township, which suffered a further loss of territory when Wallace was formed in 1852.

West Nantmeal's landowners in 1774 were: John Hambleton, Samuel, James, Matthew and Andrew Buchanan, John, George and Jared Irwin; James Hare, John Galt, Michael Graham, sr., John Vanlossie, John Carson, William Meredith, James, sr., and James, jr., Graham; James Kean, Jeremiah Piersoll, Michael Graham, Matthew Curry, Nathaniel Porter, William Gibbons, James Hambleton, James Nesbit, Andrew Spence, John and James Starrett, Robert McConaughy, Gain Wallace, Alexander Craig, Samuel and William Henderson, William and Thomas Kennedy, Thomas Alford, Samuel Thomas, Joseph Trego, James and William Smith, John Aston, Richard Piersoll, William Gilky, John Jones, Francis Gardner, Edward Spice, James and Joseph Keere, Hans Henox, Christian Coffman, Robert Matthews, Samuel Christy, Joseph Martin, John Graham

(cooper), John Graham, Jacob Coffman, Samuel Cunningham, Robert Lusk, James Hanna, William Trego, William Beale, William Scott, Francis Alexander, James Beatty, Samuel Milduff, Isaac Gibson, Joseph Darlington, John Strong, Peter and George Hunter, Joseph Loug, Daniel Moore, George Pheale, William Irwin, Leonard Frescoln, Mark Peter, John Iddings, John Moore, Isaac Philips, Christian Tedwaler, James Anderson, William Logan, William Dunwoody, Matthew, Ephraim and John Robeson; John Dunwoodie, Archibald Thomson, Robert Liggett, Samuel Caruthers, William Ralston, John Piersall, James Wilson, John Byers, James Moore, esq., James McClure, James Templeton, Thomas Miller, Paul McKnight, William Ferguson, William Rogers, James Waddell, John Brown, Robert Carson, Robert Wallace, James McCahren, John Henderson, Benjamin Jones, Isaac Phipps, John Millison, Joseph Caldwell, Mordecai Piersall, John Gardner, Jeremiah and James Evans, and Nathaniel Holmes.

West Nottingham Township.—It is triangular in shape, and is bounded on the north-east by East Nottingham township; on the south by the State of Maryland; and on the northwest by Lancaster county. The northern and central parts of the township lie in the South Valley hill region, while the southern part is in a great belt of serpentine that passes into Lancaster county and the State of Maryland. The township is drained by the waters of Octoraro creek, and the Philadelphia & Baltimore railroad passes through the eastern part of its territory. West Nottingham township was formed about 1818, by the division of Nottingham township.

West Nottingham's landholders in 1774

were: Alexander Boyd, Adam Miller, Abner Kirk, Caleb Pears, Archibald and Daniel Job, David Moore, David Peak, Charles, Hugh, Henry, Joseph and Jacob Sydwell; David Edmison, Ephraim Blackburn; Elijah, John, George, Joseph, Isaac, Joseph (?) and Samuel Brown: George Briggs, George Douglas, Henry, Jacob, Samuel and Jesse Renolds; Henry Anderson, John Cosgrey, James Maxwell, James Barns, John and James Crawford, John McMullen, John Dixon, John Blackburn, James Dougherty, Jonathan Edwards, James Barclay, John Johnson, Joseph Wood, John Butterfield, Jacob Haynes, Joseph Sidwell, Job, William, Isaac and Joseph Haines; John Dickey, John Welsh, William Allen, William Peak, William Maxwell, William Coulson, William Harris, William Knight, William Coale, William and Roger Kirk, William Givins, Robert Corthwait, John Knight, William Rogers, Samuel Reed, James Cummings, John Carmichael, Joseph Porter, John England, James McClane, Joseph Nesbit, John Borland, James Scott, Joseph Coulson, James Ekin, Jeremiah Sergeant, John Glasgo, Johanes Huss, James Evans, Joakim Breakley, James Akin, James Patin, John McCullough, John McKelhe, Lucy Givens, Patrick Meloy, Robert and Samuel Hyneman, Robert Moore, Samuel Ewings, Samuel Glasgo, Samuel Scott, Thomas McCartney, Timothy Kirk, Thomas Scott, Thomas Coulson, Thomas Phillips, James Armstrong, Joseph Porter, Samuel Love, William Givin, and Henry Woodrow.

West Pikeland Township.—It is bounded on the northeast by West Vincent and East Pikeland townships; on the southeast by Charlestown township; on the southwest by Lower and Upper Uwchlan townships;

and on the northwest by West Vincent township. Its territory lies in the northern gneiss region, contains a number of valuable kaolin and iron ore mines, and is drained principally by Pickering creek, along whose banks the Pickering Creek railroad runs. Chester Springs Soldiers' Orphan school is in this township. West Pikeland was formed in 1738, by a division of Pikeland township, whose territory was granted by Penn, in 1705, to Joseph Pike, merchant, of Cork, Ireland.

The landowners of this township in 1747 are included in the landholders of Pikeland township of that year, given under the head of East Pikeland.

West Sadsbury Township.—This township is bounded on the north by West Caln; on the east by Sadsbury; on the south by Highland and West Sadsbury townships; and on the west by Lancaster county. The northern part of the township is occupied by Potsdam sandstone, the central part by azoic rocks, and the southern part by a narrow belt of limestone and a strip of mica-schist slates. Its surface is drained by several small streams, and the Pennsylvania railroad passes through the southern part. West Sadsbury was erected in 1878, by a division of Sadsbury township.

The landowners of West Sadsbury in 1774 are included in the list of landholders in Sadsbury township for that year.

Westtown Township.—This township is bounded on the northeast by Willistown; on the southeast by Thornbury; on the southwest by Birmingham; and on the northwest by East Bradford and West and East Goshen townships. Westtown is in the southern gneiss region, and is covered by hornblendic gneisses and syenites, except its eastern and western extremities, where

deposits of serpentine appear. In the southwestern part are the most important serpentine quarries in the State. The township is principally drained by Chester creek, and has a railroad passing through it. Westtown was likely so named from its location relative to Easttown township, and was formed about 1715, if not earlier.

In 1774 the landholders of Westtown were: James and Joseph Gibbons, Thomas and Phebe Taylor, Thomas Mercer, Samuel and Peter Osborne, John and William Hunt, Joseph James, John Polus, Joseph, Isaiah and Isaac Hoops; Benjamin and Francis Hickman, Moses Cock, John and Amos Davis, William Hawley, Jacob Sharpless, Samuel Entriken, James Huey, William and William, jr., Jones; James Black, Richard Strowd, Thomas Darlington, Thomas Williamson, Edward and Richard Thornbury, Joseph Curtain, Hannah Carter, Nathan Jefferis, Joshua Smith, Cornelius Wood, Joseph White, William Chamberlin, Richard Few, Jesse Camby, John Woolley, and Robert Yearsley.

West Vincent Township.—This township is bounded on the north by South Coventry; on the northeast by East Vincent; on the south by West Pikeland; on the southwest by Upper Uwchlan; and on the northwest by East Nantmeal township. West Vincent is in the northern gneiss region, except the northeast, where a narrow band of mesozoic rocks exists. There are several iron ore mines in the township. West Vincent township was formed in 1832, by the division of Vincent, which derived its name from Sir Matthias Vincent.

The landholders of this township in 1774 are included in the landowners of that year of Vincent township, which is given under the head of East Vincent township.

West Whiteland Township.—It is bounded on the north by Lower Uwchlan and Charlestown townships; on the east by East Whiteland; on the south by East and West Goshen; and on the west by East Bradford and East Caln townships. The southern part of the township is occupied by hydro-mica schist rocks, while north of the center lies the Downingtown limestone, and in the northern part is a wide belt of Pocono sandstone. There are numerous iron ore mines along the northern edge of the limestone. The township is drained by several small streams, and three railroads pass through its territory. West Whiteland was formed, February 26, 1765, by the division of Whiteland township, which was originally organized about 1704.

The landholders of West Whiteland in 1774 were: Joseph and James Gibbons, Thomas Taylor, Thomas Mercer, Samuel and Peter Osborne, John and William Hunt, Joseph James, Joseph, Isaac and Isaiah Hoops; Benjamin Hickman, John Polus, Moses Cock, John Davis, William Hawley, Jacob Sharpless, Samuel Entrikin, James Huey, William Jones, William Jones, jr., James Black, Richard Strowd (Strode?), Phebe Taylor, Amos Davis, Thomas Darlington, Edward and Richard Thornbury, Thomas Williamson, Joseph Curtain, Hannah Carter, Nathan Jefferis, Joshua Smith, Cornelius Wood, Joseph White, William Chamberlin, Richard Few, Jesse Camby, John Woolley, Francis Hickman, and Robert Yearsley.

Willistown Township.—This township is bounded on the north by East Whiteland and Tredyffrin; on the east by Tredyffrin and Easttown; on the south by Delaware county; and on the west by Westtown and East Goshen townships. "At the extreme

northern angle runs the limestone belt; below (south of) this are the mica-schists, bounded in their turn by a belt of serpentine; south of the serpentine is a band of irregular width of quartz and feldspar porphyry; and southernmost of all lies a broad band of syenitic granite and hornblende gneiss, in which latter are dykes of dolerite." The township is drained by Crum creek. Willistown was organized as a township about 1704, and its early settlers were Welsh.

The landowners in 1774 were: Joshua and David Ashbridge, John Brown, John Briggs, John Boggs, Levi and Ezekiel Bowen, Owen Brooks, Daniel Cornoek, Joseph Cox, John Douglas, Moses David, Joshua and Jonathan Evans; William Foree William, William, jr., Isaac, Thomas, Josiah, Jesse, Samuel and Aaron Garrett; John and Benjamin Griffith, Nathaniel Grubb, Benjamin, Benjamin, jr., Phineas, Samuel and Caleb Hibberd; Thomas Harris, Benjamin Hampton, Griffith and Thomas Jones, George King, John Longstretch, William and Arasmus Lloyd, Isaac, Abraham and Jacob Lewis; Thomas, Isaac and Phineas Massey; Samuel McCue, Isaac and Thomas Mellin, Caleb Maris, Benjamin Marple, Cromwell and Edward Pearce, Thomas Russell, Isaac Richard, William Reece, Joseph Rowland, Howel Roberts, John, George, Thomas, Anne, Caleb and Hannah Smedley; John Scott, Joseph and Isaac Thomas, John Taylor, Thomas White, Anthony Wayne, Lewis and John Williams, Amos, Amos, jr., Francis, Enoch, Daniel, Nathan, Joshua, George, Isaac, Isaac, jr., Caleb and Joseph Yarnall.

After speaking somewhat in detail of the fifty-six townships of Chester county, it has been deemed advisable to present them

chronologically, with the names of the townships from which they were taken, and the years in which they were organized:

Township.	From.	Year.
Westtown.....		about 1685
Birmingham.....		1686
Thornbury.....		1687
Willistown.....		about 1704
Easttown.....		1704
Kennett.....		before 1705
Tredyffrin.....		before 1707
New Garden.....		before 1715
Charlestown.....		before 1715
New London.....		before 1715
Sadsbury.....		before 1717
E. Nottingham.....	Nottingham.....	1718
W. Nottingham.....	Nottingham.....	1718
London Grove.....		1723
London Britain.....	New London.....	1725
East Caln.....	Caln.....	1728
West Caln.....	Caln.....	1728
E. Marlborough.....	Marlborough.....	1729
W. Marlborough.....	Marlborough.....	1729
E. Bradford.....	Bradford.....	1731
W. Bradford.....	Bradford.....	1731
Londonderry.....	Nottingham.....	1734
Uwchlan.....		before 1738
E. Nantmeal.....	Nantmeal.....	1740
W. Nantmeal.....	Nantmeal.....	1740
Newlin.....		1740
E. Fallowfield.....	Fallowfield.....	1743
W. Fallowfield.....	Fallowfield.....	1743
E. Whiteland.....	Whiteland.....	1765
W. Whiteland.....	Whiteland.....	1765
Pennsbury.....	Kennett.....	1770
Honeybrook.....	W. Nantmeal.....	1789
Upper Oxford.....	Oxford.....	1797
Lower Oxford.....	Oxford.....	1797
East Goshen.....	Goshen.....	1817
West Goshen.....	Goshen.....	1817
Penn.....	Londonderry.....	1817
Schuylkill.....	Charlestown.....	1826

Township.	From.	Year.
E. Vincent.....	Vincent.....	1832
W. Vincent.....	Vincent.....	1832
E. Pikeland.....	Pikeland.....	1838
W. Pikeland.....	Pikeland.....	1838
N. Coventry.....	Coventry.....	1841
S. Coventry.....	Coventry.....	1841
Warwick.....	E. Nantmeal.....	1842
E. Coventry.....	N. Coventry.....	1844
E. Brandywine...	Brandywine.....	1844
W. Brandywine...	Brandywine.....	1844
Pocopson.....	Newlin and others..	1849
Wallace.....	W. Nantmeal.....	1852
Franklin.....	N. Londonderry.....	1852
Valley.....	Sadsbury.....	1852
Highland.....	W. Fallowfield.....	1853
Elk.....	E. Nottingham.....	1857
Upper Uwchlan...	Uwchlan.....	1858
Caln.....	E. and W. Caln.....	1868
W. Sadsbury.....	Sadsbury.....	1878

The townships of the county that have passed out of existence by being divided into other townships, together with the dates at which they existed, are shown in the following compilation :

Township.	Time.
Marlborough.....	1704-1729
Goshen.....	1704-1817
Bradford.....	1705-1731
Nottingham.....	1715-1718
Coventry.....	1718-1841
Fallowfield.....	1718-1843
Nantmeal.....	1722-1740
Pikeland.....	1745-1838
Oxford.....	1754-1797
Brandywine.....	1790-1844

BOROUGHS.

The United States census of 1890 only enumerates ten boroughs in Chester county, while it classes Honeybrook as a village, and makes no mention of Berwyn or Malvern.

Atglen Borough.—Twenty miles west of the county seat, on the Pennsylvania railroad in West Sadsbury township, near the headwaters of Octoraro creek, is situated the borough of Atglen, which includes within its present limits the former village of Pennington. It was organized by a decree of court on December 20, 1875, and has four hundred population. It has one large manufacturing establishment, several churches and a good graded school. Atglen is the first of several thrifty and enterprising railroad towns in the great Chester county valley, extending from the Lancaster to the Montgomery county line.

Coatesville Borough.—Pleasantly situated in Valley township, a few miles west of the center of the county, on the West Brandywine river, where the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad forms a junction with the Wilmington & Northern, lies the borough of Coatesville, one of the centers of the iron industry of Chester county. It is fourteen miles from West Chester, thirty-three from Wilmington, thirty-eight from Philadelphia, thirty-nine from Reading, and sixty-five from Harrisburg. Coatesville was incorporated as a borough in 1867, and includes the old village of Midway, now known as West Coates, and which derived its old name from the fact of being exactly half way between Philadelphia and Columbia, the original termini of the Pennsylvania railroad. Coatesville was named for the Coates family, founded by Moses Coates, who came from Ireland about 1717. The postoffice was established April 1, 1812, with Moses Coates as postmaster, and since that day the place has slowly grown from a post hamlet to a large and prosperous town. The borough is handsome in appearance, has good hotels and schools, and possesses

several fine churches. It is lighted by gas, possesses good water works and an efficient fire department, and has large iron manufactories, besides tanneries, and flouring, planing, and woolen mills. It lies in a beautiful and rich valley, and the assessed valuation of its real and personal property is nearly three millions of dollars. A handsome railroad bridge, nine hundred and sixty feet long and sixty feet high, spans the West Brandywine river at this place.

The population of Coatesville, by each United States census since 1870, has been as follows:

U. S. Census.	Population.	White.	Colored.
1870.	2025	1897	128
1880.	2766	.....	.....
1890.	3680	.....	.....

The population of the borough by wards in 1890 was:

East Ward.....	1426
Middle Ward.....	1630
West Ward.....	624

Downingtown Borough.—This well known town of southeastern Pennsylvania, whose name is so familiar to the almost countless thousands of people who are borne over the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, lies on the waters of the historic Brandywine river, in the heart of the great Chester valley. Downingtown, which went by the name of Milltown as early as 1784, was incorporated as a borough May 12, 1859, and is in East Caln township. It is seven miles from West Chester, thirty-three from Philadelphia, and seventy-three from Harrisburg, and lies at the junction of the Waynesburg with the Pennsylvania railroad. Through the long years of its existence as a village it increased slowly in wealth and population, but since municipal honors were awarded it, nearly half a cen-

tury ago, its progress has been more rapid. The portion of the town on the east side of the Brandywine, known as East ward, has a postoffice separate from the town, the office being known as East Downingtown. The Downingtown postoffice was established April 1, 1798, with Hunt Downing as postmaster, and is the oldest as well as the first established postoffice in the county. The site of the town was largely owned at one time (1739) by Thomas Downing, from whom it derives its name. Downingtown has good banking, fine railroad and excellent school facilities. It is lighted by gas, well supplied with water, and has two flouring mills and various factories.

The population of Downingtown since 1860 has been as follows:

U. S. Census.	Population.	White.	Colored.
1860.	761	705	56
1870.	1077	1040	37
1880.	1480	.....	...
1890.	1920	.....	...

The population of the borough by wards in 1890 was returned as follows:

East ward.....	872
West ward.....	1048

Honeybrook Borough.—This thrifty and favorably located town is on the Waynesburg branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, in Honeybrook township, eighteen miles northwest of West Chester. It has good schools and churches, and its population has increased from four hundred and seventy in 1880 to five hundred and fourteen in 1890. It was formerly known as Waynesburg, and the following account of the place is given by Alexander Marshall:

"About the year 1815 the ground on which the village of Waynesburg, in Honeybrook township, now stands was an old field or common that had not been fenced in

since the making of the Horseshoe turnpike, on the north side of that road. On the south side of the turnpike was a tavern, called the 'General Wayne,' with a square, old-fashioned sign hung to the breeze, on which was painted what purported to be a likeness of the general on horseback, dressed in revolutionary equipments, boots and spurs, mounted on a chestnut sorrel prancing steed. The tavern-house stood on the left corner of a road that intersected with the turnpike leading to the Mariner's Compass, now called Compassville. On the right side of this road stood a stone storehouse, kept by David Hackett, a single man, who boarded at the tavern. The tavern was kept by Jonathan Jones, who while living there represented, in part, Chester county in the lower house of the State legislature, and afterward was sheriff of Chester county. Beside these two buildings, there was a small two-story stone house on the north side of the turnpike, about one hundred yards farther west. There was a school-house that stood lower down the turnpike, on the south side, near where the railroad now crosses said pike, and was called the 'General Wayne School-house.' This was about the position of things at the date above named. There was an Irish school master by the name of Stinson, who had saved some money by teaching in the neighborhood for some years. He bought this old field by way of speculation, got it surveyed into town-lots, and made a lottery—lotteries were then fashionable and not unlawful. He sold the tickets mostly on credit, as almost everybody could buy on credit at that date. The lottery was drawn, and those who drew the lots fronting on the turnpike promptly paid for their tickets and received titles. Those who drew back lots

were not so prompt, and many of them remained on Mr. Stinson's hands. In a short time some of the owners of front lots began to build. This encouraged others, and then the back lots became more valuable."

Hopewell Borough.—On May 2, 1853, Hopewell borough was incorporated. It was taken from Lower Oxford and East Nottingham townships. Hopewell is thirty miles southwest of West Chester, and lies on the Oxford & Peach Bottom railroad. It has a flouring mill, factory, two churches and a school. The postoffice is known as Hopewell Cotton Works.

The population of Hopewell at each United States census since 1860 has been as follows:

U. S. Census.	Population.	White.	Colored.
1860.	278	262	16
1870.	268	260	8
1880.	216	.....	...
1890.	213	.....	...

Kennett Square Borough.—At the head of Toughkenamon valley on the line of the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central railroad, thirty-six miles southwest of Philadelphia, eleven miles northwest of Wilmington, Delaware, and twelve miles southwest of West Chester, is Kennett Square, one of the most prosperous boroughs and leading educational centers of the county. The borough was incorporated in 1855, from Kennett township. The first mention of the name to be found is in a deed made by William Dixon to Joseph Musgrave, in 1769. Kennett Square had grown in size to a fair village when the British camped about it on the night preceding the battle of Brandywine in 1777. It has slowly increased in size and population from a small village to a thrifty borough. During the days of chattel slavery it was a very "hot-

bed of abolitionism." The inhabitants of the place are largely the descendants of the first settlers, and are widely known for their intelligence and culture. Kennett Square has a number of churches, a good graded school, and water works. It is well provided with hotels, banks and newspapers, while its academy and seminary have a large attendance of pupils from a distance. It has several manufacturing establishments, of which the principal ones manufacture fertilizers, road machines and agricultural implements. The borough has an assessed valuation of over half a million dollars, with but little bonded indebtedness.

The population of Kennett Square since 1860, at each United States census, has been:

U. S. Census.	Population.	White.	Colored.
1860.	606	474	132
1870.	884	726	158
1880.	1021	.....	.....
1890.	1326	.....	.....

Malvern Borough.—On elevated ground six hundred feet above tide water, nine miles northeast of West Chester, and situated on the line of the Pennsylvania railroad, is the beautiful and thoroughly progressive borough of Malvern. It was founded in 1866 by David Evans, who in connection with his nephew, W. P. Evans, built the present Malvern flouring mill, and inaugurated other business enterprises in the new village, that received the name of Malvern when it was made a station on the Pennsylvania railroad, February 21, 1873. Excellent water works were constructed in 1871, by D. & W. P. Evans, and pure soft water is furnished to the inhabitants from a large spring on the old Ruth farm. Malvern was organized as a borough between 1880 and 1890, and in the latter year had a population of six hundred and forty-one.

From its elevation it has a commanding view of the surrounding country and a part of the Chester and Schuylkill valleys, besides a portion of the southwestern part of the State of New Jersey. Malvern has several churches, good schools, and gives promise of growing into a place of prominence in the future.

Oxford Borough.—In the western part of Chester county, twenty-eight miles southwest of West Chester, and fifty-two miles west of Philadelphia, on the central division of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad, is situated the handsome and flourishing borough of Oxford. It was taken from Lower Oxford and East Nottingham townships, and was incorporated as a borough by act of assembly on April 8, 1833. Oxford has fine graded schools, numerous churches, several hotels, banks and newspapers, while it possesses a good system of water works, and has several steam fire engines. It lies in the heart of one of the richest agricultural sections of the county, and possesses excellent shipping facilities. It is a manufacturing and mercantile town, and has many fine residences and substantial business blocks.

Oxford's population, by each United States census since 1850, has been as follows:

U. S. Census.	Population.	White.	Colored.
1850.	186	162	24
1860.	482	446	36
1870.	1151	1060	91
1880.	1502	.....	...
1890.	1711	.....	...

Parkesburg Borough.—It is one of the flourishing trade centers of the county, and increased in population from eight hundred and seventeen in 1880 to one thousand five hundred and fourteen in 1890. Parkesburg is situated on the Pennsylvania rail-

road, in Sadsbury township, eighteen miles west of West Chester, and forty-four miles from Philadelphia. It was incorporated as a borough March 1, 1872. The place received its name from the old and influential Parke family, that settled near its site in an early day. Parkesburg came into prominence when the State constructed the Columbia railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia and located its shops—known as the State shops—at the village. These shops remained at Parkesburg until 1861, when they were removed to Harrisburg. The old shop buildings were remodeled and enlarged by Horace A. Beale, who then turned them into a rolling mill, which he has successfully operated ever since. The borough has several manufacturing establishments, a graded school, and numerous churches and hotels, besides a bank and a newspaper.

Phoenixville Borough.—In the northeastern part of Schuylkill township, on the west bank of the Schuylkill river, at its confluence with French creek, lies Phoenixville, the most important manufacturing town of Chester county, and one of the great industrial centers of Pennsylvania. It is on the main line of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, at the terminus of the Pickering Valley branch of the same road, while along the opposite side of the river the Pennsylvania railroad passes.

The site of Phoenixville was settled at an early day, and the small hamlet of the seventeenth century had so grown in size and importance as to become incorporated as a borough on March 16, 1849. The growth and prosperity of the town are due to early iron works and later iron enterprises. The first iron works was established in 1790, and there are now a number

of large furnaces and rolling mills, which employ many hundred hands, and have added in no small degree to the wealth of the prosperous borough. The largest bridge works in Pennsylvania is located here, while numerous other industries have been established and are in a flourishing condition. Phoenixville is little short of a modern city in advantages and facilities. It has good streets, a fine system of graded schools, and is well lighted by both gas and electricity, while it possesses a thoroughly equipped fire department. It is a trade center, as well as a manufacturing one, and a large number of wholesale, jobbing, and retail establishments enjoy a satisfactory annual patronage. It resounds with the hum of industry and the rush and roar of trains, while the lights of furnace, forge and mill illumine the darkness of night. Such is busy, bustling Phoenixville—a center of unceasing activities and untiring energies, whose progress and prosperity has been largely accomplished and secured by home energy and home capital. Phoenixville has two banks, the National bank of Phoenixville and the Farmers' and Mechanics' National bank; while its churches, eight in number, are: Central Lutheran, First Methodist, Phoenixville Baptist, Phoenixville Presbyterian, St. John's Evangelical Lutheran, St. John's Reformed, St. Mary's Catholic, and St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal. The borough has the following incorporated companies within its borough limits: Phoenix Bridge, Phoenix Iron, Phoenix Mutual Fire Insurance, Phoenixville Co-operative (association), Phoenixville Electric Light and Power, Morris Cemetery, and Phoenix Hose, Hook and Ladder, No. 1. It has three newspapers: *The Messenger*, an independent weekly; *Republican*, an evening daily; and

the *Slovak v Amerike*, a Hungarian weekly, recently established. The postoffice was established July 22, 1828, with Lewis W. Richards as postmaster.

The secret societies of Phœnixville in 1889 were: Phœnix Lodge, No. 75, F. and A. M.; Phœnix Chapter, No. 198, R. A. M.; Palestine Council, No. 8, R. and S. M.; Jerusalem Commandery, No. 15, K. T.; Masonic Hall Association; Phœnix Lodge, No. 212, I. O. of O. F.; Lieut. Josiah White Post, No. 45, G. A. R.; Wayne Council, No. 46, Jr. O. U. A. M.; Declaration Lodge, No. 76, A. P. A.; Sankanac Lodge, No. 58, K. of P.; Phœnix Division, No. 100, S. of T.; Camp No. 123, P. O. S. of A.; Division No. 1, A. O. H.; Stratford Castle, No. 67, K. of G. E.; Ivanhoe Keep, No. 1, K. of B.; Young Men's Literary Union; Emerald Beneficial Association; St. Joseph's Beneficial Association; and St. Mary's Temperance Cadets.

The population of Phœnixville, by each United States census since 1850, has been as follows:

U. S. Census.	Population.	White.	Colored.
1850.	2,670	2,641	29
1860.	4,886	4,851	35
1870.	5,292	5,268	24
1880.	6,682	.....	...
1890.	8,514	.....	...

The population of the borough by wards in 1880 and 1890 were:

Wards.	1880.	Wards.	1890.
North ward...	2,515	First ward.....	1,801
South ward...	4,167	Second ward..	1,686
—		Third ward ...	2,127
Total	6,682	Fourth ward...	1,724
		Fifth ward.....	1,176

Spring City Borough.—On the right hand bank of the Schuylkill river, in East Vincent township, twenty miles north of West

Chester, is the progressive town of Spring City, whose growth has been rapid and substantial for the last two decades. It was incorporated as the borough of Springville in 1867, and in 1872 the name was changed to Spring City, to correspond with the name of the postoffice, which was established on September 29, 1864, with David S. Taylor as postmaster. Manufacturing was commenced here as early as 1850, but slow progress was made for upwards of twenty years, and then the importance of the place and its favorable facilities drew the attention of several manufacturers, who located their establishments and inaugurated its present prosperous career. Situated in the heart of a rich agricultural and mineral valley, with excellent railroad facilities and splendid inducements to offer to new enterprises, and safe investments for the capitalist, the borough promises by the dawn of the next century to become one of the most important towns of the county. Its leading manufactures to-day are those of stoves, paper, glass, terra cotta, foundry facings, charcoal blooms, brick and flour. It enjoys modern conveniences, has good schools, and is well supplied with churches. It has an able newspaper and a substantial bank. Spring City has increased as rapidly in population since 1880 as it has in wealth. From 1,112 inhabitants in 1880, it has increased to 1,797, as reported by the census of 1890.

West Chester Borough.—One of the finest inland residence towns of the State, and the most important suburb of Philadelphia, is West Chester, the beautiful and pleasant county seat of Chester county, the first of the three original counties organized by William Penn. The territory comprising the present site of West Chester was erected into the county town for Chester county on

March 3, 1788, and eleven years later the rapidly growing village was incorporated on March 28, 1799, as a borough. West Chester is situated on high ground, between Brandywine and Chester creeks, and has an altitude of four hundred and fifty-six feet above tide. Its latitude is $39^{\circ} 57' 31.3''$, north, and longitude $75^{\circ} 36' 32.7''$ west from Greenwich, England, or $1^{\circ} 24' 57''$ east from Washington city.

The original plan of the town was four contiguous squares and two principal streets, but in 1829 several additional streets were laid out, and the council commenced to make those improvements that have so much beautified the place. The first market house was built in 1802, and the first macadamizing of streets was done in 1829. The first court house, erected in 1786, was a very indifferent building, and was torn down in 1847. The old jail was no better in construction than its companion, the old court house, and was torn down in 1838. The first court house and jail stood in the rear of the present public buildings. The present jail, a handsome and durable structure, was completed in 1838, and has answered the purpose of its construction. The borough is sixteen and one-half miles from Philadelphia, and rests on geological formations of gneiss and syenite. The earliest account which we have of the country cross-roads around which has grown up the town of West Chester is that of Joseph Townsend, of Baltimore, who says: "The first knowledge that I had of the ground on which West Chester stands was about the year 1760. There was at that time a cross-roads (now the intersection of Gay and High streets); the one in an easterly direction led to Philadelphia, southerly to Wilmington, westerly to Jefferis' ford on the

Brandywine, and northerly to the 'Great Valley.' The northeasterly field was owned by Phineas Eachus; northwesterly one by Daniel Hoopes. The ground southwesterly had an orchard on, and belonged to the estate of David Haines; the ground southeasterly was a lot, on which was a small one-story wooden house, in which a tavern was kept by the aforesaid Phineas Eachus. There was a small log building connected with the south end of the shed and tavern-yard, in which was a store." Mr. Townsend further states that in the Hoopes field was erected a log school house, in which Ralph Forester, an Irishman, taught for several years; and that in 1770 John Hoopes built a brick tavern southeast of the old log one, while a retail store was opened by Henry Glass and Ebenezer Matthews in a two-story log building in the old orchard. Mr. Townsend also recollected Charles Ryant, William Sharpless, George Bostock and his wife, a reputed enchantress; Peter Gowen, a weaver; and Samuel Hoopes, a blacksmith, all of whom were residents near the Eachus tavern before 1782.

Phineas Eachus obtained license in 1762, and in 1768 his tavern was referred to for the first time as the "Turk's Head," which name was soon applied to the little hamlet. Capt. John Clark succeeded Eachus in the log tavern, and John Harper opened the brick tavern in 1770, calling it the "Turk's Head." Clark's successors were Jacob James, Francis Trumble, John Underwood, Nathan Schofield and Isaac Webb. In 1786 the county seat was established at the village of Turk's Head, whose name was then changed to that of West Chester. In 1787 Isaac Matlack built the Green Tree tavern, and Col. John Hannum erected the Washington. The Bear was opened in 1788, and

in 1796 Isaac Webb removed to the General Wayne, which became the celebrated Whitehall tavern that was torn down in 1874.

General LaFayette was splendidly entertained here in the court house, Tuesday, July 26, 1825, on which occasion he said in his speech in reply to the address of welcome: "The thought of its having been my first action under the American standard, and under our great and good commander-in-chief, in company with your gallant Chester countian, my friend General Wayne, and my other comrades—the honor to have mingled my blood with that of many American soldiers on the heights of Brandywine—had been to me a source of pride and delight, near half a century before it has lately become an occasion of the most honorable, kind, and gratifying remembrance; as it is now an object of your friendly congratulations. Happy I am, also, in your testimonies of affection and esteem, for my conduct in the vicissitudes of my life, on both hemispheres."

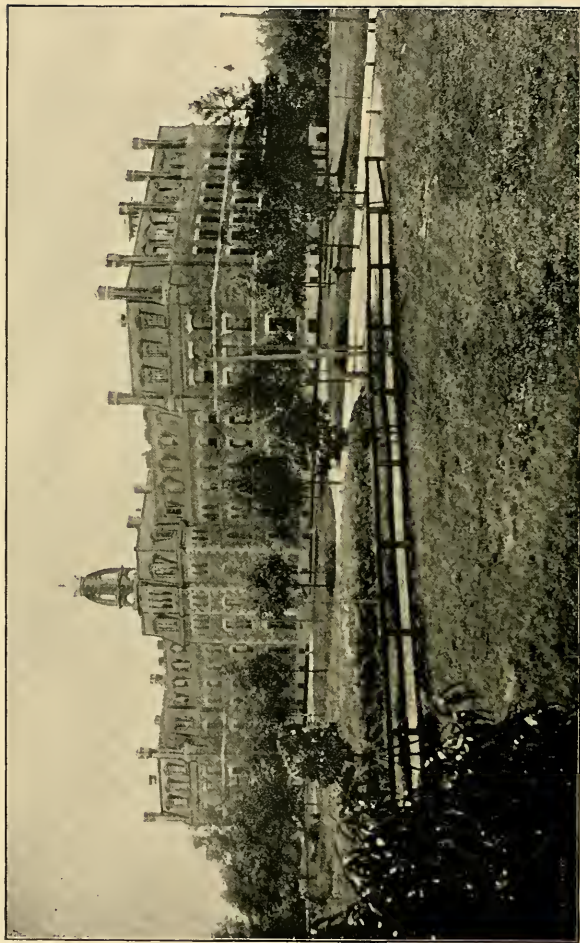
The present fine and handsome court house, on the corner of High and Market streets, was erected in 1846-47, under the direction of Mordecai Lee, Enos Pennock and Smith Sharpless, who were then the county commissioners. Thomas U. Walter was the architect, and William Ingram, Chalkley Jefferis, James Powell and David H. Taylor were the contractors. The cornerstone was laid July 4, 1846, and the structure was finished in 1847, at a total cost of \$55,345.98, although the original contract was for only \$45,000. In 1859 it was faced with Pictou stone at a cost of \$21,000, and to-day is recognized as an elegant specimen of Corinthian architecture.

The country surrounding West Chester is said to be the most beautiful in America,

and to closely resemble the best portions of rural England. The classic Brandywine flows within two miles of the town, and the historic grounds of the Brandywine battle, Birmingham church, Osborne's Hill, Chad's Ford, Paoli and Valley Forge, are within easy driving distance. In addition to the charms of so many beautiful historic associations which invest this whole region, the natural scenery and pleasant drives along the Brandywine and Valley creeks equal in beauty those of the famous Wissahickon and elsewhere about Philadelphia and Germantown. The Encyclopædia Britannica says of Chester county: "The district which they (Quakers) inhabit is a veritable fairyland, and its principal town, West Chester, has been for a long time one of the notable centers of scientific life in the State of Pennsylvania."

The Ionic, the Tuscan and the Norman orders of architecture are to be seen in the elegant and tasteful homes of many of the families of West Chester. Nearly all the houses are of brick and stone, with metal or slate roofs. The lawns and gardens, with terraces, flowers and trees, add curve and grace, color and beauty. The streets, the public clock, and many of the stores, hotels and residences, are illuminated by electricity, while gas supplies light to the remainder of the town and people. The streets are well macadamized, and the stone curbing and brick sidewalks, with flagged crossings, are good. The average mean temperature in West Chester, during the last ten years, has been $50\frac{7}{100}$ degrees Fahrenheit, and the rainfall, during the same period, has averaged $44\frac{8}{100}$ inches per year, as reported by Dr. Jesse C. Green, the official observer for the United States signal service.

The town has an excellent system of



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT WEST CHESTER.

water works, and its water, as pure as any in the world, is brought from several strong springs three miles north of the borough. The fire department is well organized, and the oldest fire company, the West Chester, was formed in 1799. The manufacturing interests of West Chester are extensive, and include the largest wheel factory east of the Allegheny mountains, foundries and machine shops, planing mills, creameries and cigar factories. There are also many flower gardens and ornamental and fruit tree nurseries. A large elevator handles the grain export, and the present active and energetic board of trade was organized in 1874. There are several good hotels, upwards of two hundred merchandise dealers, and the stores and markets are first-class. The principal hotels are: Green Tree, Mansion, Turk's Head, Eagle, Sherman, West Chester and Magnolia. The borough has first-class telegraph and telephone service, and excellent railroad connections with all the great railways of the country.

West Chester has been famous for its schools since the opening of West Chester academy in 1813. The public schools have a well arranged course of study, ending with a full four years' high school course. The High street school building was completed in 1887, at a cost of \$80,000. Darlington seminary is on the southern edge of the borough, while Worrall's Classical school is in Cabinet hall, and the Quakers have an excellent high school. The Catholics have two parochial schools, and a kindergarten has been established.

West Chester is the seat of the State Normal school for the First district of Pennsylvania. It was opened in 1871, and has now grown to be the foremost and most successful school of its class in the

State, and one of the first in the whole country. It is situated on a beautiful campus of fourteen acres in the southern part of the town. The main school building is two hundred and fifty-six feet long and two hundred and thirty-seven feet deep. It is four stories high, and is built of green stone (serpentine) and white marble. It contains rooms for four hundred students, with chapel, dining rooms, library, and teachers' rooms. Near by is a fine new gymnasium, also of stone, one hundred and four by sixty-four feet, most completely equipped, and making, with the single exception of the new gymnasium at Yale, the finest school or college gymnasium in America. The recitation hall is another beautiful green stone building, one hundred and eighty-five by seventy feet, three stories high, and containing many fine recitation rooms, laboratories, and work shops. A handsome principal's house also adorns the grounds, while a most complete school infirmary and well equipped athletic grounds adjoin the campus. Its property has cost more than four hundred thousand dollars, and is believed to be the finest normal school property in the whole country. Its principal is Dr. G. M. Philips, who is assisted by a corps of thirty excellent teachers. The school now enrolls above a thousand students each year, and is constantly growing. Its students come not only from Pennsylvania, but from many other States.

West Chester is well supplied with newspapers. Its daily *Local News, Republican,* and *Village Record*; and its weekly *Village Record, Republican, Jeffersonian,* and *Democrat*, are modern newspapers. They circulate throughout the county, and are always ready to render efficient help to every worthy enterprise.

The population of West Chester is highly intelligent. Scientific and literary societies, cabinets of science, private collections of minerals, shells, curiosities, relics, museums and libraries, are numerous, and some of them of great value; the schools are many and famous. There is a public library with free reading and lecture rooms, adorned with memorial windows and busts of celebrated men by native artists. Marshall park contains a fine arboretum, also a fountain and a granite monument to the memory of the Chester county heroes of the late war. Prof. Joseph T. Rothrock, of the university of Pennsylvania, who is eminent authority on botany, forestry and arboriculture, pronounces this park "so far as regards the admirable selection of its noble trees, the finest in North America." The park contains five and a half acres, and has one hundred and sixty different species of trees.

The banks of West Chester are: Farmers' National, First National, and the National bank of Chester county. Its incorporated companies are as follows: Mercer Nut Lock, Penn Mutual Fire Insurance, West Chester Gas; Chester County Guarantee, Trust and Safe Deposit; Hoopes, Bro. & Darlington Wheel; Edison Electric Illuminating, West Chester Fire, No. 1; Good Will Fire, No. 2; and Fame Fire, No. 3. The borough has twelve churches within its limits: First Baptist, Second Baptist (colored), First Presbyterian, West Chester Methodist Episcopal, St. Agnes Catholic, Hicksite Friends, Orthodox Friends, Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal, Reformed Episcopal, Sure Foundation R. E., Bethel African Methodist Episcopal and Union African Methodist Episcopal. The town has six tasteful cemeteries: Oaklands, St. Agnes, Orthodox Friends, Greenmount, Chestnut Grove, and Friends'.

The following are the societies of West Chester: Star of the West (ladies), Fame Engine, Good Will, West Chester Philosophical, and West Chester Public Library. The secret organizations that meet in the borough are: West Chester Lodge, No. 322, F. and A. M.; Howell Chapter, No. 202, R. A. M.; Pocahontas Lodge, No. 316, I. O. of O. F.; Kenhawa Council, No. 248, O. U. A. M.; G. A. McCall Post, No. 31, G. A. R.; G. F. Smith Post, No. 130, G. A. R.; Uppowoc Tribe, No. 47, I. O. of R. M.; West Chester Lodge, No. 42, I. O. of O. F.; General Marion Encampment, No. 91, I. O. of O. F.; Stella Lodge, No. 131, K. of P.; Bethlehem Lodge, No. 21, A. M.; Harmony Lodge, No. 50, A. M.; West Chester Castle, No. 226, K. G. E.; and Conclave, No. 61, I. O. H. There are also several literary, scientific, musical, charitable and social societies.

The population of West Chester since 1800, at each United States census, has been as follows:

U. S. Census	Population.	White.	Colored.
1800.	374	.....	.....
1810.	471	.....	.....
1820.	553	.....	.....
1830.	1,244	.....	.....
1840.	2,152	.....	.....
1850.	3,172	2,721	451
1860.	4,757	4,196	561
1870.	5,630	4,702	928
1880.	7,046	.....	.....
1890.	8,028	.....	.....

The population of the borough by wards in 1880 and 1890 were:

Wards.	1880.	1890.
North Ward.....	1,343	1,324
East Ward.....	1,732	2,157
South Ward.....	1,849	2,314
West Ward.....	2,122	2,233

VILLAGES.

We present the following interesting facts regarding the more important of the large number of thriving villages in the county :

Avondale.—This is an attractive village of over four hundred inhabitants, situated at the junction of the P. W. & B and B. P. & S. L. branch of the Pennsylvania railroad. It is located fourteen miles southwest of West Chester, in London Grove township, and has good shipping facilities. It has a good school, several churches and hotels, and is noted for its large and valuable limestone quarries. The postoffice was established December 29, 1828, with Jacob Lindley as postmaster.

Barnestown.—A pleasant little village is Barnestown, situated on the Waynesburg branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, sixteen miles northwest of West Chester, in West Nantmeal township. It has nearly one hundred inhabitants, and several stores. It has been a post village since October 29, 1869, when David Longaere became its first postmaster. Isabella furnace is located near Barnestown.

Berwyn.—This village is located on the Pennsylvania railroad, in Easttown township, twelve miles northwest of West Chester, and has nearly four hundred inhabitants. It has a flouring mill, several stores and other business concerns. It is a post village, and enjoys good school and church facilities. The postoffice was established by the name of Reesville on January 18, 1820, with C. A. Jarrett as postmaster. The name was changed to Berwyn on October 24, 1877.

Birchrunelle.—This village is in West Vincent township, sixteen miles north of West Chester, and four miles east of Kimberton, on the Pickering Creek Valley railroad. It is a postal village, and has a good

school, a general store and two flouring mills. The postoffice dates back to June 10, 1868, with T. B. Dewees as postmaster.

Black Horse.—This neat little town is situated three and a half miles north of Parkesburg, and twenty-two miles west of West Chester, in West Sadsbury township. It has over one hundred population, and enjoys good school facilities. It has a general store and several other business concerns. Its postoffice was established January 15, 1816, with Wallace Boyd as postmaster. The name at first was Black Horse Tavern, but was changed to that of Black Horse on November 19, 1818. The office was discontinued in 1853 and re-established in 1856.

Blue Rock.—The village of Blue Rock is a station on the W. & N. railroad in West Nantmeal township, twenty miles northwest of West Chester. The postoffice was established December 17, 1849, with Charles Retew as postmaster. Blue Rock has about two hundred inhabitants, and there is a daily stage line from there to Chester Springs.

Brandywine Manor.—In West Brandywine township, fourteen miles west of West Chester, and three miles from Rockville railroad station, is the village of Brandywine Manor, which has a flouring mill, store, hotel, and other business concerns. The postoffice was established October 23, 1816, with David Denny as postmaster. It now has a population of over one hundred.

Calu.—This station and village, on the Pennsylvania railroad, is situated in Calu township, twelve miles northwest of West Chester, and has about one hundred inhabitants. The postoffice was established December 17, 1825, and Isaac C. Preston served as the first postmaster. The office was discontinued February 23, 1842, and re-established November 8, 1849.

Cumbria Station.—This small village is located on the P. V. branch of the P. & R. railroad, in West Pikeland township, ten miles north of West Chester. It has a flouring mill, two general stores, and a creamery.

Cedar Knoll.—In West Brandywine township, sixteen miles northwest of West Chester, is Cedar Knoll, which was established as a post village on June 18, 1879, with Z. W. Davis as postmaster. It has a flouring mill, and the population is nearly one hundred.

Cedarville.—This pleasant little village is in North Coventry township, only two miles from Pottstown, Montgomery county, and twenty-five miles north of West Chester. It is a post village, contains two hundred population, and has a flouring mill and general store, while adjoining is a fruit tree nursery. The postoffice was established April 5, 1870, by the name of North Coventry, and so continued until March 26, 1878, when it was changed to Cedarville.

Chatham.—This place, which became a post village on April 1, 1803, with Robert Miller as postmaster, is sixteen miles southwest of West Chester, in London Grove township, on the Pennsylvania & Delaware branch of the Pennsylvania railroad. It has a population of two hundred, and has two flouring mills, three stores, and a creamery.

Chester Springs.—This celebrated summer and health resort is twelve miles north of West Chester, in West Pikeland township, and on the Pickering Valley branch of the Pennsylvania railroad. It has a population of three hundred, and was formerly known as Yellow Springs. The medicinal properties of its waters were known as early as 1722, and a house of entertainment was

opened in 1750. John Bailey and Thomas Ruston Kennedy were the successive proprietors until 1806, when James Bones bought the property. He laid out a town in 1814, by the name of Bath, which never grew beyond the paper stage. The owners succeeding Mr. Bones, in unbroken line to the present time, have been: Mrs. Margaret Holman, Dr. George Lingen, Henry Neef & C. F. Hoffendahl, Maria L. Neef, A. U. Snyder, Charles W. Dean, and the trustees of Chester Springs Soldiers' Orphans' School and Literary institute. In 1868 the property was closed as a watering place, and in 1869 it was fitted up for a soldiers' orphans' home. The place has two flouring mills, a phosphate mill, and a general store. The postoffice was established January 1, 1815, as Yellow Springs, with Maxwell Kincaid as postmaster; but on April 5, 1827, the name was changed to Chester Springs, and Henry Olewine was appointed postmaster.

Chester Valley.—This village, which has a population of over one hundred, is eleven miles northeast of the county seat, on the Chester Valley railroad, in Tredyffrin township. It has two flouring mills and two stores, and the postoffice was established April 25, 1857, with Canby Smith as postmaster.

Chesterville.—In Franklin township, twenty miles southwest of the county seat, and two and one-half miles from Landenburg, lies the village of Chesterville. It has a population of nearly one hundred, with two flouring mills and a general store. The postoffice was established November 30, 1848, and Milton Shortlidge served as the first postmaster.

Chrome.—This village is in East Nottingham township, thirty miles southeast of

West Chester and two miles from Nottingham railroad station. It has a general store, and has been a post village since April 29, 1870, when John T. Williamson was commissioned as its first postmaster.

Cloud.—This is a farmers' postoffice, four miles west of West Chester, in East Goshen township. It has a general store, and was established as a postoffice January 20, 1881, with Thomas H. Smedley as postmaster.

Cochranville.—This village is located in West Fallowfield township, twenty miles west of the county seat, and has a population of two hundred and fifty. It has two general stores, a drug store, and a creamery. The postoffice was established January 1, 1803, and James Hollis served as its first postmaster.

Collamer.—Which is also known as Homerville, lies in Upper Oxford township, twenty-two miles west of the county seat and seven miles north of Oxford, its nearest shipping point. Its population is about one hundred and thirty, and the postoffice was established October 11, 1849, with Thomas Baker as postmaster. It has two flouring mills and a store.

Cupola.—This post village is in West Nantmeal township, seventeen miles northwest of West Chester, and has a general store and foundry. The postoffice was established October 21, 1869, and Thomas R. Jones served as the first postmaster.

Devault.—The growing village of Devault is situated in Charlestown township, eleven miles northeast of the county seat, and has a population of three hundred. It has a general store, a postoffice by the same name, and several lime and stone companies have kilns and quarries near the village.

Devon.—This post village is situated in Easttown township, fifteen miles northeast

of West Chester, and has an estimated population of three hundred. It has a hotel, livery stable, drug store and general store.

Dilworthtown.—This place contains a population of one hundred, and is four and one-half miles southeast of West Chester, in Birmingham township. It has a general store and hotel. The postoffice was established March 30, 1822, with William Speakman as postmaster.

Dorlan's Mills.—This village takes its name from the Dorlan Paper mills, which employ a considerable force of men. It is a station on the Waynesburg branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, in Uwehlan township, eleven miles northwest of the county seat, and has a general store and saw mill, in addition to the paper mills mentioned above.

Doe Run.—The village known as Doe Run is in West Marlborough township, on the P. & N. P. and S. L. branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, twelve miles from West Chester. Its population is two hundred and fifty, and it has four flouring mills, two creameries, two paper mills, and a general store. Doe Run postoffice was established February 27, 1827, with Hayes Clark as postmaster.

Daffryn Mawr.—This post village is situated eight miles from the county seat, in Willistown township, on the Pennsylvania railroad, and has a population of two hundred and fifty. It has a general store and hotel.

Dugdale.—This is a small village with a hotel and general store, lying in East Marlborough township, eight miles southwest of West Chester, and two and one-half miles from Rosedale railroad station. The postoffice, with John L. Smedley for its first

postmaster, was established February 19, 1879.

East Coventry.—In East Marlborough township, twenty miles north of West Chester, and three miles from Pottstown, Montgomery county, is East Coventry, a village of nearly two hundred population. It has two flouring mills and a general store. The postoffice came into existence on October 22, 1869, with Peter D. Pirches as postmaster.

East Nantmeal.—This village of over two hundred population lies fourteen miles north of the county seat, and is located in the township of the same name. It has a general store, and the postoffice was established February 6, 1856, when Jesse Ramstine was commissioned as postmaster. The office was discontinued April 4, 1865, and re-established July 10, 1874.

Elk Mills.—This post village lies in Elk township, thirty-two miles southwest of West Chester, and six miles southeast of Oxford, which is its banking town and shipping station. It has two flouring mills, a store, and a bonnet board manufacturing shop. The postoffice dates from October 22, 1869, when Joseph R. Brown was appointed as postmaster.

Elk View.—The small village of Elk View contains about fifty inhabitants, and lies thirty-six miles southwest of West Chester. It is situated in Penn township, on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central railroad. Its postoffice was established May 30, 1861, and Joseph Hodgson served as its first postmaster.

Embreecille.—A village of one hundred inhabitants, on the Wilmington & Northern railroad, in Newlin township, eight miles west of the county seat, is Embreeville, which contains a flouring mill and two

stores. Its postoffice dates back to May 11, 1830, when William Embree was appointed postmaster.

Ercildoun.—This village is in East Fallowfield township, thirteen miles west of West Chester, and three miles south of Coatesville, its banking town and shipping point. The postoffice was established February 12, 1850, with Gideon Peirce as postmaster. The place has two paper mills, two flour mills, a creamery, two general stores, and two straw board factories. Its population is estimated at one hundred and fifty. Its academy has an enviable reputation.

Exton.—This is a small village on the Chester Valley railroad, in West Whiteland township, five miles north of West Chester. Exton postoffice was established September 4, 1861, and James Beale served as its first postmaster. The place contains three stores, a flouring mill and a creamery.

Fairville.—This village, of nearly one hundred inhabitants, is in Pennsbury township, eight miles south of West Chester. It contains a flouring mill and general store, and the postoffice was established March 20, 1849, with John E. Leonard as its first postmaster.

Font.—In Upper Uwchlan township, twelve miles from West Chester, is Font, locally known as Fairmont. It has a flouring mill, creamery, general store, and postoffice by the same name.

Frazer.—This thriving village is on the Pennsylvania railroad, in East Whiteland township, seven miles from West Chester, and has a population of two hundred. It has a general store. Frazer postoffice was established December 22, 1819, by the name of East Whiteland, with Joseph Phillips as postmaster. It was first located on the Lancaster turnpike, and on January 21,

1830, the name was changed to that of Frazer. The office was removed to Frazer in August, 1861.

Fremont.—Thirty-two miles southwest of the county seat is Fremont, a village of two hundred inhabitants, located in West Nottingham township. It has a flouring mill and general store, and the postoffice dates back to March 21, 1841, with Amos Carter as postmaster.

Glen Hall.—This station on the W. & F. railroad in Newlin township, six miles southwest of the county seat, has a population of nearly one hundred, and the postoffice dates back to April 10, 1871. William H. Hall served as the first postmaster.

Glen Loch.—The enterprising village of Glen Loch lies six miles north of West Chester, in East Whiteland township. It is on the Pennsylvania railroad, has over three hundred inhabitants, and contains a store and flouring mill. The postoffice was established May 17, 1869, with Mrs. Jane Waldron as postmaster. This office took the place of Frazer, which was removed to Frazer station in 1861.

Glen Moore.—This village of two hundred inhabitants is on the Waynesburg railroad, in Wallace township, sixteen miles northwest of the county seat, and contains two flouring mills and two general stores. The postoffice dates back to August 21, 1869, when it was established by the name of Norwood. The name of the office was changed to that of Glen Moore on July 17, 1874.

Glen Roy.—The village of Glen Roy is situated in West Nottingham township, thirty miles southwest of West Chester and two miles west of Nottingham, its railroad station. It contains a flouring mill, creamery and store, and the postoffice was estab-

lished September 28, 1857, with Jesse B. Kirk as postmaster.

Goshenville.—On the Chester County railroad in East Goshen township, four miles northeast of the county seat, is Goshenville. It has a flouring mill, store, and postoffice, the latter established November 4, 1825, with A. S. Williams as postmaster.

Gum Tree.—This is a railroad village of nearly one hundred inhabitants, in Highland township, eighteen miles southwest of West Chester. It has a flouring mill, store, hotel and paper board factory. The postoffice dates back to April 21, 1823, when it was established by the name of Clingan. Samuel McCann was the first postmaster. The name of the office was changed to that of Gum Tree on June 30, 1834.

Guthriescille.—This village of one hundred and fifty population, eleven miles northwest of West Chester and four miles from Downingtown, is in East Brandywine township, and has a flouring mill, store and woolen mill. The postoffice was established January 7, 1831, and James B. Guthrie served as the first postmaster.

Hamorton.—In Kennett township, eight miles southwest of West Chester, and one mile north of Fairville railroad station, is Hamorton, a village of two hundred population. It has two stores, and its postoffice dates back to January 7, 1831. Amos Hamor served as the first postmaster.

Hickory Hill.—This village is in West Nottingham township, twenty-four miles southwest of the county seat, and four and one-half miles from Oxford. The postoffice was established June 18, 1850, with William C. Shuler as postmaster.

Isabella.—This is a pretty little railroad village, in West Nantmeal township, twenty-two miles northwest of West Chester, and it

has a flouring mill, store and postoffice, the latter of which was established April 13, 1871. Samuel Long was the first postmaster.

Jennersville.—This village of one hundred population is in Penn town, twenty miles southwest of the county seat, and has two flouring mills and a store. The postoffice dates back to December 22, 1814. Josiah Ankrim served as the first postmaster.

Kaolin.—This postoffice, established December 8, 1868, with William Foote, jr., as postmaster, is sixteen miles southwest of West Chester, in New Garden township. Near it are located several kaolin mines, from which the office takes its name.

Kelton.—The village of Kelton is situated in Penn township, twenty-two miles southwest of the county seat. It has a store and a creamery, and the postoffice dates back to April 10, 1871. The first postmaster was Robert C. Kelton.

Kemblesville.—This village of two hundred inhabitants, lying twenty-four miles southwest of West Chester, in Franklin township, has three flouring mills, a store, hotel and pottery. The postoffice was established August 16, 1823, with George Kemble as postmaster.

Kenilworth.—The North Coventry township village of Kenilworth, whose population is three hundred and twenty-five, lies twenty-five miles north of the county seat, and one and a fourth miles from Pottstown. Montgomery county, which is its nearest shipping station. It has a store and grocery, and a postoffice of the same name.

Kimberton.—This is an East Pikeland township village of one hundred and forty inhabitants, situated on the Pickering Valley railroad, sixteen miles north of West Chester, and four miles west of Phoenixville. It has several flouring mills, a planing mill

and a general store. Kimberton postoffice was established as early as January 15, 1820, and Emmor Kimber served as the first postmaster.

Landenburg.—This prosperous village of New Garden township is twenty miles southwest of the county-seat, and is located at the junction of the D. & W. with the Penn & Delaware branch of the Pennsylvania railroad. According to the census of 1880, it had a population in that year of three hundred and fifty-three. It enjoys considerable trade, and has a good school, a hotel, two flouring mills, and a general store. Landenburg postoffice was established November 17, 1848, with Jacob Hobson as postmaster. The office was first called Chandlerville, but the name was changed to Landenburg on September 20, 1869.

Lenape.—The village of Lenape is four miles southwest of West Chester, in Birmingham township. It has two flouring mills and two general stores, with a postoffice of the same name, which dates back to January 21, 1870, with John P. Sager as postmaster.

Lenore.—This little village is situated twenty miles west of the county seat, in West Sadsbury township, and has two stores and flouring mills.

Leonard.—A lately established postoffice of New Garden township is Leonard, which is one mile north of Toughkenamon, its nearest shipping point. It has a hotel and store.

Leopard.—Northeast of West Chester ten miles, and in Easttown township, is located the village of Leopard, which has three general stores and a postoffice of the same name, established April 2, 1866. John W. Hayman served as the first postmaster.

Lewisville.—In Elk township, thirty miles

southwest of the county seat, is Lewisville, a village of over two hundred inhabitants, whose banking town is Oxford, and whose shipping point is Elkton, Maryland. It has a store, two newspapers and two flouring mills. Lewisville postoffice was established February 7, 1848, and J. B. McDowell was commissioned as the first postmaster.

Lincoln University.—This railroad village of over two hundred population, is situated in Lower Oxford township, twenty-five miles southwest of West Chester. It derives its name from Lincoln university, a school for colored people, which is within the limits of the town. It has three general stores, three flouring mills, and a fruit tree nursery. The postoffice dates back to July 6, 1869, and George Rigdon was the first postmaster. (See Miscellaneous.)

Lionville.—The village of Lionville contained a population of one hundred and fourteen, according to the census of 1880, and is situated in Uwehlan township, nine miles north of the county seat, and two and one-half miles from Oakland railroad station. There is a hotel and two general stores at this place. The postoffice was established May 26, 1826, and William Rogers served as the first postmaster.

Loag.—Eighteen miles northwest of the county seat, and in West Nantmeal township, is Loag, a village of nearly one hundred inhabitants. It has a store, a hotel, and a postoffice by the same name, which came into existence on November 25, 1828, with Samuel E. Williams as postmaster.

Lynndell.—This railroad village is in East Bradywine township, twelve miles northwest of West Chester, and has a flouring mill, woolen mill, and general store. The post-office was established August 30, 1880, with James Rea as postmaster.

Marsh.—In East Nantmeal township, eighteen miles north of the county seat, and three miles from Springfield railroad station, is Marsh, a village of over 100 inhabitants. It has a general store and two flouring mills. The postoffice dates back to March 25, 1828, when Watters Dewees was appointed as its first postmaster. The postoffice was discontinued on November 12, 1851, and re-established April 22, 1864.

Marshallton.—This place, containing three hundred inhabitants, is in West Bradford township, and lies very near the center of the county. It is four miles west of West Chester, and two miles from Northbrook, its nearest railroad station. It is in the midst of a rich agricultural district, and has good school and church facilities. It has a mill, hotel and several business houses. Marshallton postoffice was established July 1, 1805, and the first postmaster was Abraham Baily.

Martin's Corner.—The growing village of Martin's Corner is situated in West Caln township, seventeen miles northwest of West Chester, and one and three-fourth miles from Cedar Knoll, its nearest railroad shipping point. It is a place of over one hundred people, and has two general stores, and a postoffice by the same name, that came into existence February 24, 1871, with Ziba C. Wollarton as postmaster.

Matheers.—This village is situated in West Vincent township, thirteen miles north of the county seat and two miles from Cambria railroad station. It has a saw mill, a general store, and an agricultural implement house. The postoffice was established March 25, 1881, and James Lumis served as the first postmaster.

Mendenhall.—At the little railroad hamlet of Fairville, on the Philadelphia & Bal-

timore Central, in Kennett township, a post-office was established March 14, 1881, and named Mendenhall. George M. Thomson was appointed postmaster. The village lies ten miles south of West Chester, and contains a store and creamery.

Millford Mills.—This Upper Uwchlan township village, containing over one hundred inhabitants, is situated on Marsh creek and the Waynesburg railroad, twelve miles northwest of West Chester and five miles north of Downingtown. It has a general store and two stocking manufacturing establishments. The postoffice was established October 22, 1869, and Evan B. Evans served as the first postmaster.

Milltown.—In East Goshen township, three miles east of West Chester, is the village of Milltown, whose population now exceeds one hundred. It has a general store, flouring mill and woolen mill. The postoffice dates back to September 23, 1849, and Jesse Matlack served as the first postmaster.

Modena.—This village, which had a population of one hundred and twenty-six in 1880, according to the census of that year, is located in East Fallowfield township, ten miles west of the county seat, and two and a half miles south of Coatesville. It has a general store and paper mill. Modena post-office was established March 24, 1873, and Robert B. Daniels was appointed as the first postmaster.

Mortonville.—The village of Mortonville is situated in Newlin township, ten miles west of the county seat, and four miles south of Coatesville. The place has a general store, flouring mill and hotel. The post-office dates back to February 6, 1852, with Crosby P. Morton as postmaster.

Mount Vernon.—Three miles north of Ox-

ford and twenty-five miles southwest of West Chester, lies the little village of Mount Vernon, whose postoffice of the same name was established March 1, 1823, with Joseph Dickey as postmaster. This place has a store and paper board manufacturing establishment.

Nantmeal Village.—This railroad station, located in East Nantmeal township, seventeen miles north of West Chester, has a general store and a saw mill. The population of the place is estimated at two hundred. The postoffice was established February 15, 1876, and Davis K. Loomis served as the first postmaster.

New London.—This is one of the older villages of the county, and lies in New London township, twenty-two miles southwest of West Chester, and six miles west of Oxford, while its nearest railroad station is Elk View, two and a half miles distant. It has a hotel, drug store, and two general stores. It has an estimated population of nearly three hundred. The postoffice dates back to January 2, 1803, when it was established by the name of New London Cross Roads. The name was changed to New London on October 27, 1847.

North Brook.—This is a railroad village in Pocopson township, seven miles southwest of West Chester, with about seventy-five inhabitants. It has a general store, and the postoffice was established January 27, 1871, with R. H. Marshall as postmaster.

Norway.—This village, containing about fifty population, is on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central railroad, in Kennett township, ten miles southwest of West Chester, and two and a half miles east of Kennett Square. The postoffice dates back to January 31, 1871, and E. B. Darlington served as the first postmaster.

Nottingham.—Situated on a branch of the Octoraro creek, where the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central railroad crosses it, on the northern boundary line of West Nottingham township, is the village of Nottingham, whose inhabitants number about fifty. It is twenty-eight miles southwest of West Chester, and has a general store and a creamery. The postoffice was established August 7, 1851, and Daniel Stubbs was commissioned as the first postmaster.

Paoli.—This flourishing little village is situated in Tredyffrin township, about eleven miles northeast of West Chester, and has a drug store, a general store, and three flouring mills. The postoffice dates back to December 9, 1826, with Joshua Evans as postmaster.

Parker Ford.—This important village, of nearly five hundred inhabitants, is in East Coventry township, twenty-two miles north of the county seat. It is near the Schuylkill Valley railroad, and has two flouring mills, several general stores, and a lately established postoffice by the same name.

Parkersville.—On the Wilmington & Reading railroad, in Pennsbury township, and seven miles southwest of West Chester, is Parkersville, a place of over one hundred inhabitants. It has a general store, saw mill and flouring mill. The postoffice dates back to January 1, 1828, with John Parker, jr., as postmaster.

Pawling.—Fifteen miles northeast of West Chester, and three miles south of Phoenixville, is Pawling, a village of Schuylkill township, and a place of about two hundred inhabitants. It has a flouring mill, general store, and a postoffice by the same name, which was established May 21, 1869, with M. J. Ramsey as postmaster.

Pickering.—This is a village of about one

hundred inhabitants, situated in Charlestown township, thirteen miles northeast of the county seat, and four miles southwest of Phoenixville, its shipping point. It has a cotton mill, a flouring mill, and three general stores. The postoffice dates back to December 28, 1833. Robert Hughes served as its first postmaster.

Pocopson.—This place is a station on the Wilmington & Reading railroad, in Pocopson township, and five miles south of West Chester. Two general stores and a saw mill are its main business enterprises. The postoffice was established as Painter's Bridge on December 19, 1870, and the name was changed to Pocopson on September 2, 1880.

Pomeroy.—This village is in Sadsbury township, fifteen miles northwest of the county seat, and has a woolen mill, flouring mill, grocery, and two general stores. The postoffice was established October 13, 1864, as Buck Run, but the name was changed to that of Pomeroy on January 17, 1866.

Pughtown.—Pughtown is one of the older villages of the county and has a population of over one hundred. It is in South Coventry township, eighteen miles north of West Chester, and six miles south of Pottstown, Montgomery county, which is its banking town and shipping station. It has four flouring mills, two general stores, and a creamery. The postoffice has existed since January 1, 1806, and David Townsend served as the first postmaster.

Rockville.—This village is located in the southeastern part of Honey Brook township, on the Waynesburg railroad, sixteen miles from West Chester. It contains two general stores, and a postoffice by the same name, which dates back to January 18, 1832, at which time Jacob Happersett was appointed as its first postmaster.

Romansville.—This place was formerly known as Kildeer, and is situated in West Bradford township, seven miles west of the county seat, and one and one-half miles from Embreeville, its railway shipping point. It has a flouring mill, a general store, and a postoffice of the same name, which was established October 25, 1880, and T. W. Baldwin served as the first postmaster.

Rosenrick.—In highland township, fifteen miles southwest of the county seat, and two miles from Doe Run railway station, nestles the little village of Rosenrick. It has a general store, and a postoffice by the same name, which was established July 26, 1872, with John C. Ferron as postmaster.

Russellville.—In Upper Oxford township, twenty-four miles southwest of West Chester, and four miles north of Elkview railway station, is Russellville, a village of over one hundred population. It has a saw mill, hotel, two general stores, and a grocery. The postoffice was established March 15, 1823. Jacob Hopple was the first postmaster.

Sadsburyville.—This village of two hundred inhabitants is situated in the township of Sadsbury, eighteen miles west of the county seat. It has a flouring mill, a plaster mill and two general stores. The postoffice has been in existence since April 22, 1825, and John Kendig served as the first postmaster.

Saint Peter's.—This village, often called Knauertown, is a station on the French Creek Branch railroad, in Warwick township, twenty-two miles northwest from the county seat. It contains about one hundred inhabitants, and has two saw mills, two hotels, and two general stores. Several granite quarries are near the place, and the postoffice dates back to February 19, 1851, with Joseph Millard as postmaster.

Schuylkill.—This is a place of one hundred population, in the township of the same name, sixteen miles northeast of West Chester, and one mile from Phoenixville. It has two flouring mills, two creameries, and two general stores. Schuylkill postoffice was established December 31, 1826, and Thomas Matlack served as the first postmaster.

Shenkel.—This village is located in North Coventry township, twenty miles north of West Chester and four miles west of Pottstown, Montgomery county, and has over one hundred inhabitants. It has a general store, and a postoffice by the same name, established June 28, 1880, with Lewis L. Bachman as postmaster.

Steelville.—This place of seventy inhabitants is in West Fallowfield township, twenty-two miles southwest of West Chester, and five miles south of Atglen, its railroad point of shipment. It has two general stores and a cigar factory. Steelville postoffice was established February 1, 1841, and Thomas Woods served as the first postmaster.

Stricklersville.—This village is situated in London Britain township, twenty-six miles southwest of the county seat, and has a population of one hundred. It lies four miles north of Newark, Delaware, which is its nearest shipping point. There is a flouring mill here, a general store, and a lately established postoffice by the same name.

Sugartown.—The village known as Sugartown is in Willistown township, northeast from West Chester, and three miles south of Malvern, its railroad shipping point. It has a flouring mill, a general store, and platinum works. The postoffice dates back to October 5, 1831, when it was established as Willistown. On July 7, 1835, the name was changed to Sugartown.

Thorburg.—This promising village is in the township of the same name, three miles south of West Chester and two miles west of Westtown. It has a general store and a creamery. The postoffice was established March 12, 1831, and Thomas W. Stephens served as the first postmaster.

Thorndale Iron Works.—This village derives its name from the celebrated iron works of that name, located near it, and is in Caln township, northwest of West Chester, on the Pennsylvania railroad. The postoffice was established June 21, 1854, with David R. Baugh as postmaster.

Toughkenamon.—In New Garden township, fifteen miles southwest of West Chester, is the thrifty village of Toughkenamon, which has a population of nearly four hundred. It has a hotel, two general stores, a grocery, creamery and wheel factory. The Toughkenamon seminary located here is well known as a first class educational institution. Toughkenamon postoffice was established December 8, 1868.

Townsend.—Twenty-four miles northeast of West Chester, in Lower Oxford township, is the small village of Townsend. It is two and a half miles distant from Oxford, its shipping point, and has a flouring mill and one general store. The postoffice dates back to February 18, 1881, with Henry Powley as postmaster.

Unionville.—This village of about four hundred inhabitants is located in East Marlborough township, in the southern part of Chester county, nine miles southwest of West Chester, and two and a half miles from Glenhall, the nearest shipping point, on the Wilmington & Northern railroad. There are good school and church facilities, and it is a point of considerable trade. Unionville postoffice

was established December 5, 1820, and William Sharpe served as the first postmaster.

Valley Forge.—In the township of Schuylkill, on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, sixteen miles northeast of West Chester, is situated the village of Valley Forge. The population of this place is nearly four hundred, and it has a cotton mill and various other business establishments. Valley Forge postoffice is one of the older postoffices of the county, and was established January 15, 1820. Emmor Kimber was the first postmaster.

Wallace.—This village is situated in the township of the same name. It is fourteen miles northwest of the county seat, and two miles from Glen Moore, its place of shipment, on the Waynsburg railroad. The postoffice was established January 16, 1820, with John Workizer as postmaster.

Warwick.—This enterprising village is situated in the township of the same name, eighteen miles northwest of West Chester, on the French Creek branch of the Wilmington & Northern railroad. Its population is estimated at three hundred. Warwick has several thriving industries and gives promise of becoming an important place in the great French Creek iron region of Chester county. The postoffice was established, by the name of St. Mary's, February 7, 1824, with Lewis Evans as postmaster. The name was changed July 23, 1868, from St. Mary's to Warwick.

West Grove.—In London Grove township, twenty-one miles south of West Chester and forty-one miles west of Philadelphia, on the central division of the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central railroad, is the prosperous village of West Grove. It is a place of about three hundred inhabitants, has a

good school and several churches, and possesses excellent hotel and banking facilities.

West Pikeland.—This place is in the township of the same name, ten miles north of West Chester, on the Pickering Valley railroad. It has an estimated population of one hundred. The postoffice was established July 26, 1872, with John S. Hines as postmaster.

Westtown.—This small and flourishing village is in Thornbury township, five miles southeast of West Chester, on the P. W. & B. railroad. Westtown postoffice was established March 4, 1859, and Marshall A. Taylor served as the first postmaster.

West Vincent.—This place of one hundred population is situated in West Vincent township, fourteen miles southwest of West Chester and two and a half miles from Byer's station on the Pickering Valley railroad. The postoffice at this place has an interesting history. It was established May 26, 1826, as East Nantmeal, with Samuel Kirk as postmaster. Seventeen years later, on March 25, 1843, the name was changed to that of West Vincent, and David West was appointed postmaster, but ere a month had passed the spirit of change prevailed again, and on April 22, the name of East Nantmeal was restored, and David West was succeeded as postmaster by James Leighton. At the end of nearly three years, on April 7, 1846, the last change was made, and the name of West Vincent once more replaced that of East Nantmeal.

Whitford.—This village is on the Pennsylvania railroad, in West Whiteland township, four and a half miles north of West Chester. Its population is estimated at one hundred and fifty. The postoffice is West Whiteland, and was established April 4, 1826, with Levi Evans as postmaster.

White Horse.—In Willistown township, seven miles east of West Chester and four miles north of Malvern, is the village of White Horse. It has three flouring mills, two general stores, and a creamery. White Horse postoffice was established October 1, 1804, with Edward Porter as postmaster.

Windsor.—This village is at the terminus of the Pickering Valley railroad, in Upper Uwchlan township, ten miles north of West Chester. Windsor is also known as Byer's station. It has a population of one hundred and sixty. The postoffice is Uwchland, and was established March 11, 1825, with Isaac Evans as postmaster.

Willistown Inn.—This place is situated in Willistown township, five and a half miles east of West Chester and three miles north of Cheyney, its railroad shipping point. The postoffice has been in existence since June 7, 1854, and Samuel Sinquet served as the first postmaster.

Willowdale.—This small village of East Marlborough township is ten miles southwest of West Chester, and two miles from Kennett Square, its banking town and shipping point. Willowdale postoffice was established May 21, 1869. The first postmaster was Joseph S. Pyle.

Among the postoffices not mentioned above are the following: Avondale, which is in New Garden township, was established December 29, 1828, with Jacob Lindley as postmaster. Londonderry, in the township of the same name, was established January 5, 1848, with William Fox as postmaster. New Centreville is in Tredyffrin township, and dates back to April 2, 1857, with Evans Kendall as postmaster. New Garden, in the township of the same name, was established January 1, 1803. Gilbert Pritchard was the first postmaster. Supplee is in Honey

Brook township, and was established January 27, 1871, with Horatio J. Supplee as postmaster. Vincent, in East Vincent township, dates back to February 13, 1821. Peter Miller was the first postmaster. Wagon-town is in West Caln township, and was established January 30, 1828, with Joseph Hughs as postmaster. Wild Brier postoffice, in West Brandywine township, was established May 21, 1869, with Levi Allison as postmaster.

Census Statistics.—We have carefully compiled, with considerable labor, from the United States census reports, the following statistics regarding the population, manufactures, and agriculture of Chester county:

I. STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

TOTAL POPULATION.

Census.	White.	Colored.	Total.
1790.....	27,249	688	27,937
1800.....	30,902	1,191	32,093
1810.....	37,775	1,821	39,596
1820.....	41,710	2,741	44,451
1830.....	47,911	2,999	50,910
1840.....	53,372	4,143	57,515
1850.....	61,215	5,223	66,438
1860.....	68,671	5,907	74,578
1870.....	71,569	6,233	77,805
1880.....	7,642	7,073	83,481
1890.....	.....	.....	89,377

SEX AND NATIVITY.

Census	Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.
1850.....	33,414	33,024	.....	.....
1860.....	37,337	37,241	67,832	6,746
1870.....	38,594	39,211	71,649	6,156
1880.....	41,249	42,232	77,591	5,890
1890.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NATIVITY BY STATE OR COUNTRY.

Place.	Census 1870.	Census 1880.
Born in the State.....	67,321	72,256
Maryland.....	1,529	1,767
New Jersey.....	451	579

Place.	Census 1870.	Census 1880.
New York.....	264	310
Virginia.....	261	266
Ohio.....	93	163
British America.....	64	85
Ireland.....	4,497	4,147
England and Wales....	779	784
Germany.....	583	609
Scotland.....	114	101
France.....	23	26
Sweden and Norway...	5	12
Switzerland.....	33	.....
Holland.....	6	.....
Poland.....	7	.....

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—1850 AND 1860.

Township or Borough.	1850.	1860.
Birmingham.....	328	550
Charlestown.....	979	964
Downingtwn boro.....	.....	761
East Bradford.....	1,330	1,175
East Brandywine.....	1,115	1,039
East Caln.....	2,292	1,018
East Coventry.....	1,288	1,401
East Fallowfield.....	1,289	1,440
East Goshen.....	768	844
East Marlborough.....	1,425	1,476
East Nantmeal.....	921	968
East Nottingham.....	2,412	1,361
East Pikeland.....	722	793
Easttown.....	710	728
East Vincent.....	1,505	1,681
East Whiteland.....	1,194	1,187
Elk.....	.....	1,027
Franklin.....	.....	974
Highland.....	.....	1,094
Hopewell boro.....	.....	278
Kennett.....	1,706	1,905
London Britain.....	680	659
Londonderry.....	643	711
London Grove.....	1,425	1,642
Lower Oxford.....	1,341	1,421
New Garden.....	1,391	1,540

Township or Borough.	1870.	1880.
Newlin.....	738	791
New London.....	2,042	943
North Coventry.....	985	1,058
Oxford boro.....	186	482
Pennsbury.....	761	847
Penn.....	738	725
Phoenixville boro.....	2,670	4,886
Pocopson.....	592	617
Sadsbury.....	2,767	2,589
Schuylkill.....	1,403	1,439
South Coventry.....	711	650
Thornbury.....	233	253
Tredyffrin.....	1,727	1,938
Upper Oxford.....	1,021	1,105
Upper Uwchlan.....		836
Uwchlan.....	1,528	810
Valley.....		2,125
Wallace.....		758
Warwick.....	1,391	1,410
West Bradford.....	1,585	1,734
West Brandywine.....	771	828
West Caln.....	1,508	1,290
West Goshen.....	940	1,067
West Chester.....	3,172	3,172
West Marlboro.....	1,130	1,175
West Nantmeal.....	1,803	1,032
West Nottingham.....	721	829
West Pikeland.....	881	905
Westtown.....	789	659
West Vincent.....	1,350	1,407
West Whiteland.....	1,141	1,214
Willistown.....	1,463	1,521
Totals.....	66,438	74,578

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.—1870, 1880 AND 1890.

Township or Borough.	1870.	1880.	1890.
Atglen boro.....		347	397
Birmingham.....	450	503	458
Caln.....	996	863	1,053
Charlestown.....	907	902	790

Township or Borough.	1870.	1880.	1890.
Coatesville boro.....	2,025	2,766	3,680
East ward.....			1,426
Middle ward.....			1,630
West ward.....			624
Downingtwn boro... 1,077	1,480	1,920	
East ward.....			872
West ward.....			1,048
East Bradford.....	1,033	1,054	1,043
East Brandywine.....	1,011	1,011	995
East Caln.....	233	539	256
East Coventry.....	1,320	1,259	1,219
East Fallowfield.....	1,290	1,461	1,505
East Goshen.....	696	724	684
East Marlborough....	1,401	1,337	1,327
East Nantmeal.....	920	936	837
East Nottingham....	1,400	1,351	1,305
East Pikeland.....	826	804	823
Easttown.....	737	845	1,682
East Vincent.....	1,961	1,252	1,285
East Whiteland.....	1,223	1,273	1,157
Elk.....	839	830	789
Franklin.....	922	966	791
Highland.....	957	896	910
Honeybrook.....	1,958	1,849	1,876
Hopewell boro.....	268	216	213
Kennett Square boro..	897	1,021	1,326
Kennett.....	1,308	1,287	1,185
London Britain.....	660	621	607
Londonderry.....	714	727	661
London Grove.....	1,804	2,148	2,613
Lower Oxford.....	1,500	1,429	1,384
Malvern boro.....			641
New Garden.....	1,750	1,942	2,126
Newlin.....	778	779	680
New London.....	912	891	789
North Coventry.....	1,251	1,441	1,605
Oxford boro.....	1,152	1,502	1,711
Parkesburg boro.....		817	1,514
Pennsbury.....	774	795	773
Penn.....	692	739	632

Township or Borough.	1870.	1880.	1890.	BY NATIVITY AND COLOR IN 1870.				
				Township or Borough.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.
Phoenixville boro.....	5,292	6,682	8,514					
First ward.....			1,801	Birmingham.....	379	71	400	50
Second ward.....			1,686	Coatesville boro.....	1,885	140	1,897	128
Third ward.....			2,127	Calm.....	912	72	900	84
Fourth ward.....			1,724	Charlestown.....	877	30	846	61
Fifth ward.....			1,176	Dowington boro..	963	114	1,040	37
Pocopson.....	573	564	513	E. Bradford.....	897	136	945	87
Sadsbury.....	2,403	749	843	E. Brandywine.....	894	117	983	28
Schuylkill.....	1,596	1,416	1,254	E. Calm.....	209	23	210	22
South Coventry.....	651	569	493	E. Coventry.....	1,280	38	1,298	20
Spring City boro.....		1,112	1,797	E. Fallowfield.....	1,262	29	1,188	103
Thorbury.....	235	262	251	E. Goshen.....	653	43	649	47
Tredyffrin.....	1,897	1,975	2,549	E. Marlborough.....	1,370	31	1,141	259
Upper Oxford.....	1,086	1,096	1,096	E. Nantmeal.....	908	12	896	24
Upper Uwchlan.....	783	848	824	E. Nottingham.....	1,337	63	1,319	81
Uwchlan.....	794	698	689	E. Pikeland.....	772	54	817	9
Valley.....	1,165	1,187	1,072	Easttown.....	680	56	694	42
Wallace.....	748	711	662	E. Vincent.....	1,873	88	1,946	15
Warwick.....	1,266	1,267	1,487	E. Whiteland.....	1,014	208	1,124	98
West Bradford.....	1,538	1,620	1,281	Elk.....	794	45	829	10
West Brandywine.....	933	874	723	Franklin.....	886	36	840	82
West Calm.....	1,308	1,275	1,146	Highland.....	936	22	843	115
West Chester boro.....	5,630	7,046	8,028	Honeybrook.....	1,907	50	1,887	70
East ward.....		1,732	2,157	Hopewell boro.....	262	6	260	8
North ward.....		1,343	1,324	Kennett.....	1,208	100	1,138	170
South ward.....		1,849	2,314	Kennett boro.....	841	43	726	158
West ward.....		2,122	2,233	London Britain.....	617	46	615	48
West Fallowfield.....	1,159	1,048	1,039	Londonderry.....	683	31	677	37
West Goshen.....	953	1,133	1,111	London Grove.....	1,668	136	1,515	289
West Marlborough.....	1,185	1,146	1,041	Lower Oxford.....	1,396	53	1,141	307
West Nantmeal.....	1,082	1,027	995	New Garden.....	1,609	181	1,462	328
West Nottingham.....	880	864	817	Newlin.....	732	43	709	66
West Pikeland.....	1,202	1,005	664	New London.....	878	33	805	106
West Sadsbury.....		693	774	North Coventry.....	1,218	33	1,248	3
Westtown.....	819	848	895	Oxford boro.....	1,084	67	1,060	91
West Vincent.....	1,298	1,238	1,081	Penn.....	656	36	612	80
West Whiteland.....	1,177	1,345	1,096	Pennsbury.....	710	57	670	97
Willistown.....	1,552	1,620	1,390	Phoenixville boro..	3,810	1,482	5,268	24
				Pocopson.....	526	47	441	132
Totals.....	77,805	83,841	89,377	Sadsbury.....	2,260	140	2,221	179

Township or Borough.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.
Schuylkill.....	1,430	163	1,506	87
South Coventry.....	637	12	599	50
Thornbury.....	205	30	211	24
Tredyffrin.....	1,675	222	1,778	119
Upper Oxford.....	1,053	26	956	123
Upper Uwchlan.....	795	22	772	9
Uwchlan.....	775	19	698	96
Valley.....	1,043	122	1,040	125
Wallace.....	725	21	738	8
Warwick.....	1,250	16	1,250	16
W. Bradford.....	1,454	82	1,361	175
W. Brandywine.....	900	33	921	12
W. Caln.....	1,321	77	1,307	91
W. Fallowfield.....	1,077	82	1,115	44
West Chester boro.....	5,150	480	4,702	928
W. Goshen.....	838	106	753	191
W. Marlborough.....	1,073	116	1,021	168
W. Nantmeal.....	1,054	16	1,069	1
W. Nottingham.....	845	34	840	39
W. Pikeland.....	1,095	106	1,178	23
Westtown.....	728	90	747	71
W. Vincent.....	1,237	19	1,231	25
W. Whiteland.....	1,039	138	1,021	156
Willistown.....	1,440	112	1,495	57

The following unincorporated places were returned separately by the enumerators of Chester county in 1880. The figures can be considered as only approximate, as the limits of such places are not sharply defined.

Village.	Township.	Population.
Avondale.....	London Grove.....	329
Berwyn.....	Easttown.....	158
Cedarville.....	North Coventry....	184
Charlestown.....	Charlestown.....	50
Chatham.....	London Grove.....	123
Cochransville.....	West Fallowfield...	122
Coventryville.....	South Coventry.....	110
Ercildoune.....	East Fallowfield....	126
Fremont.....	West Nottingham..	59
Gallagherville.....	East Caln.....	107
Hamorton.....	Kennett.....	159

Village.	Township.	Population.
Harveyville.....	Schuylkill.....	78
Howellville.....	Tredyffrin.....	114
Jennersville.....	Penn.....	87
Kimberton.....	East Pikeland.....	82
Landenburg.....	New Garden.....	353
Lawrenceville.....	East Coventry.....	152
Lionville.....	Uwchlan.....	114
Madison.....	North Coventry....	164
Marshallton.....	West Bradford.....	278
Modena.....	East Fallowfield...	126
Mortonville.....	East Fallowfield...	130
Nottingham.....	West Nottingham..	62
Pomeroy.....	Sadsbury.....	77
Pottstown.....	North Coventry....	214
Pughtown.....	South Coventry....	80
Rock Run.....	Valley.....	755
Rockville.....	Honeybrook.....	26
Romanville.....	West Bradford.....	64
Russellville.....	Upper Oxford.....	98
Sadsburyville.....	Sadsbury.....	212
Springfield.....	West Nantmeal....	214
Steelville.....	West Fallowfield...	79
Toughkenamon...	New Garden.....	241
Valley Forge.....	Schuylkill.....	184
Whiteland.....	West Whiteland...	112

SCHOOL, MILITARY AND VOTING AGES.

The following table gives the number of pupils, persons subject to military duty, and the voters in the county from 1850 to 1880:

U. S. Census.	School.	Military.	Voters.
1850.....	20,432	12,626	16,653
1860.....	21,518	13,476	.....
1870.....	22,633	14,276	19,768
1880.....	23,307	15,811	21,912

The statistics of 1850 and 1860, in the above table, are approximated. The school age of 1870 and 1880 is given in the United States reports from five to seventeen years of age, instead of six to twenty-one years, the true school age of the State. No sta-

tistics of 1890 are given, as the part of the census reports of that year relating to these subjects has not been issued yet by the United States government. In 1870 there were 19,951 males above twenty-one years of age, of whom 183 were unnaturalized; and in 1880 the number had increased to 22,212, of whom 300 were unnaturalized.

II. STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURE.

ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYEES.

Census.	Establishments.	Employees.
1860.....	664	4,154
1870.....	996	6,548
1880.....	737	4,861

CAPITAL, MATERIAL AND PRODUCTS.

Census.	Capital.	Material.	Products.
1860...	\$4,397,782	\$3,977,316	\$6,386,277
1870...	5,277,561	7,650,940	11,494,543
1880...	6,411,853	6,674,978	10,404,331

These tables include every mechanical or manufacturing establishment in Chester county, returned at the Tenth census as having had during 1880 a product of five hundred dollars. In comparisons of values of 1870 and 1880, it must be recollected that the values of 1870 were expressed in a currency which was at a great discount in gold, and for purposes of comparison the values of 1870 should be reduced one-fifth. Also, while capital, products and the number of employees increased largely from 1870 to 1880, that there was not an appreciable increase of the number of establishments, on account of the concentration of labor and capital in large shops and factories. No United States census has ever embraced in its statistics of manufactures the full productions of the hand trades of mason, carpenter, blacksmith, cooper, painter, plumber, and several others of less importance.

SELECTED STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURE.

	1860.	1870.	1880.
Agricultural implements.....	10	11	6
Boots and shoes.....	54	...	...
Brass foundings.....	1	1	...
Bread.....	2	4	14
Brick.....	6	14	...
Carriages and wagons.....	45	32	10
Cars.....	1	...	...
Cotton goods.....	10	5	...
Flour and meal.....	144	99	167
Fonndry and machine shops. ...	...	...	14
Furniture.....	19	19	13
Iron blooms.....	6	1	...
Iron castings.....	3	7	...
Leather.....	13	6	4
Lumber.....	36	23	62
Pottery ware.....	4	...	...
Stoves.....	1	1	...
Ship and boat building.....	2	2	...
Spokes and wheels.....	4	...	...
Tin, copper, sheet iron ware.	18	29	23
Woolen goods.....	15	10	12
Wagons.....	...	1	10

The results of the last census, taken nearly three years ago, are not yet published.

The methods used in taking the different census reports lack uniformity, some items being dropped and others taken up under the management of each succeeding superintendent. The result is apparent in the preceding table, and elsewhere in these statistics, by the numerous gaps which occur. No statistics have ever been gathered by the census officials regarding the number of dairies and creameries in the county.

III. STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

In these tables, as in many other compilations in this work, no statistics for 1890 can be given, because the government has not yet (1893) issued those parts of the

census containing the required information. Strange as it may appear, it seems impossible for the United States government to get one census completely issued until it is time to undertake its successor.

FARM AREAS.

Census.	No. Farms.	Acres Improved.	Acres Unimp'd.
1850.....	.....	333,572	89,713
1860.....	5,145	353,434	89,609
1870.....	4,831	374,759	62,161
1880.....	6,116	401,714	66,288

In 1880 of the 6,116 farms in the county, 4,662 were cultivated by their owners, while 869 were rented, and 585 were tilled for a share of their products. In the same year, of improved land, 41,649 acres were in permanent meadows, pastures, orchards and vineyards. By a comparison of the aggregate of 423,285 acres of improved and unimproved land reported in 1850, and the aggregate of 468,002 acres of the same lands returned by the census enumerators of 1880, it will be seen that there is a reported increase of 44,713 acres, or nearly sixty-nine square miles of land, for which we find no reason assigned. This would certainly indicate some error in one or the other of the two censuses referred to in the above comparison. By the census of 1880 there were 360,065 acres tilled, 58,897 acres in woodland and forest, and 7,371 acres in old fields not growing wood.

FARMS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Census.	Cash Value Farms.	Value Improvements.
1850.....	\$25,425,957	\$ 809,363
1860.....	37,243,640	1,133,424
1870.....	46,737,688	1,806,211
1880.....	39,217,513	1,620,567

Farms, as referred to in the last table, include all considerable nurseries, orchards, and market gardens: and no tract of land

less than three acres in extent is considered as a farm, unless the value of its yearly product is five hundred dollars or more.

The cost of building and repairing fences for 1879 was \$214,134, and the cost of fertilizers used during that year was \$319,948, while the value of all farm products consumed, sold, or on hands, was placed at \$5,970,229. The forest products of the county for 1879 were 33,440 cords of wood, the total value of which, either consumed or sold, was estimated at \$120,659.

TRUCK FARMING.

Census.	Value Orchard Products.	Value Market Gardens.
1850.....	\$ 39,689	\$ 3,457
1860.....	59,055	12,229
1870.....	232,279	35,163
1880.....	92,882	20,303

The census schedules prior to 1860 did not embrace orchard or market garden values, and a thorough report of the subject was never made until 1880. An improvement might be made to the present report of value by adding the acreage.

CEREALS.

Census.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.	Bush. Oats.
1850.....	547,498	1,339,466	1,145,712
1860.....	800,663	1,589,844	1,226,658
1870.....	753,803	1,540,125	1,034,430
1880.....	775,312	1,964,532	1,137,089

In 1880 there were 43,235 acres of land in wheat, 47,097 acres in corn, and 33,283 acres in oats.

Census.	Bush. Rye.	Barley.	Buckwheat.
1850.....	52,417	1,913	12,558
1860.....	32,084	4,971	17,405
1870.....	12,481	1,581	2,446
1880.....	19,694	871	5,067

In 1880 there were 1,466 acres of land in rye, 33 acres in barley, and 335 acres in buckwheat.

MEADOW PRODUCTS.

Census.	Tons Hay.	Bushels Clover Seed.	Bushels Grass Seed.
1850.....	96,315	9,775	8,122
1860.....	94,103	8,770	6,867
1870.....	114,898	4,832	5,523
1880.....	126,179	2,067	2,716

The grass crop is the greatest of all the crops of the county, and in addition to the pasturage the value of the hay crop exceeds that of the greatest of the cereals.

TOBACCO AND BROOMCORN.

Census	Lbs. Tobacco.	Lbs. Broomcorn.
1860.....	1,227	.....
1870.....	1,217	.....
1880.....	633,632	6,167

PULSE AND ROOT CROP.

Census.	Bus Peas and Beans.	Irish Potatoes.	Sweet Potatoes.
1850.....	372	170,620	5,290
1860.....	1,302	271,328	13,453
1870.....	1,412	404,363	7,076
1880.....	1,055	408,176	7,791

In 1880 there were 4,354 acres of land in Irish potatoes, and 233 acres in sweet potatoes, while of the 1,055 bushels of the pulse crop, 802 bushels were peas, and 253 bushels were beans.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Census.	Lbs. Butter.	Gals. of Milk Sold	Lbs. Cheese.
1850.....	2,092,019	.....	33,012
1860.....	2,730,391	.....	30,527
1870.....	2,848,243	1,597,892	8,526
1880.....	4,246,655	5,758,814	11,296

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

Not a pound of maple sugar, and not a gallon of maple molasses, is given in any census from 1850 to 1880. Of sorghum molasses there were reported in 1860, 12,837 gallons; in 1870, 12,741 gallons, and in 1880, 1,169 gallons.

APIARY AND VINEYARD PRODUCTS.

Census.	Lbs. Honey.	Lbs. Beeswax.	Gals. Wine.
1850.....	.....	.....	389
1860.....	16,296	826	1,744
1870.....	4,835	295	1,598
1880.....	14,503	569	.....

In 1850 there was no separate enumeration of honey and beeswax, and the aggregate given in that year of both was 10,815 pounds.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

In 1879 there were 267,808 fowls in the county, of which 229,093 were barn-yard or common stock. The product of eggs for that year was 1,174,630 dozen. The statistics of poultry and eggs were gathered, for the first time in the United States, by the census of 1880, which showed that there were over 125,000,000 fowls in the country in that year.

WOOL, HOPS AND FLAX.

Census.	Lbs. Wool.	Lbs. Hops.	Lbs. Flax.	Bus. Flaxseed
1850.....	22,738	2,364	2,974	131
1860.....	33,574	1,037	231	11
1870.....	31,776	497	.....	4
1880.....	81,853	.....	.....	11

In 1880 there was reported 15,149 fleeces of wool as the spring clip of that year.

LIVE STOCK.

Census.	Horses.	Mules.	Milch Cows.	Other Cattle.
1850.....	11,830	76	19,604	30,244
1860.....	13,779	420	25,900	24,962
1870.....	14,086	708	32,670	18,545
1880.....	16,573	867	42,370	17,365

In the table given above, oxen are not included with other cattle. Of oxen there were in 1850, 5,228; in 1860, 4,952; in 1870, 3,371, and in 1880, 1,020.

Census.	Sheep.	Swine.	Val. Live Stock.	Slaught. Stock.
1850.....	13,364	36,591	\$2,543,694	\$ 495,190
1860.....	11,666	31,515	3,534,983	783,811
1870.....	13,069	28,165	5,192,517	2,181,799
1880.....	15,149	33,959	Not given.	Not given.

The number of sheep reported in 1880 does not include the spring lambs of that year.

The animals reported in the agricultural census are those which are found on farms only. The number of sheep and cattle thus omitted is so small as not to be worth consideration, while the number of milch cows is not inconsiderable, and the number of horses employed in trade and owned by professional men, livery stable keepers and others not farmers, is large. The number of swine not kept by farmers exceed all other animals kept elsewhere than on the farm.

VALUATION — AGGREGATE.

Census.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total Valuation.
1860..	\$46,789,659	\$20,174,639	\$66,964,298
1870..	46,800,000	23,200,000	70,000,000
1880..	45,040,725	7,275,684	52,316,409

The census of 1870 gave an assessed valuation of \$27,075,534, as well as the true one of \$70,000,000.

VALUATION — MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

Township.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.
Birmingham ..	\$420,381	\$124,260	\$544,641
Caln	539,900	66,207	606,107
Charlestown...	568,091	72,525	640,616
Easttown	559,580	45,870	605,450
East Bradford	1,000,801	60,125	1,060,926
E. Br'ndywine	471,333	76,495	547,828
East Caln	211,145	15,404	226,549
East Coventry	552,866	81,352	634,218
E. Fallowfield	720,940	66,837	787,777
East Goshen ..	608,285	248,070	856,355
E. Marlbor'gh	836,710	384,919	1,221,629
E. Nantmeal ..	616,624	63,676	680,300
E. Nottingham	620,300	52,627	672,927
E. Pikeland...	587,652	86,530	674,182
East Vincent..	747,477	111,145	858,622
E. Whiteland.	727,831	94,333	822,164
Elk.....	350,443	19,766	370,209

Township	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.
Franklin.....	\$ 476,081	\$ 69,095	\$ 545,176
Highland.....	597,950	35,135	633,085
Honeybrook...1	043,079	155,851	1,198,930
Kennett.....	936,369	136,250	1,072,619
London Brit'n	366,739	78,521	445,260
Londonderry..	415,629	34,181	449,810
London Grove1	233,515	191,334	1,424,849
Lower Oxford	583,677	44,403	628,080
New Garden..	935,087	228,236	1,163,323
Newlin.....	547,687	49,520	597,207
New London..	493,185	56,245	549,430
N. Coventry...	582,845	101,530	684,375
Penn.....	387,610	30,865	418,475
Pennsbury.....	640,894	196,796	837,690
Pocopson.....	415,796	46,700	462,496
Sadsbury	273,410	26,228	299,638
Schuylkill	604,867	41,655	646,522
S. Coventry...	220,120	33,438	253,558
Thornbury	264,374	20,194	284,568
Truylffrin ....1	172,117	108,777	1,280,894
Uwchlan.....	435,265	76,002	511,267
Upper Oxford	552,031	24,586	576,617
U. Uwchlan...	616,854	125,551	742,405
Valley.....	378,103	16,205	394,308
Wallace	505,069	30,380	535,449
Warwick	632,278	47,191	679,469
Westtown	577,876	70,544	648,420
W. Bradford...	733,836	139,213	873,055
W. Br'ndywine	512,532	58,736	571,268
West Caln.....	605,308	47,263	652,571
W. Fallowfield	535,295	29,392	564,687
W. Goshen....	809,263	84,693	893,956
W. Marlbor'gh	815,750	105,561	921,311
W. Nantmeal..	569,594	90,002	659,596
W. Nott'gham	250,830	23,270	274,100
W. Pikeland..	468,958	57,076	526,034
W. Sadsbury..	407,186	38,451	445,637
W. Vincent...	803,876	96,435	900,311
W. Whitel'nd	645,463	105,713	751,176
Willistown....1	152,602	142,567	1,295,169
Borough.			
Coatesville ....1	171,041	182,819	1,353,860

Boroughs.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.
Downingtown	\$ 534,005	\$105,890	\$ 639,895
Kennett Sq're.	433,960	129,020	562,980
Oxford	668,500	113,603	782,103
Phoenixville	2,089,430	49,185	2,138,615
Spring City	369,900	33,070	402,970
West Chester	4,932,300	1,856,605	6,788,905
Towns under 1,000	502,270	41,560	543,830
Totals,	45,040,725	7,275,684	52,316,409

TAXATION.

Census.	State.	County.	Town.
1870	\$24,046	\$130,161	\$286,283
1880	23,737	148,259	278,571

The aggregate tax for 1870 was \$440,490; and for 1880 it was \$450,567.

INDEBTEDNESS.

Census.	County.	Town.	All Other.
1870	\$641,972	\$185,092	\$12,265
1880	418,020	482,563	53,307

The total indebtedness for 1870 was \$839,339; and in 1880 it was \$953,890.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Since 1850 no county statistics of public schools have been given in census reports, but the growth of the public school system in Chester county for the last forty years may be seen by a comparison of the following statistics, the first taken from the census of 1850, and the latter from the State superintendent's report for 1891:

Year.	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.
1850	251	265	11,360
1891	406	414	17,803

UNCLASSIFIED STATISTICS.

In 1850 there were 11,580 dwellings in Chester county, occupied by 11,859 families. In that year there were 1,453 white persons, and 1,011 colored, who could not read; and 633 of the total number of 2,464 were foreign born. From June 1, 1849, to June

1, 1850, there were 1,701 births, 511 marriages, and 866 deaths in the county.

In 1860 there were 12,603 families in Chester county, but the number of dwellings was not reported.

In 1870 there were 3,708 persons who could not write, of whom 1,534 were of foreign birth.

Miscellaneous.—Under this heading will be given some additional information that may be of interest to the citizens of the county.

Tobacco.—In 1881 J. B. Killebrew, special agent of the tenth census on the culture and curing of tobacco in the United States, reported as follows of tobacco in Chester county: "Tobacco is principally grown in those townships adjoining Lancaster county, and sandy loams are preferred, though limestone and slaty soils are employed in its production. Tobacco culture has increased very rapidly. In 1878 but little more than 100 acres were planted; in 1879 the returns show 487 acres, yielding 633,632 pounds. The crop of 1879 far exceeded any other in quantity as well as quality, the varieties planted being the same as those (Pennsylvania seed-leaf, Glessner and Connecticut seed-leaf) grown in Lancaster county. Tobacco barns are of a poor character, mere temporary make-shifts. The market for tobacco is Lancaster. The cost of producing an acre is variously estimated at from \$50 to \$67, and the yield per acre is 1,301 pounds."

Lincoln University.—The following interesting description of this splendid educational institution was written for this work by Rev. Edward Webb, of Oxford, who, for a number of years, has been officially connected with the university, and has done much for its advancement and success.

Lincoln University, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, had its origin in the heart and conscience of the christian church. The resolution to undertake it was passed by the New Castle Presbytery October 5, 1853. This resolution was introduced and warmly advocated by Rev. John M. Dickey, D. D., pastor of the Presbyterian church at Oxford, Pennsylvania. He was the living, moving spirit of the enterprise, and for twenty-five years, until his death, in 1878, continued with zeal and self-sacrifice to foster it.

The university was planned and created to give a superior academic and professional training to Negro young men, carefully selected as to character and ability. It was the issue of an organized effort—the first in this or in any country—to provide for Negroes, here and in Africa, educated leaders and teachers from among their own kindred. In 1854 it was incorporated by the Pennsylvania legislature, with the name of "Ashmun Institute." Twelve years later, in 1866, when emancipation had opened a way for Christian love and philanthropy to four millions of freedmen, the charter of 1854 was amended. New and larger powers were given to the trustees, and the name was changed to Lincoln University. For four years more it remained under the control of the New Castle Presbytery, but in 1870 its board of trustees became independent and self-perpetuating, and the control of its Theological department was transferred to the General assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America. Its relation to the assembly remains to the present time unchanged. Its board, of twenty-one trustees, has now on its roll fourteen clergymen and seven laymen.

There are three courses of instruction:

preparatory, academic, and theological. Departments for both law and medicine were organized, and for several years maintained, and would be resuscitated if sufficient support were assured. The preparatory department is a feeder of the academic. Its graded course, which includes Latin and Greek grammar, with the English studies usually taught in our high schools, formerly extended over three years, but is now completed in one. Good academies in the South, conducted by our graduates, enable us to raise the standard of admission to this department.

The Academic course, of four classes—freshmen, sophomore, junior, and senior years—includes the classics, mathematics, science and philosophy, taught in other colleges. It is the fixed purpose of the faculty to advance the standard of this course of study. But caution is demanded lest, in view of the facilities of preparation accessible to the Negroes of the south, the grade become too high, and ability that should have its opportunity be thus excluded.

In the Theological department there is a course embracing all the studies of other schools of theology. This is regarded as the very heart of the whole work, the nucleus and scope of all the instruction.

Including that of the president, Rev. I. N. Rendall, D. D., there are nine chairs of instruction. They are Greek, Latin, Mathematics, History and Hebrew, Rhetoric and Homiletics, Theology, English Version of the Bible, and Natural Science. The Faculty consists of nine professors, assisted occasionally by non-resident lecturers, and by a number of colored instructors.

In this year (1892) there are two hundred and forty-one students. In 1888 the number was one hundred and sixty-six. Every dor-

mitory is now occupied. Hereafter approved candidates waiting, and eagerly seeking admission, must be refused, unless an additional dormitory is provided. Who will give the \$20,000 needed for this building? These young men come from twenty-nine of our states and territories—sixteen southern states and thirteen in the north and west. They have come from Canada, from Liberia, and the Gaboon, in Africa; from Korea, South America, and several of the West India Islands. In 1891 one hundred and seventy-two were southern Negroes, forty were from the north and west, and ten from foreign countries. Three hundred and eighty-eight have been graduated from the full college course. Two hundred and three of the theological students have received ordination—one hundred and four of these in the Presbyterian church, ninety-nine as Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians or Congregationalists, and thirteen have gone as missionaries to Africa.

Besides these academic and theological graduates, a large number of undergraduates and preparatory students are turning to good account in the southern States, and elsewhere, the partial instruction they have obtained. Including these, more than one thousand young men have received instruction in this university—a culture of body as well as of soul, of heart and character, as well as of intellect.

It may very properly be asked what the life and service of these men has been. Where are they, what are they doing, and how are they doing it? Are they well received? Do their own people love and prize their services? Are they respected and honored by others? If space were allowed here, replies could be given which would fully justify the time and labor and money

bestowed on their training. The university is not ashamed of them. It looks upon their work with satisfaction and assured hope. From many prominent citizens in the south the testimony borne to the purity of their lives, to the wisdom and prudence of their deportment, and to the value of the service they are rendering, is clear and strong. Besides their direct evangelical work in the churches of the various denominations, they are leaders in all educational enterprises, presiding over academies, high schools, and State normal schools. In Columbia, South Carolina, and in Salisbury, North Carolina, they have organized and are successfully conducting well-equipped colleges.

The value of the real estate and invested funds, now held by the trustees, is about \$660,000. The real estate, including campus and buildings, is estimated at \$212,000. The fund for support of professors is \$184,000; and for permanent scholarships, \$94,000. There are seven public buildings and nine well constructed residences for the faculty. Four of the public buildings are chiefly occupied by students as dormitories. There is one temporary frame structure to accommodate the large assemblies on commencement days. A beautiful chapel, dedicated in 1890, is the magnificent gift of Mrs. Mary Dod Brown, of Princeton, New Jersey. A new hall, of ample dimensions, completed and occupied in 1892, provides accommodation for all the classes and for the entire educational work of the university. It contains fifteen class rooms, an office for the president and a trustees' room.

This enterprise, now in its thirty-sixth year, is no longer tentative or experimental. It appeals confidently to the thoughtful intelligence of all our citizens, and challenges

the hearty sympathy and coöperation of every friend of the Negro.

Chester Springs Soldiers' Orphan School.—Of the once large number of these schools but four remain, and one of the most prosperous of them is the Chester Springs school. It was established in 1869, and after varying vicissitudes is now under the supervision of Prof. John H. Smith, one of the most progressive and successful educators of the State.

Serpentine Beds.—Col. Joseph Wilcox, in a report on the serpentine beds of Chester and Delaware counties, and their associated minerals, says:

“The origin of these (serpentine) rocks in Pennsylvania has not been satisfactorily determined. Though probably eroded to a considerable extent, they still exist in great thickness, having been penetrated to the depth of seven hundred feet, at the chrome mines in Lancaster county.

“Serpentine is now used extensively for building purposes, and it is acquiring popularity on account of its color, and its softness, which permits it to be easily chiseled or sawed into blocks and other desirable forms.

“On account of its light weight, it is easily handled and transported. Its softness has sometimes excited a suspicion in regard to its durability. The proofs of its endurance are abundant. The walls of houses in Chester county, built with this stone, during the last century, manifest no indication of erosion or decay; and in that respect it is superior to marble. In northern New York and Canada serpentine is often mixed with the white limestone.

“Among the products resulting from the decomposition of serpentine rocks in Chester and Delaware counties, cellular quartz

and limonite may be classed as the most abundant. These minerals may often be seen in the different stages of alteration, and in various degrees of combination, from limonite to pure quartz.

“Limonite has been mined at several localities in Middletown township, in Delaware county, in the serpentine beds; but not with profitable results.

“Chronic iron is more or less to be found in the serpentine rocks. By the decomposition of these rocks a large amount of this ore has been liberated, chiefly in small crystals, which has been transported to the valleys below, and deposited in the gravel. Corundum is one of the most interesting, as well as valuable minerals, found in connection with serpentine.

“Until 1870, when corundum was found in considerable quantity, and of great beauty, in North Carolina, the crystals of that mineral, from Chester and Delaware counties, were much prized by mineralogists in this country and in Europe. In Newlin, near Unionville, in Chester county, corundum has been found more abundantly.

“The extent of the serpentine bed, at this place, exceeds 100 acres. Corundum has been obtained in many places there, and fine crystals were found during many years before its commercial value was known.

“From my friend, Mr. William W. Jeffers, of West Chester, I have obtained the following history concerning this interesting locality:

“John and Joel Bailey claim to have discovered corundum at that place sometime between the years 1822 and 1825. The former person still preserves the original specimens. About that time William Jackson also obtained specimens.”

“Dr. Thomas Seal, of Unionville, also a

collector of minerals, obtained specimens of corundum there about the year 1832.

“Mr. Jefferis states that his first visit to the locality was made in 1837 or 1838, and at that time large lumps of corundum could be seen in the fields and fence corners. “In 1848 Mr. Lewis W. Williams sent to Liverpool a large lump of the mineral, which weighed more than 5,200 pounds.”

“In the spring of 1886 John Leslie dug up about five tons of corundum, which he sold for \$60 per ton.”

“Soon after that time the mineral was in great demand for certain purposes, being much harder than emery, and the price advanced to fifty cents per pound.

“In 1872 John H. Smedley, while engaged in exploring for corundum, on the farm of Messrs. Pusey, Ball & Chandler, discovered a large mass of it, which weighed about two hundred tons. It was found on the margin of the serpentine bed.”

Corundum is still mined to a small extent in Newlin. Some portions of it are largely mixed with margarite, damourite, lesleyite, albite, tourmaline and spinel.

Feldspar is another mineral often associated with serpentine. It has also been mined near the corundum locality in Newlin township. It is accompanied largely with quartz, and sparingly with mica.

Asbestos and steatite, or soapstone, are also associates of serpentine.

Prof. J. P. Lesley says, “Serpentine is an exactly equal compound of silica (43.6) and magnesia (43.4) charged with about one-seventh (13.0) of water.” and that “it is evident that the corundum in Newlin township is a metamorphosed part of the gneiss composed more exclusively of alumina than the rest.”

“Among other minerals of less importance

found with the serpentine in Pennsylvania, I will mention brucite, pierolite, bronzite, enstatite, anthophyllite, actinolite, talc, and chlorite in many varieties, the most beautiful of which are clinocllore and ripidolite.”

Brinton's serpentine quarry, at Avondale, three miles south of West Chester, was opened in 1730, and the estimated quantity of green serpentine quarried since that date has been 500,000 cubic yards. The largest block ever taken out was a three feet square section, sixteen feet in length.

Of the prominent structures built of this stone, is the university of Pennsylvania, the academy of natural sciences, and about twenty churches in Philadelphia; and the court house of Wilmington, Delaware.

The Carter and Reynold's serpentine quarry was opened in 1875, and produces a stratified, rhombic, fine-grained, homogeneous building-stone, which is used in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Chester Valley.—This valley, which is often spoken of as the “Great Valley;” and geographically as the “Downingtown Limestone Valley;” if pictured on a map would resemble a slender garfish, fins and all, with its tapering jaws asunder. It is fifty-eight miles long, with an average width of two and a half miles. Prof. H. D. Rogers describes it as follows: “Externally the tract, with its highly cultivated farms, numerous thriving villages, factories, furnaces, and mills full of prosperous industry, presents a scene unsurpassed in the United States. The soft, picturesque beauty of the plain or bed of the valley is much enhanced by the two ranges of slate hills, still clothed with the remnants of the natural forests. It lies between these like the deck of a slender, shallow boat between its sloping sides. Its surface is in almost every part irrigated

with running brooks of pure, transparent water, and it is crossed by several swift-flowing, sparkling streams, as large as the rivers of some countries. The grandest of these is the Schuylkill. It is here a broad current, and bears deservedly the title of river. The enclosing hills, or two edges of the general upland, between which this valley lies, at an average depression of nearly three hundred feet, are superbly carved into innumerable wooded ravines and narrow dells. This is especially true of the slope overlooking the valley on the south. From any point on the southern table-land near the head of one of its ravines, the view is truly enchanting; broad slopes of foliage and a shady dell fill the foreground of the picture; wheatfields and pastures, orchards and snug, tidy farm-houses, many of them of the dignity of country mansions, occupy for miles the middle distance; and the extended background is a rich succession of fading hills and far-stretching mountains. Breaking what might otherwise approach to monotony in the curves of the landscape are here and there deeper gorges in the north and south barriers of the valley, furnishing waterway for the larger streams, the Schuylkill, the Wissahickon, the Brandywine in both its branches, and the Octoraro. The narrower parts of some of these are precipitous, and so shut in and wild as to present a most graceful contrast in their tangled foliage, rough rocks, and mossy cliffs, with the neighboring scenes of open pastures and sunny corn fields."

Chester County Marbles.—The Chester county white marble is nearly a pure carbonate of lime mixed with siliceous matter, and contains little or no earthy matter and no tale, hence it is hard and durable, will not disin-

tegrate, stain, or blemish; finishes smoothly, retains its color, and is very valuable for carving and monumental purposes. Marbles of all shades, from pure white to gray, blue, dark blue, and pure black, are all found within the county.

These marbles are found principally in the Downingtown limestone valley. "Throughout this limestone basin the southern steeply upturned outcrop exhibits a far higher degree of *metamorphism* by heat than the northern, and this alteration appears greater where the strata approach most nearly the vertical position, and is greater still where they are inverted, that is to say, between the Wissahickon and the Brandywine. It is chiefly within these limits that the elsewhere bluish and yellowish limestone is in a condition of crystalline and granular marble, white, shaded or mottled, from the dispersing and segregating action of a high temperature upon its changeable ingredients. An examination will show that all the marble quarries hitherto opened are included within this steeply upturned or overturned outcrop, the best of them lying within half a mile of the southern edge of the formation, or of some sharp inverted anticlinal like that of the Conshohocken ridge."

Roads.—The county contains numerous roads, which are kept in good condition.

Four turnpike roads traverse it; all of them made by incorporated companies to facilitate the transport of the rich agricultural productions to the Philadelphia market.

The Gap and Newport turnpike crosses the southern part of the county from north-west to south-east, through Penningtonville and Cochranville.

The Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike crosses the south valley hill to Downingtown, follows the valley to Coatesville, and

then to the top of the north valley hill westward.

The Harrisburg pike leaves the P. and L. pike at Downingtown, and follows the high divide, between the Brandywines, north-westward to Waynesburg.

The Conestoga pike leaves the P. and L. pike west of Paoli, crosses the valley and north valley hill, and runs through Spring field.

Bibliography.—Chester county is noted for the number of authors which she has furnished. Over four hundred and fifty bound volumes, written by natives and residents of the county, have issued from the press. We have compiled the following list, which includes nearly all these authors, and opposite their names have placed the character of their works and the period of publication. In some cases, where there has been only one production, its name is given:

Author.	Character of Work.	Period of Publication.
F. A. Allen.....	Geographical.....	1852-1864
Eliz'th Ashbridge.....	Religious.....	1846
Samuel Alsop.....	Surveying.....	1857
M. M. Auge.....	Historical.....	1879
Rev. Sam'l Blair.....	Religious.....	1752
Rev. John Blair.....	Religious.....	1766-1770
John Bartram.....	Botanical.....	1751-1769
Wm. Bartram.....	Travels.....	1791
Wm. Baldwin.....	Botanical.....	.....
Titus Bennett.....	Arithmetical.....	1824
Anthony Bolmar.....	Educational.....	1838-1850
Robert Bailey.....	Autobiographical.....	1822
Jane Bettle.....	Memoir.....	1843
Thomas Baldwin.....	Gazetteer.....	1845
Dr. D. G. Brinton.....	Scientific.....	1866-1878
Nelson P. Boyer.....	Live Stock.....	1869
Rev. R. P. Dubois.....	Genealogy.....	1858
Capt. W. H. Bell.....	Travels.....	1873
L. K. Brown.....	Religious.....	1875

Author.	Character of Work.	Period of Publication.
Jane W. Bruner.....	"Free Prisoners".....	1877
Mrs. D. Boyd.....	Romance.....	1857-1879
Fannie H. Bent.....	Romance.....	1863-1881
W. E. Bailey.....	"Modern Rhymes".....	1879
T. K. Brown.....	Algebraical.....	1879
E. A. Barber.....	Scientific.....	1877-1878
Gilbert Cope.....	Historical.....	1881
Morris Cope.....	Religious.....	1858
John Churchman.....	Religious.....	1779
John Churchman.....	Atlas.....	1794
John Comly.....	Grammatical.....	1803
Thos. Carrington.....	Religious.....	1778
John Creswell.....	Essays.....	1820
Rev. J. Crowell.....	Religious.....	1849
Dr. J. W. Cooper.....	"Game Fowls".....	1869
Gilbert Cope.....	Genealogy.....	1861-1892
Rebecca Conard.....	Poetry.....	1875
Jesse Conard.....	Romance.....	1834-1848
Dr. W. Darlington.....	Botanical.....	1826-1862
Rev. R. P. DuBois.....	Genealogy.....	1860
W. W. Dewees.....	"Westtown School".....	1872
Fred'k S. Dickson.....	Legal.....	1872-1875
Rev. David Evans.....	"Law and Gospel".....	1746
Dr. Sam'l Emlin.....	"Yellow Fever".....	1819
Dr. E. C. Evans.....	Chemistry.....	1854
J. B. Everhart.....	Literary.....	1862-1874
J. Smith Futhey.....	Historical.....	1881
John Gummere.....	Surveying.....	1814
Prof. F. Glass.....	"Washington".....	1814
Dr. Wm. Gibbons.....	Religious.....	1823-1832
Mrs. M. J. Guthrie.....	"Silver Lining".....	1872
H. W. Gilbert.....	"Aldornere".....	1872
Prof. G. G. Groff.....	Scientific.....	1881-1892
Dr. W. D. Hartman.....	Scientific.....	1874-1892
Gen. J. Harlan.....	Travels.....	1842
Rachel Hunt.....	Poetry.....	1843
Noble Heath.....	Arithmetical.....	1855
Mrs. G. M. Hoopes.....	Memoir.....	1862
Mrs. I. P. Huston.....	Poetry.....	1873
Dr. I. I. Hayes.....	Travels.....	1860-1875
Hon. A. D. Harlan.....	Political.....	1873

Author.	Character of Work.	Period of Publication.	Author.	Character of Work.	Period of Publication.
W. P. Hazard.....	Annals.....	1879	B. and J. Price.....	Literary.....	1867
W. T. Haines.....	Legal.....	1860	Eli K. Price.....	Legal.....	1861-1878
Hugh Judge.....	Memoirs.....	1841	Ann S. Paschall.....	Religious.....	1875
Dr. Sam'l Jackson.....	Medical.....	1827-1869	Lewis Palmer.....	Genealogy.....	1873
John Jones.....	Religious.....	1829	Howard Painter.....	Mineralogy.....	1875
Joshua Jones.....	Grammatical.....	1833	Maj. Isaiah Price.....	Historical.....	1875
Halliday Jackson.....	Religious.....	1830	S. W. Pennypack'r.....	Historical.....	1872
Dr. Wm. Johnston.....	Medical.....	1841	Dr. Thos. Ruston.....	Medical.....	1768
John M. Jenkins.....	Journalistic.....	1881	John Rutter.....	Astronomical.....	1833
Jesse Kersey.....	Religious.....	1815	T. Buchanan Read.....	Poetical.....	1847-1865
Dr. T. F. Kloz.....	Medical.....	1837	J. L. Ringwalt.....	"Printing".....	1871
Susan'a Lightfoot.....	Religious.....	1844	Dr. J. T. Rothrock.....	Botanical.....	1867-1893
Enoch Lewis.....	Educational.....	1810-1856	John Rutter.....	"Peach Culture".....	1880
Joseph T. Lewis.....	Historical.....	1824	Phebe Speakman.....	Travels.....	.....
Susan Lukens.....	Literary.....	1873	Joseph Sharpless.....	Genealogy.....	1816
John E. Leonard.....	Poetical.....	1871	Dr. T. L. Smith.....	Romance.....	1829
Charlton T. Lewis.....	Literary.....	1866-1879	S. P. Sharpless.....	Chemistry.....	1866
George Lippard.....	Romance.....	1842-1854	Cyrus Sterne.....	Genealogy.....	.....
Benj. Mason.....	Religious.....	1790	John R. Sweeney.....	Musical.....	1872-1882
John Millis.....	Farriery.....	1764	Isaac Sharpless.....	Geometrical.....	1879
H. Marshall.....	Botanical.....	1785-1786	Hon. P. F. Smith.....	Legal.....	1862-1876
Alex. Maitland.....	Political.....	1833	Bayard Taylor.....	Literary.....	1844-1878
Charles Miner.....	Essays.....	1815	Dr. I. P. Trimble.....	Horticulture.....	.....
Dr. E. Michener.....	Literary.....	1860-1874	Esther J. Trimble.....	Literature.....	1875-1882
Jason W. Mahan.....	Mathematical.....	1836	John Vanderslice.....	Travels.....	1876
Rev. G. I. Miles.....	Religious.....	1836	Dr. H. Williamson.....	Literary.....	1810-1820
Dr. M. Matson.....	Literary.....	1829-1845	Thos. Woodward.....	Literary.....	1819
Gen. G. A. McCall.....	Letters.....	1868	Wm. Whitehead.....	Historical.....	1859-1872
James Monaghan.....	Law.....	1880	J. P. Wickersham.....	Educational.....	1864-1891
Rev. W. E. Moore.....	Religious.....	1861	E. H. Williamson.....	Romance.....	1859-1879
Mrs. H. F. Moore.....	Religious.....	1868	Dr. L. Woodward.....	Genealogy.....	1869
Mary A. Moore.....	Poetry.....	1873	Dr. J. G. Young.....	Genealogy.....	1869
Benjamin Naylor.....	Scientific.....	1850	J. Russell Young.....	Travels.....	1877-1879
Rev. Wm. Newton.....	Religious.....	1859			
Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer.....	Poetry.....	1873			
Caleb Pusey.....	Religious.....	1675-1706			
John Pierce.....	Religious.....	1720			
Henry B. Pearson.....	Educational.....	1837			
Barclay Pennock.....	Literary.....	1854			
Issacher Price.....	Poetry.....	1856			
Evan Pugh.....	Chemical.....	1861			

Genealogies have been published of the Kirk, Phillips and Jackson families.

The most voluminous authors have been: Bayard Taylor, whose volumes number 50; Mrs. M. D. R. Boyd, 32; George Lippard, 20; Enoch Lewis, 16; T. Buchanan Read, 15; Fannie H. Bent, 12; John R. Sweeney,

12; Daniel G. Brinton, 11; and William Darlington, 10.

Chester county authors who have achieved world-wide reputation are: Dr. William Darlington, John Bartram, Humphry Marshall, Bayard Taylor, T. Buchanan Read, James P. Wickersham and Joseph T. Rothrock.

Historical.—"The History of Chester county, Pennsylvania," by J. Smith Futhery and Gilbert Cope, was issued in 1881. The work is a large quarto volume of eight hundred and twenty-six double-column pages. It contains four hundred and sixty pages of carefully prepared history of the county, and three hundred and twenty-two pages of interesting biographical and genealogical sketches of prominent citizens and old families, to which is attached an appendix giving the roster of the Chester county soldiers in the civil war, from 1861 to 1865. To this work Dr. Ezra Michener, Dr. W. D. Hartman, Prof. G. G. Groff and Prof. E. D. Cope contributed valuable articles.

The "Annals of Phoenixville," by Samuel W. Pennypacker, is a large 8vo volume of two hundred and ninety-five pages. It not only gives a full and accurate history of Phoenixville, but contains much valuable information concerning the Schuylkill valley.

First Cotton Factory.—The first cotton factory west of the Schuylkill river is said to have been built, at an early day, by Samuel Dickey, on his farm in West Nottingham township. This factory was a crude affair, whose motive power was furnished by horses. About the commencement of the present century Mr. Dickey removed to Hopewell, where he erected a cotton factory that was afterwards destroyed by fire.

North Primal Rocks.—There are three principal areas of these primal or Potsdam

rocks north of the Chester valley. One of these, bounded by the gneiss on the north and the limestone on the south, stretches through Caln, East Caln, West Whiteland, East Whiteland, and Tredyffrin townships. Another, bounded by the gneiss, stretches from the southern part of Honeybrook to Coatesville. Here it borders the Valley limestone through Valley township to Pomeroy, makes a high northern loop around Pomeroy and Sadsburyville and down to Parkesburg, whence it runs westward into Lancaster county, between the north and south boundary lines of Sadsbury township. A third crosses from Lancaster county into West Nantmeal near the town of Springfield in contact with the southern limit of the dolerite mass occurring there. Thence it enters and turns back from Warwick, and passing through the northwestern part of West Nantmeal and Honey Brook, re-enters Lancaster county.

Banks.—During the last twelve years the following banks have been established in the county: Farmers' National bank of West Chester, National bank of West Grove; Dime and Savings bank of West Chester, Farmers' National bank of Oxford, Downingtown National bank, the National bank of Kennett Square, and National bank of Malvern.

Paoli Monument.—On the centennial anniversary of the massacre of Paoli—September 20, 1877—the present monument on the ill-fated field was dedicated with appropriate military exercises. The crowd present on the occasion numbered nearly ten thousand. The monument is of Quincy granite, twenty-two and a half feet in height, chaste in design, and impressive in simplicity. Appropriate inscriptions are on its sides. It was erected by the citizens of

Chester and Delaware counties, and the old monument, nine feet in height, which was dedicated September 11, 1817, still stands.

Silk Culture.—In 1771 Chester county produced three hundred and thirty-five pounds of cocoons. In 1836 the "Chester County Silk Company" was organized, with a capital of \$50,000. The company purchased sixteen acres of land at West Chester, erected a large cocoonery, and set out five acres of white Italian mulberry trees. About this time the Chinese mulberry, *morus multicaulus*, was introduced, and such rash speculation was indulged in raising it that a loss of confidence in silk culture soon prevailed. This unfavorable change of public opinion led to the dissolution of the "Chester County Silk Company," before it had made a full test of the Italian trees.

Early Indian Traders.—From 1722 to 1726 the following persons, all of whom were recommended by the court of Chester county to the governor as proper persons to be licensed as Indian traders, received license to trade with the Indians: James Le Tort, James Patterson, Thomas Perrin, Jonah Davenport, Joseph Cloud and John Burt.

County Home.—On February 27, 1798, the legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act providing for the erection of poor houses in Chester and Lancaster counties, and the election of six directors in each county. The commissioners for Chester county were: Joshua Ashbridge, Edward Darlington, Moses Marshall, Robert Miller, John Davis, John Rinehart, James M. Gibbons, Samuel Carter and James Johnson. They selected the present county home farm, in West Bradford township, on November 21, 1798, and purchased it from Stephen Harlan for £3,000. The farm contained three hundred and twenty-five and one-half

acres, from which forty-five and one-half acres were sold in 1801.

The first county home building erected was a brick structure, forty by one hundred feet in dimensions. It was succeeded in 1855 by the present structure.

Early Taverns.—Of the early taverns we find the following account in Futhey and Cope's "History of Chester County:"

"Our early inn-keepers, in giving names to their houses, adopted those to which they were accustomed in the old country. During the war of the revolution, and for some time afterward, the names of the patriot generals who had figured prominently in that contest, became favorite appellations, and many of the old time-honored names gave place to them. In these latter days the names given to new houses are not so euphonious as those given by our fathers. Time has not made any improvement in this respect. With the decrease in the number of public houses many of the old names have disappeared, and are being rapidly forgotten. In order to preserve them from oblivion, reference will be made to some of those which were borne by well-known hostelries in former days.

"On the 'Old Lancaster road' there were the Buck, Plow, Admiral Vernon (afterward the Warren), White Horse, Ship (now Dr. Eshleman's, west of Downingtown), Wagon (now Wagontown), and Mariner's Compass (now Compassville).

"On the Paxtang road, leading from Downingtown toward the settlements at and near Harrisburg, or its successor, the Horseshoe pike, were the Buck, Cross Keys (changed to Washington), Olive Branch, Spread Eagle (Rockville), Leopard, Bull's Head (afterward General Wayne), Black Horse, Rising Sun, Red Lion. From 1792

to 1800 there was a tavern kept in the house where Gen. Matthew Stanley long resided. The 'Brick' was opened in 1807, and was the first brick building erected in that section of the county.

"On the Lancaster turnpike were (among others) the Spread Eagle, Spring House, Bear, Paoli, Green Tree, Warren, General Wayne, Steamboat, Sheaf of Wheat, Ship, General Washington, Swan, Prussian Eagle, Midway, States' Arms, Rainbow, Washington, Black Horse, Cross Keys. The 'Ship' was originally west of Downingtown, at a point where the old Lancaster road, and the more modern Lancaster turnpike, occupied the same ground. The sign, after this house ceased to be kept as a tavern, was taken to the new house of the same name on the turnpike in West Whiteland. The 'Ship' tavern was one of the oldest as well as most noted public houses in the county, being much frequented by persons on public business. During the revolution the host remained loyal to the crown, and on one occasion some Continentals, not liking the usage they had received of him, deliberately shot thirteen bullets through the effigy of the ship, and the old sign carried the marks as long as it swung at the old stand or at the new one in West Whiteland.

"The Downing hotel, or 'stage-office,' the name it was generally known by, was at the east end of the village of Downingtown, and for many years a noted stopping-place. Its swinging sign bore the effigy of Washington and a civilian standing side by side. Here presidents, governors, supreme judges, and all kinds of dignitaries ate and slept. It was kept by Hunt Downing until 1816, by William Frame and Jesse Evans until 1827, and by Isaac Downing until 1836.

"On the Strasburg road there were the

Sheaf of Wheat, Black Horse, Centre House (Marshallton), General Wayne, Golden Eagle (Worth's), White Horse (Young's), Dravo (Humphreyville), Fountain Inn (Parkesburg), Swan.

"About the beginning of the present century there was a house, known as the 'Peggy Bann Inn,' at the foot of the hill on the Strasburg road as you leave Youngsburg, in East Fallowfield township, going east. It is still standing in a somewhat dilapidated condition, but not used as a public-house. According to tradition, the origin of the name of this house was in this wise: A son of Erin opened for the mutual benefit of the public and himself this wayside inn. When the sign came to be painted, which, by the way, was a most important part of the tavern in those days, the proprietor had the artist portray the imaginary lineaments of the former's sweetheart, Peggy Bann, whom he had left in Ireland. Afterward the name of the house was changed to that of the 'Three Stripes,' and the new sign painted over the other. It was remarked by the residents of the neighborhood for many years subsequently that no matter how well the sign was kept painted the lineaments of Peggy would still peep through the stripes. It was kept for some years by James and Robert Young; but the latter erected a new public house a short distance west of it prior to 1820, and the old house was no longer used as a place whereat to cheer man and beast.

"Among other public houses were the Anvil, Unicorn, and Plow, in Kennett; Hammer and Trowel, in New Garden; Half-way House (now Chatbam), and White Horse, in Londongrove; Stage and Leopard, in Easttown; Buck, in Coventry; Lamb, in Wallace; Gum Tree, Sorrel Horse (formerly

Spinning-wheel), and Mason's Arms, in West Fallowfield; General Green, Boot, and Three Tuns, in East Goshen; Cross Keys and Fox Chase and Drove, in East Marlborough; Globe, in West Nottingham; Rising Sun, Washington, and Yellow Springs, in West Pikeland; Bull, Fountain Inn, Valley Forge, General Pike, and General Lafayette, in Schuylkill; Red Lion and Eagle, in Uwchlan; Seven Stars, Captain Lawrence, and Poplar Tree, in Vincent; Indian King and Grove, in West Whiteland; Dolphin (now Dilworthtown), in Birmingham; White Horse and William Penn, in Willistown; and Eel's Foot, in East Bradford, near Jefferis' Ford. In West Chester were the Turk's Head, Washington, Cross Keys (afterward White Hall), Black Bear, Green Tree, Eagle, and Traveler's Rest (afterward the Star). The present Mansion house was originally called the Chester County hotel. The name was not improved by the change."

Early Roads.—The earliest highways were the Indian trails. The Swedish authorities provided for "good and passable ways" in 1678, and in the early days of provincial government the public roads were laid out by the grand jury. The "Old Street road" was laid out by William Penn, who named it "Marlborough street," and Ziba Darlington states that it ran nearly, if not quite, straight its whole distance, a stretch of some five miles, beginning in the Pennsbury line, east of the Red Lion tavern, and ending at Marlborough Friends' meeting-house premises. The Street road is now a name applied to the highway from Market street bridge, Philadelphia, to McCall's Ferry, on the Susquehanna.

Of other early public roads, Judge Futhey says:

"At a very early period a public road, familiarly known as the 'Old Lancaster,' or 'Provincial' road, was laid out from Philadelphia to Lancaster. It passed (in Chester county) the present Eagle station, on the Pennsylvania railroad, Paoli, Admiral Warren, White Horse, Moore's Mill (Downingtown), Ship (now Dr. Eshleman's), Calu Friends' meeting, Wagon (now Wagon-town), and Mariner's Compass. A part of the bed of this road is occupied by the Lancaster turnpike, but the greater portion of it is still used as an ordinary public road. The 'Swede's Ford' road ran from a fording over the Schuylkill just below Norristown westward, and joined the Old Lancaster road in East Whiteland township, near the present residence of Joseph A. Malin. The road known as the 'Boot road' ran from the ferry, at Philadelphia, by way of the 'Boot tavern,' in Goshen, to Moore's mill (Downingtown). The Great Chester road, running north from Chester, intersected this road at the 'Boot,' and is said to have been laid on an old Indian trail. A road ran from Moore's mill westward, being a continuation of the Boot road, crossing the west branch of the Brandywine near Coatesville, and Buck run at Pomeroy, and leaving the valley at the farm late of Cyrus Cooper, and running north of the valley to the 'Gap.' The 'Strasburg road' was laid out at different times, and, as at present used, in its entirety, it dates from 1794. It existed, however, as a highway, varying from its present course in places, long before that year. Part of the original road is what is now known as the 'Goshen street,' forming the northern line of the borough of West Chester, uniting in its westward course with the present Strasburg road at the foot of the Black Horse hill, in East

Bradford, and passing eastwardly by the residence of William P. Marshall and Fern Hill station, on the old West Chester railroad. That portion of this road between High street, West Chester, and its western junction with the Strasburg road has been closed. The road from Wilmington to Reading, passing through West Chester, has existed from a very early period. A road ran from Downingtown, by way of Waynesburg, to the Conestoga settlements. The 'Horseshoe turnpike' runs on the line of this last-mentioned road, and in places occupies its bed. The road from Philadelphia, by way of Concord, Chad's Ford, Hamorton, Kennett Square and New London to Baltimore is an early road, and was long a leading stage route between Philadelphia and the south. A road led from Wilmington, by way of Hamorton, Unionville, Doe Run, Ereldoun, Humphreyville and Sadsburyville to the Pequea valley. Another road intersected this at Humphreyville, and led past Upper Octoraro church and the old Black Horse tavern northward. The 'Gap and Newport road' led from the 'Gap,' in Lancaster county, to Newport, in the State of Delaware, and was long a leading road from Lancaster to Wilmington. Parts of this old road are still in use. A road ran from West Chester in a southwest direction, crossing the Brandywine at Jeffers' ford, known as the 'Oil Mill road,' from an oil mill which stood on the farm now of Edwin James. This road was superseded by a State road, laid out in 1830, from New Hope, on the Delaware river, through Doylestown, Norristown, West Chester, Unionville, White Horse, and Oxford, to the Maryland line, in a direction toward Baltimore. The 'Limestone road,' in the western part of the county,

was an old Indian trail, and is believed never to have been laid out. In 1809 a road was authorized by act of assembly from John G. Parke's (now Parkesburg) to McCall's ferry, on the Susquehanna. This road runs along the 'Great valley,' and is known as the Valley, or McCall's Ferry road."

Bridges.—Of the early bridges in the county we have but little account, and of the bridges whose time of construction is unknown are: Meconky's, in East Bradford township; Worth's, in Lower Oxford; Old Lancaster, over the west branch of the Brandywine; Kirk's, on the road from Kirk's mill to Oxford; Milford, on the east branch of the Brandywine; Chester Springs, across Pickering creek; Pughtown, stone arch bridge; Embreeville, over the west branch of the Brandywine; Hatfield's covered bridge; Baldwin's flood bridge; Valley Forge stone bridge; Rapps, on Pickering creek; Taylor's Run stone bridge; Pocopson, on Pocopson creek; Steelville covered bridge; Chad's Ford, on the Brandywine; Moorehall stone bridge; Plankinton's, over the west branch of Red Clay creek; Miller's, on the east branch of White Clay creek; Richardson's, on Big Elk creek; Nevin's, on west bank of White Clay creek; Pennoek's Ford flood bridge; Milltown stone bridge; Bull Road covered bridge; Mount Rocky, over Little Elk; and Garrett's Paper Mill bridge.

The following bridges in Chester county were built in the years given after their names: Downings, 1741; Crum Creek, 1769; French Creek, 1771; Brandywine, 1772; Marshall's, 1795; Keener's, 1796; Elk, 1802; Pigeon Creek, 1803; Cope's, 1807, at a cost of \$26,597; Kelly's Mill, 1813; Charlestown, 1814, at a cost of

\$5,000; Andrews', 1814; Garrett's, 1818; Knauertown, 1819; Moorestown, 1819; Mortonville, 1826; McClenachan's, 1829; Christinan's, 1834; Seed's, 1834; Wilson's, 1835; Beaver Creek, 1835; Hatfield's, 1837; Coventryville, 1837; Dorlan's, 1842; Richardson's, 1842; Street Road, 1845; Pine Grove Rolling Mills, 1846; Phenixville, 1847; Cornog's, 1849; Lee's, 1849; Vandever's, 1849; Elk Dale, 1850; Buck Run, 1850; Sugar's, 1850; Hutchinson's, 1850; Bell's Ford, 1850; Lawrenceville, 1851; Sharpless, 1851; Taylor's, 1852; Pennypacker's, 1852; Hoopes', 1852; Osmond's, 1852; Harvey's, 1853; Mode's, 1853; Pickering Creek, 1853; Mackey's Mill, 1853; Charlestown, 1853; Reed's, 1854; Waterloo Mills, 1854; Brinton's, 1854; Reiff's, 1855; McDonald's, 1855; Tustin's, 1855; Nivin's, 1855; Wickersham's, 1855; McDowell's, 1855; Sager's, 1856; Kennedy's, 1856; Pyle's Ford, 1856; Huston's, 1857; Evans', 1857; Painter's, 1857; Valley Forge Dam, 1857; Milford, 1857; Ashbridge road, 1858; Roberts' Ford, 1858; Marshall's, 1858; Grosstown Ford; Davis', 1859; Hickman's Ford, 1859; Jordan, 1859; Stubbs', 1860; McCreary's Mill, 1860; Shaw's, 1862; Mount Vernon, 1865; Denny's, 1866; Snyder's, 1866; Twaddle's, 1866; Bartram's, 1866; Sinclair's, 1867; Cupola Station, 1867; Worrall's Mill, 1867; Dowlin's Ford, 1867; Strawbridge's, 1868; Massey's Ford, 1868; Parker's, 1869; Kennett Borough, 1869; Gibson's Ford, 1870; Phenixville, 1870; Young's Ford, 1870; North Bend, 1870; Rokeby, 1874; Liggett's Mill, 1876; Coatesville, 1877; Sager's Mill, 1877; Ackland's Mill, 1877; Saylor's Mill, 1879; Buck Run, 1880; Elk Creek, 1880, and Mercer's Ford, 1880.

Witchcraft.—As late as 1760 there were

persons in Chester county who believed in witches, and we have the following account of a persecution for witchcraft in that year, near West Chester:

“There lived in a log cabin on the barrens, a few miles from where West Chester now stands, an inoffensive old woman, named Molly Otley, who was superstitiously characterized as a witch. A daughter of Joshua Ashbridge, who had become demented, acted strangely, uttering at the same time unintelligible sounds, which were construed into ‘molotly, molotly.’ This was conclusive evidence that she was bewitched, and by Moll Otley. So one Seventh-day the populace assembled for her trial—not a judicial one, but *a la* Judge Lynch—and it is said the whole country-side were there, ‘gentle, simple, learned, and ignorant,’ all carried away by the then popular belief in witchcraft. James Gibbons (then living on what has since been known as the ‘Westtown School farm,’) was deputized to bring the old woman. During his absence some were to draw her image on a board, and fire at it with pieces of silver (for lead would not hurt a witch); wherever the image was hit there the witch would be wounded. Mr. Gibbons was charged to notice if she manifested any pain or uneasiness by the way. After riding some distance she complained and said she would rather walk, and did so the rest of the way. Arriving at the door of the house (over which a horseshoe had been nailed, the floor newly scrubbed, and salt sprinkled on the threshold), Molly turned around to clean her shoes, when the cry went forth, ‘she’s a witch, and can’t pass over the salt until she performs some conjuration.’ They then took her to the mill, put her in one scale and the bible in the other, for it was held that the holy bible

would always outweigh a witch. She remarked, 'Children, I'll outweigh that book,' and she did. She was next examined by a jury of matrons to see if her body bore any marks from the silver pieces fired at her image; but none were found. The next ordeal proposed was to throw her into the mill-dam, believing that if she was a witch she would swim out quickly; otherwise, sink. Mr. Gibbons and others prevailed with the crowd to desist from this undertaking. But the final act in this farce, which had already well-nigh proved a tragedy, was yet to come. In accordance with a current superstition (that if the bewitched could draw blood on the witch above the breath—*i. e.*, above the nostrils—and the witched would pray for the recovery of the 'possessed,' they would recover), she was carried to Ashbridge's, into the presence of the child, in whose hand the father put a pen-knife; but Molly said, 'Joshua, I will not let thy crazy child cut me; take it and cut me thyself.' But as the blood must be drawn by the bewitched, and none other, Molly was held while the child scratched her face with her finger-nails until it bled profusely. Then she was compelled to pray, which she did in these words: 'O my God! have mercy on this child, and restore her to health!' 'No! not *thy* God, for he is the devil, but to my God and the child's God.' Finally satisfied, they released her; she departed, and the crowd dispersed, no doubt confident in the belief that they had to do with as veritable a witch as that of Endor, whom the bible says Saul consulted."

Mesozoic Fossils.—In the Connecticut valley immense numbers of foot prints, mostly of three-toed animals, have been found in the quarries of the mesozoic formation. These animals were at first supposed to be

birds, and a few of them gigantic batrachians (frogs); but subsequent discoveries in many parts of the world, and especially in the western territories of the United States, have proved them to be large sauroid (lizard-like) animals with certain bird-like features. Some of these foot prints may have been made by early forms of birds, but the majority of them were undoubtedly made by reptiles, some of which were furnished with wings. This is proved by the sudden commencement and termination of the rows of foot prints, showing that the creatures alighted on and again rose from the shore mud into the air.

In Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, saurian bones were found, described by Dr. Isaac Lea, under the name of *Clepsisaurus pennsylvanicus*.

"At Phoenixville, while the tunnel was made, many fossil bones, teeth and plants were thrown out, and collected by Mr. Charles M. Wheatley. Prof. Rogers found here a tooth, which he figures. Geol. Pa. II., page 693. Dr. Lea supposed this tooth to have belonged either to a *Clepsisaurus*, or to another lizard called *Centemolon subreatus*, found in New Jersey." Ganoid fish scales have also been found at Phoenixville.

Extinct Vertebrates.—Of the thirty species of vertebrate animals of northern Chester county examined by Prof. E. D. Cope (see Proc. Amer. Philosoph. Soc. XII., p. 15, February 3, 1871) there were serpents, (mostly harmless), and tortoises of several species. Among the rodents was beaver. Among the ruminants were several *tapirs* and a small horse. Among the carnivora was a cat of large size, and a large bear (*Leidy's Ursus pristinus*) entirely distinct from the cave bear or living species of Europe and America. Three species of sloths were

found, mostly gigantic; one was new, and named by Prof. Cope *Megalonyx wheateleyi*; two were *Mylodons*, and one of these was probably new. Teeth and tusks of a mastodon (*Trilophodon ohioiticus*), which had fallen into the fissure of a large limestone cavern, or been swept into it, were also found. None of the bones were gnawed, and the fissure had never been used by or known to the aborigines or predacious beasts, being completely concealed until exposed by quarrymen.

Indian Purchases.—In 1683 Penn purchased of an Indian chief, Wingabone, all of his land that was west of the Schuylkill river. In the same year two Indian chiefs, Secane and Iquoquehan, conveyed to Penn the lands lying between the Schuylkill river and Chester creek, while Kekelappan sold Penn half of his land between the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers. Two years later, on July 30, 1685, Shakahoppoh, Secane, Malibor, and Tangoras, Indian "sakemakers," sold all of the central and northern parts of Chester county to Penn. In 1706 the commissioners of property paid one hundred pounds to the Indian chief, Sheehonickan, for a strip of land along the Brandywine; and on September 17, 1718, a deed of release was made by several Delaware chiefs for all the land within the county.

Early Lawyers.—The following list embraces the names of all the members of the bar admitted at West Chester from 1787 to 1821:

1787.—David Smith, James Wade, John Joseph Henry, William R. Atlee, W. Montgomery, Sampson Levy, James Hopkins, Samuel Roberts, Samuel Bayard, Matthias Baldwin and James A. Bayard.

1788.—Thomas Armstrong, Peter S. Du-

ponceau, Jasper Yeates, Peter Hoofnagle, Joseph Hubley, William Graham.

1789.—John Hallowell, Joseph Thomas, Robert Porter, Charles Healty, Anthony Morris, John Craig Wells, John Cadwallader, John Moore.

1790.—Thomas B. Dick, Abraham Chapman, John Thompson, Marks John Biddle, David Moore, Isaac Telfair.

1791.—Robert H. Durkin, Seth Chapman.

1792.—Miles Merion, Robert Frazer, John Price.

1793.—Thomas W. Tallman, John H. Brinton, Evan Rice Evans, Joseph Hemp-hill, Michael Kepple, John Shippen, Henry Kelmuth, A. W. Foster.

1794.—Jacob Richards, Joseph B. Hopkinson, William Martin.

1795.—J. Harvey Hurst, James Hunter, jr., James Milner, James Lattimer, jr., John Cloyd, Joseph Reid, Isaac Wayne.

1797.—W. Lee Hannum.

1798.—C. Chauncey, jr.

1799.—Jonathan T. Haight, John Taylor, William Hemphill.

1800.—Jonathan W. Condry, John Sergeant, T. Barton Zantzinger, William De-wees.

1801.—Isaac Darlington.

1803.—James D. Bernard, Thomas Sergeant, Samuel Jacobs, John Ewing Porter.

1804.—John Dner.

1806.—John Edwards, Charles W. Humphrey.

1807.—Renben Eachus.

1808.—Ziba Pyle.

1809.—Jefferis Moore, Matthias Morris, Daniel Addis.

1810.—Blathwaite J. Shober, Archibald T. Dick.

1811.—Philip S. Markley, Michael W. Ash.

1813.—Benjamin Tilghman, Thomas Breintnall.

1814.—James Madison Porter, William B. Smith, Clement B. Buckley, Henry Shippen, John Kerlin, Benjamin Evans.

1815.—George B. Porter, Samuel Edwards.

1816.—George C. Willing, William H. Dillingham, Isaac D. Bernard, Thomas Kittera, Thomas A. Maybin.

1818.—Townsend Haines.

1819.—Jesse Conard.

1820.—William Williamson.

1821.—William S. Haines, David Paul Brown, Thomas S. Bell, Edward Darling-ton, Henry H. VanAmringe, John Freedley and Samuel Parke.

Members of Congress.—The following is a list of the members of Congress from Chester county, with the years in which they were elected, the number of the Congress in which they served, and their term of service:

Year	No. Congress	Name.
1794.	Fourth.....	Richard Thomas.
1796.	Fifth.....	Richard Thomas.
1798.	Sixth.....	Richard Thomas.
1800.	Seventh.....	Joseph Hemphill.
1802.	Eighth.....	Isaac Anderson.
1804.	Ninth.....	Isaac Anderson.
1806.	Tenth.....	John Heister.
1808.	Eleventh.....	Daniel Heister.
1810.	Twelfth.....	Dr. Roger Davis.
1812.	Thirteenth.....	Dr. Roger Davis.
1814.	Fourteenth.....	Dr. W. Darlington.
1816.	Fifteenth.....	Isaac Darlington.
1818.	Sixteenth.....	Dr. W. Darlington.
1820.	Seventeenth.....	Dr. W. Darlington.
1822.	Eighteenth.....	Col. Isaac Wayne.
1824.	Nineteenth.....	Charles Miner.
1826.	Twentieth.....	Charles Miner.
1828.	Twenty-first.....	Joshua Evans.
1830.	Twenty-second.....	Joshua Evans.

Year.	No. Congress.	Name.
1830.	Twenty-second.....	David Potts, jr.
1832.	Twenty-third.....	David Potts, jr.
1834.	Twenty-fourth.....	David Potts, jr.
1836.	Twenty-fifth.....	David Potts, jr.
1838.	Twenty-sixth.....	Francis James.
1840.	Twenty-seventh.....	Francis James.
1843.	Twenty-eighth.....	A. R. McIlvaine.
1844.	Twenty-ninth.....	A. R. McIlvaine.
1846.	Thirtieth.....	A. R. McIlvaine.
1848.	Thirty-first.....	Jesse C. Diekey.
1850.	Thirty-second.....	Dr. J. A. Morrison.
1852.	Thirty-third.....	William Everhart.
1854.	Thirty-fourth.....	John Hickman.
1856.	Thirty-fifth.....	John Hickman.
1858.	Thirty-sixth.....	John Hickman.
1860.	Thirty-seventh.....	John Hickman.
1862.	Thirty-eighth.....	Jno. M. Broomall.
1864.	Thirty-ninth.....	Jno. M. Broomall.
1866.	Fortieth.....	Jno. M. Broomall.
1868.	Forty-first.....	W. Townsend.
1870.	Forty-second.....	W. Townsend.
1872.	Forty-third.....	W. Townsend.
1874.	Forty-fourth.....	W. Townsend.
1876.	Forty-fifth.....	William Ward.
1878.	Forty-sixth.....	William Ward.
1880.	Forty-seventh.....	William Ward.
1882.	Forty-eighth.....	James B. Everhart.
1884.	Forty-ninth.....	James B. Everhart.
1886.	Fiftieth.....	Smedley Darlington
1888.	Fifty-first.....	Smedley Darlington
1890.	Fifty-second.....	John B. Robinson.
1892.	Fifty-third.....	John B. Robinson.

Ercildoun Tornado.—At 3 o'clock on the afternoon of July 1, 1877, a terrible tornado commenced at a point three-fourths of a mile southeast of the Gap Station, on the Pennsylvania railroad, and about two miles west of the Chester county line. It swept a tract from fifty to two hundred yards in width, from the Chester county line to Broad run in West Bradford township, a

distance of about twenty-two miles. The path of the tornado was marked with fearful destruction, and while several persons were badly injured, only one—Mary Hopkins, a negro woman—was killed. The storm-cloud in its course passed along the southern limit of Parkesburg, overthrowing several frame buildings. Four miles east of Parkesburg it struck Ercildoun, destroying one-half of the houses in that place. The loss of property in Chester county by this tornado amounted to over thirty-six thousand dollars. It has since been known as “the Ercildoun tornado.”

Welsh Tract.—The large survey known as the Welsh Tract included the townships of Haverford and Radnor in Delaware county; Merion, in Philadelphia county, and Tredyffrin, Whiteland, Willistown, Easttown, Goshen, and part of Westtown, in Chester county. It comprised forty thousand acres, and was sold prior to 1684, by William Penn, to a colony of Welsh, from Haverfordshire, Shropshire and Cheshire, Wales.

Conclusion.—Chester county is rich in its possibilities of production, and for nearly two centuries has been noted for the energy and enterprise of its business men and the virtue and intelligence of its people. First born of the sixty-seven counties of the great Keystone State, Chester was early settled by English, Welsh, German, and Scotch-Irish emigrants, who, however they differed in matters of opinion, were alike possessed of remarkable thrift, sterling integrity, and all the sterner virtues which characterize a high-minded, honorable and self-reliant people. Their mental and moral qualities have been transmitted to later generations, and to-day the people of Chester constitute an intelligent, refined, and cultured population; while the record of the county's progress and development, from its earliest existence to the present hour, forms one of the brightest pages in the eventful history of the grand old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

SAMUEL T. WILEY.



Hon. William Bell Waddell.

CHESTER COUNTY

➤ BIOGRAPHIES. ◀



HON. WILLIAM BELL WADDELL, president judge of the Fifteenth judicial district of Pennsylvania, and who has served with distinction in the legislature and senate of the "Keystone State," is an able lawyer and fine jurist, and has presided over the courts of Chester county with ability, efficiency and impartiality. He is a son of Robert and Mary (Bell) Waddell, and was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 21, 1828. The Waddell family is of Scotch-Irish origin and traces its transatlantic ancestry back to the historic north of Ireland, where its Presbyterian ancestors were distinguished for bravery, firmness, intelligence and the love of liberty. One member of the family who was born in Ireland was the eloquent Dr. James Waddell, who, as "The Blind Preacher" of William Wirt, will live forever in Virginia's eventful history. Another member of the family in Ireland was William Waddell, the grandfather of Judge Waddell, and the founder of one of the Waddell families of the United States. He was a compatriot with Robert Emmet in the attempted struggle for Irish independence in 1803, and only escaped the fate of Emmet, whose dying words of eloquence will live until the end of time, by being helped out of prison,

and escaping from Ireland on a vessel bound for the United States. He brought his son Robert with him, and settled in Baltimore. There Robert Waddell (father) grew to manhood, and learned the trade of wood carver. After attaining his majority, he followed his trade in Philadelphia and Trenton, New Jersey, in which latter city he died on April 10, 1881, when in the eightieth year of his age. He married Mary S. Bell, who was a native of Philadelphia, and passed away May 19, 1841, at thirty-five years of age.

William Bell Waddell at six years of age was taken by his parents from Philadelphia to Trenton, New Jersey, where his mother died seven years later, and he was then sent to West Chester to prepare for college. He pursued his academic studies in the private school of James Crowell, and in 1846 entered Princeton college, from which time-honored institution of learning he was graduated in the class of 1849. Leaving college he returned to West Chester, where he read law with Joseph Hemphill, father of Judge Joseph Hemphill. He was admitted to the bar March 2, 1852, and was steadily engaged in the practice of his profession at West Chester until his elevation to the bench in 1887.

On December 27, 1855, Judge Waddell was united in marriage with Mary Jane Worthington, daughter of Carver Worthington, and a member of the old and highly respected Worthington family, of Chester county. They have two children: Robert S. and Ruth R. Robert S. Waddell was graduated from Princeton college in the class of 1882, read law with his father, and was admitted to the Chester county bar on January 5, 1885, since which time he has been engaged in the active practice of his chosen profession at West Chester.

In politics, Judge Waddell is a republican, and his political career commenced in 1864, when he was elected as a member of the house of representatives, of which body he was a member until 1867. During his second year as a member of the house, he was made chairman of the committee on judiciary, and during his third year he served as chairman of the committee of ways and means, and was one of the candidates nominated for speaker, but was defeated. In 1871 he was elected to the State senate and served until the close of his term in 1873, when he resumed his law practice, and gave his attention to it up to 1887. In that year the office of additional law judge was created for Chester county, and Mr. Waddell was unanimously recommended by the members of the bar. He had no opposition or competition, and was appointed by the governor to serve as additional law judge until the fall election of 1887. At that election he was elected for a term of ten years to commence in 1888 and expire in 1898. Upon the death of Judge J. Smith Futhey, in 1888, by right of succession he became president judge of the Fifteenth judicial district, and has served acceptably in that position ever since.

Judge Waddell is popular with his party and represented his district in the Republican national convention of 1880 at Chicago, where he was the leader of the Blaine forces of Pennsylvania, and faithfully labored among his own delegation in the cause of the "Plumed Knight," in obedience to the instructions of his district, and the sentiment of the State, although his own preference was for John Sherman, of Ohio, whom he admired as a statesman and financier. As a legislator he was ever true to the interests of his constituents, and never neglectful of the public welfare.

In religious belief Judge Waddell leans to the doctrines and teachings of the Presbyterian church, in whose faith his Scotch-Irish ancestors lived and died. In the municipal and financial affairs of West Chester he has always taken interest, and while refusing to accept any borough office, yet has served for several years as a director of the National bank of Chester county. His high reputation as a lawyer is well deserved. He is clear, logical and practical, and by close and exhaustive study, always fully prepared his cases for trial.

Able as a jurist, courteous as a citizen, honorable as a man, upright as a judge, William Bell Waddell has discharged all his duties to his country, his fellow-citizens, and society, in a manner that has caused him to be feared by evil doers, respected by the law-abiding, and popular with the great masses of the people.

ANTHONY WAYNE. The fearless courage and desperate energy of Gen. Anthony Wayne obtained for him, among his countrymen, the title of "Mad Anthony;" and some of his exploits entitle him to the

distinction. He was born in Easttown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st of January, 1745. He was educated with considerable care, in Philadelphia, became proficient in mathematics, and commenced the business of surveying, in his native town, at the age of about eighteen years. Skill and popularity in his profession soon established his reputation permanently; and in 1765, when only twenty years of age, he was sent by a company of gentlemen to locate lands for them in Nova Scotia. They made him superintendent of the settlement, but after remaining there about two years, he returned home, married, and resumed his business of surveyor, in his native county. His talent attracted general attention, and, in 1773, he was elected to a seat in the Pennsylvania assembly. He continued in that service until 1775, when he left the council for the field, having been appointed colonel in the Continental army. He accompanied General Thomas to Canada, in the spring of 1776, and at the close of service there, he was promoted to brigadier. After a year of active service, he was engaged efficiently with the commander-in-chief in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth, in all of which his skill and valor were conspicuous. In 1779 he made a night attack upon the strong fortress at Stony Point, on the Hudson, and the entire garrison were made prisoners. It was one of the most brilliant achievements of the war, and congress rewarded him with its thanks and a gold medal. It made him the most popular man in the army, below the commander-in-chief, and his praises were spoken in every part of the land.

He conquered the western Indians in 1794, and died at Presque Isle (now Erie), on the shore of Lake Erie, December 14,

1796, where his remains were first interred, but in 1809 they were removed and entombed in the family cemetery at St. David's church, in Chester county.

"Mad Anthony Wayne," wise in council, brave in danger, and terrible in battle, has left behind him a name that will live through all the centuries, and his memory will ever be cherished throughout the earth wherever patriotism, duty and high moral worth are known and appreciated.

JAMES PYLE WICKERSHAM, LL.D., one of the leading educators of the United States, was a son of Caleb Wickersham, and was born in Newlin township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 5, 1825. The Wickersham family is a branch of the old Wickersham family of Bolney parish, England, from which Thomas Wickersham came to Marlborough township, where he bought a thousand acre tract of land. Fifth in descent from him was Caleb Wickersham (father), who married a Miss Pyle, of Quaker faith.

James Wickersham's education was obtained mainly in common schools and at the Unionville academy. At the age of sixteen he began to teach school, and while he taught he worked harder than any of his pupils, and by the time he was twenty he had become a good general scholar; being well versed in mathematics and in some of the natural sciences, and reading with facility several of the ancient and modern languages.

As a teacher, Mr. Wickersham's success was marked from the beginning. The common schools he taught were considered among the very best. In 1845 he became principal of the Marietta academy, Lancas-

ter county, in which position he was very successful, and remained ten years. Upon the establishment of the office he was elected county superintendent of schools in the county where he lived, and a year thereafter founded the Normal institute, at Millersville, out of which eventually developed the first State Normal school in Pennsylvania, and, in fact, the whole normal school system. In 1856 he became the permanent principal of this school, and made it, in the ten years he remained at its head, one of the most flourishing institutions in the county, running the number of students in attendance up to a thousand. In 1866 he accepted the position of State superintendent of common schools, and served until 1881. During his administration Pennsylvania made great progress in her school affairs, and became the acknowledged peer in this respect of any State in the Union. The educational exhibition made under his direction at the Centennial was unequalled by that of any other State or nation. While serving as State superintendent he was repeatedly offered important and honorable educational positions in other States, but always declined to accept them.

During President Arthur's administration Dr. Wickersham served as minister to Denmark, and after his return to the United States, was actively engaged in educational work until his death, which occurred at Lancaster, this State, March 25, 1891, at sixty-six years of age. In 1863 he commanded an emergency regiment during the Gettysburg campaign. He served twice as president of the National association of teachers, and was the author of three valuable educational works, two of which—*School Economy and Methods of Teaching*—are of world-wide reputation.

ROBERT EMMET MONAGHAN is a leading member of the Chester county bar. He has always taken a deep interest in the business enterprises of the country, and the political affairs of his county and State. He is a son of James and Catharine (Streeper) Monaghan, and was born on the 24th of July, 1822, in West Fallowfield township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. His father was a native of county Fermanagh, Ireland, from whence he came to America about 1799, when he was nineteen years of age. He had been engaged in the rebellion in Ireland, under the leadership of Robert Emmet, and was secretary of one of the United Irishmen's associations, and took an active part in their contest against the British government. When Emmet failed, the young secretary was compelled to flee to the United States. He landed with other fugitives, at New Castle, Delaware, without funds and among strangers. Being possessed of a liberal education he taught school in Delaware State, and in Chester county, Pennsylvania; and for a considerable period was a clerk in a store and a "nail-works." He subsequently became a farmer in Chester county, and resided on his farm in the same county until his death in October, 1841. He took an active part in the various enterprises of his neighborhood, and in the politics of his adopted country. He was an earnest and positive democrat. For many years he was a justice of the peace, and was nominated by the Democratic party as a candidate for the State legislature in 1836, and lacked only thirty votes of being elected. He was twice married. His first wife was Hannah Jackson, a sister of the Hon. William Jackson, who was, at one time, a state senator.



Robert Emmet McNaghan.

By this marriage he had three children: John, William and Hannah, all of whom are deceased. His second wife was of German descent, and was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. Her maiden name was Catharine Streeper. They had ten children: James, Jonathan J., Margaret S., Mary J., R. Montgomery, Andrew J., Catharine S., Robert Emmet, Alicia R., and E. Randolph. Six of these still survive, and all reside in their native county of Chester.

Robert Emmet Monaghan was born on his father's farm and grew up as a practical farmer's boy until he was over twenty years of age. He received his education in the neighborhood of his birthplace and at the academies of Unionville and New London, in Chester county, and Strasburg, in Lancaster county. He commenced his business life by teaching school in his native county for twenty dollars per month. He also assisted to teach in New London and Unionville academies. After teaching for a time he was offered the position of collector on the Pennsylvania canal, at Liverpool, Perry county, which office he occupied for three years, during which period he read law under the instruction of Hon. Hamilton Aldricks, of Harrisburg. Being of a studious character and industrious habits, and possessing a full measure of the Irish gift of eloquence, he began the practice of the law at West Chester some forty years ago. The earnest manner in which he adopted the cause of his clients soon gave him prominence in his profession; and his frank, fearless and independent manner of speech, and the honest adherence to his every conviction, gained the confidence of the citizens in all parts of his county. During the whole of his professional life he has retained the support

and highest regards of the people. His name is connected with a number of leading cases found in the reports of the Supreme court of the State.

He is, and always has been, an ardent and leading democrat, and has taken an active and influential part in the councils of the party for many years. He represented the county of Chester in the legislature when quite a young man; has been many times a representative in the State conventions, and was chairman of the conventions of 1876 and 1880, which elected the delegates to the National conventions that nominated Samuel J. Tilden and General Hancock. He was elector at large on the Hancock electoral ticket in 1880, and received the highest number of votes of any candidate on the ticket. He was twice delegate to the National conventions of his party, and was an original Tilden delegate in the St. Louis convention, in 1876, which nominated Mr. Tilden. He has been several times a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. He was a member of that committee in the eventful campaign of 1860, and did all in his power to unite his party in the State, so as to defeat the election of Mr. Lincoln, on the ground, as he then said, "to prevent a conflict between the sections of the Union." He was an influential member of the committee of thirty-four, sent by the Democratic State convention at Harrisburg, to Washington city, in the month of February, 1861, whose mission was to aid in effecting some compromise among the States, and, if possible, to save the country from the civil strife between the North and South, which afterwards desolated the States. He was a candidate for Congress in 1868, but was defeated by Hon. Washington Townsend. He and

Mr. Townsend stumped the district in joint discussion, with credit to themselves and great satisfaction to their friends. And to their great honor they were better friends at the close of the campaign than at the commencement of the contest. Their warm personal friendship continues undimmed by years. Mr. Monaghan was nominated against Hon. Wayne MacVeagh for the office of District attorney in Chester county, and was beaten by about five hundred votes in the county, which gave thousands of a majority against his party. He has served in the councils of the borough of West Chester, for twelve years was a trustee of the Normal school of West Chester, and for a portion of the time he was president of the board of trustees. He always gave his influence in favor of such projects as would develop and advance the best interests of the people. He has been and is director in several of the local improvements of his county. He was one of the first directors of the Electric Light Company in West Chester. He is a member of the board of public charities. He is also the president of the West Chester Gentleman's club, and the Assembly Building association, of which he was one of the originators. He is now president, and one of the active managers, of the Chester County Agricultural society. He was one of the incorporators of the Union Trust Company of Philadelphia, and has been, and is, a member of its board of directors from its organization to the present time. His name was twice before the Democratic State convention and received a respectable vote as a candidate for the office of governor. In 1891 he was placed on the Democratic State ticket as a delegate at large to the proposed Constitutional convention, and was elected, leading

his ticket in the State by over four hundred votes. In 1890 he was appointed by Governor Beaver a member of the joint commission from the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware, composed of Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, W. H. Miller, Esq., and himself, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, Dr. B. L. Lewis, and Hon. John H. Hoffecker, of the State of Delaware. The duties of these commissioners are to define, settle and mark the dividing line between the two States. Recently he has been appointed by Governor Pattison on the important commission, with Hon. Charles R. Buckalew and Ovid F. Johnson, Esq., for the "Promotion of the uniformity of legislation in the United States." He adheres to the teachings of the fathers of democracy. He is for tariff reform, by the absolute reduction of duties to the needs of the government, conducted on the strictest principles of economy, and opposed to the increase of salaries of public officers. In politics he adheres to the doctrines and principles advocated by Jefferson and sustained by Jackson. He believes that taxation should be equal to be just, and fairness should be done as well to agriculturists as to manufacturers and the other active pursuits of the people. He favors the Jackson standard of hard money, both gold and silver. On the currency question he adheres to the position he took in 1876, when, as president of the Democratic State convention, at Lancaster, he declared in his address at the opening of the convention, "My best judgement is that we should have a sound currency based upon gold and silver, the recognized commercial representatives of exchange throughout the nations of the world." He believes, with Senator Daniels, of Virginia, and other leading democratic statesmen, that free and

fair coinage of silver is demanded by the agriculturists and others of the producing and laboring classes; and that the time has come when it is impossible to keep the silver question from being one of the leading issues of the hour; and that the people of the north, south, east and west have forced it to the front, and that neither Wall street money changers, nor the managers of corporations and monopolies, nor the gamblers in stocks, can divert the people from the contest.

In addition to his legal business Mr. Monaghan has always taken an active interest in farming. In his earlier years he invested his savings in land, which constitutes the foundation of the large farming interests he has been conducting for the past fifteen years in the State of Missouri. Mr. Monaghan has eaten no bread of idleness. He has lived a very busy life of constant industry and activity. He is a man of positive character, and of undoubted ability, and whose honesty of purpose has gained for him a high place in the estimation of the community in which he lives, and throughout the State wherever he is known.

FRANK P. DARLINGTON, one of the leading business men of West Chester, who is vice president of the West Chester board of trade, and prominently identified with a number of important enterprises in the borough, is fourth of the five sons of Amos H. and Sarah H. (Strode) Darlington, and was born June 1, 1850, in East Bradford township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He grew to manhood in this county, and received a superior English education at Fairville institute. After leaving school he engaged for a time in farming

on the old homestead in East Bradford township, and then accepted a position as bookkeeper with the dry goods firm of N. H. Brown & Co., in the city of Philadelphia. At the end of two years he became salesman for the same company and spent about two years in that capacity, after which he returned to West Chester, this county, and in 1871 embarked in the grocery and provision business at this place. His store is located on the corner of Market and Church streets, and contains at all times a full stock of everything connected with his line. Being a man of fine executive ability, sound judgment and strict integrity, he has succeeded in building up a large trade, and now finds himself at the head of a lucrative and constantly growing business. In addition to this he is largely connected with a number of other enterprises, being secretary and treasurer of the Cooper Medicine Company; vice president of the West Chester board of trade; and a director in the West Chester Electric Light Company, besides other business interests here and elsewhere. Mr. Darlington has always taken an active part in every enterprise calculated to increase the prosperity of the borough, and as a business man and citizen stands deservedly high. Politically he is a republican, and has served as a member of the borough council two terms, during the latter of which he acted as second burgess, and in the absence of the chief burgess served as chief burgess for a time.

On April 30, 1879, Mr. Darlington was united in marriage to Annie D. Tate, a daughter of Joseph G. Tate, a well-known and prosperous business man of Philadelphia. To Mr. and Mrs. Darlington have been born three sons: Herbert T., born

September 11, 1880; J. Benson, born August 3, 1887; and Irwin, born May 10, 1890.

The Darlington of Chester county are descended from Job and Mary Darlington, of Darnball, Cheshire, England, two of whose sons, Abraham and John, emigrated to America prior to 1711, and settled near the town of Chester, in what is now Delaware county. John, the younger of these two brothers, finally removed to Maryland, and his history and that of his descendants, if any, has become obscure and uncertain. Abraham Darlington married Deborah Carter, a daughter of Joseph Carter, and after her death without issue, in 1716, he wedded Elizabeth Hillborn, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Hillborn, of Bucks county, and became the progenitor of the numerous family of Darlington in Chester county and vicinity, now numbering nearly two thousand souls. He had learned the saddler's trade in England, but it is supposed he did not devote much attention to it after locating on the farm in Chester county. He, however, became widely known as a physician and surgeon, being very skillful in the treatment of disease, and apparently a natural born surgeon. After his marriage Abraham lived in Ashton township, then Chester, now Delaware county, until 1723, when he removed to a farm on the left bank of Brandywine creek in Birmingham township, about half a mile above Chad's Ford. Here he purchased two hundred acres of land for eighty pounds sterling, and resided upon it until his death, February 9, 1776. His wife died December 28, 1771. Their children were ten in number: Mary, Deborah, Elizabeth, Abraham, Thomas (great-grandfather), John, Hannah, Rachel, Job and Rebecca. The farm de-

scended to the eldest son, Abraham Darlington (2), and has since passed out of the family, the principal portion of it being now the property of Clement Biddle.

Thomas Darlington (great-grandfather), married, April 25, 1754, Hannah Brinton, a daughter of Edward Brinton, of Birmingham, and settled in East Bradford, on one hundred acres of his father's land, purchased from John Strode in 1750. Their children were: Edward, Abraham, Thomas, Jesse, Amos, George, Stephen, Hannah, Elizabeth, Emanuel and Brinton. Emanuel Darlington (grandfather) was born June 28, 1775, in East Bradford township, this county, and after attaining manhood engaged in agriculture, and followed that pursuit all his life. Politically he was an old-line whig, and in religion a strict member of the Society of Friends. He married Martha House, and had a family of five children, one son and four daughters: Sarah, Hannah, Phœbe, Mary and Amos Darlington (father). The latter was a native of East Bradford township, born in 1814. He was reared on the home farm and educated in the subscription schools of his neighborhood. After leaving school he engaged in farming and made that the principal business of his life. He died at his home in East Bradford township, April 20, 1866, aged fifty-two years, and greatly respected by a wide circle of friends. In politics he was an active republican, and held many of the offices in his township. He was a life long member of the Society of Friends, and married Sarah H. Strode, a daughter of Richard Strode. She was born in East Bradford township in 1810, and is still living in her native township, being very active for a woman of her great age. Her father was born in Westtown township, but lived during the latter part of

his life in West Chester, dying there at an advanced age. He was a farmer and nurseryman. By his marriage with Sarah H. Strode Mr. Darlington had a family of five children, all sons: Richard S., who served in the State militia during the civil war, and is now superintendent of the West Chester brick and tile works at West Chester; Eugene, now a resident of Greenwood, Kentucky, where he is engaged in merchandising; Edwin, a prosperous farmer residing on the old homestead in East Bradford township; Frank P., the subject of this sketch; and S. Barnard, now a clerk and bookkeeper in the employ of his brother, Frank P. Darlington, at West Chester.

REV. JOHN MILLER DICKEY, D. D., a distinguished Presbyterian divine, and the principal founder of Lincoln university, the first Negro college in the world, was a son of Rev. Ebenezer Dickey, and was born at Oxford, Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1806. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and his great-grandfather, Samuel Dickey, sr., came in an early day from the north of Ireland to West Nottingham township, where his son, Samuel Dickey (grandfather), built the first cotton factory west of the Schuylkill river. Samuel Dickey married, and his son, Rev. Ebenezer Dickey (father), was a prominent Presbyterian minister of Chester county. Rev. Ebenezer Dickey married and reared a family of three sons and three daughters. The sons, Rev. John M., Rev. Samuel, and Dr. Ebenezer V., were all very prominent and highly useful men in Chester county.

John M. Dickey was a graduate of Dickinson college and Princeton Theological seminary, and spent half a century in the

Presbyterian ministry, from the granting of his license to preach, in 1828, to his death, which occurred in 1878, when he was in the seventy-second year of his age. He was the founder of Oxford seminary, a training school for women as teachers, and Ashmun, now Lincoln, university, for the education of Negro teachers and ministers to serve their race in every quarter of the world.

Mr. Dickey was a strong abolitionist, helped found the National bank of Oxford, and was "a leading spirit in all departments of public usefulness in which he was engaged."

WALTER A. MacDONALD, who is now serving his second term as county surveyor of Chester county, is the youngest son of John and Jane (Lilley) MacDonald, and was born at Cochranville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1859. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Perry county, to which his parents had removed, and he subsequently entered the Cumberland Valley institute, at Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, where he took a thorough course of training under the tutelage of Dr. Ege, and studied surveying and civil engineering. After completing his studies he was engaged for a time with the Harrisburg city surveying corps in active service at the State capital. Later he came to Chester county and engaged in teaching for two or three years. In 1883 he assisted in making the surveys of Chester county from which the excellent county map of that year was prepared, and the following year he was connected with the city surveying corps of Reading, Pennsylvania. During 1884 he was in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, engaged in surveying their extensions

in Centre county, and in the spring of 1885 was appointed borough surveyor of West Chester, this county. In 1886 Mr. MacDonald was elected county surveyor of Chester county, and discharged the duties of that position with such distinguished ability that he was reelected in 1889 for a second term. He has served at the same time as borough surveyor for West Chester, and does a large amount of outside surveying and civil engineering, among which has been considerable bridge work. He is unmarried.

Archibald MacDonald, paternal grandfather of Walter A., was born in the highlands of Scotland, amid scenes made forever famous by the immortal Burns, and grew up and was educated there. Ere middle life was reached he determined to leave his native land and seek a newer home in that new world which scientists believe to be the old. He came to America, and was led by circumstances to Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he settled near Coatesville, and passed the remainder of his life. Imbued by early associations and inherited tendencies, with a love for out-door existence and personal independence, he devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, and became prosperous and influential. He reared a large family, of whom John MacDonald (father) was one. The latter was born in Chester county, near Coatesville, in 1811, grew to manhood on the farm, and received such education as was afforded by the schools of that early day. After leaving school he learned the trade of millwright, and in 1844 was married to Jane Lilley, by whom he had a family of four children. He worked at his trade in this county for a number of years, but while his children were yet small removed to Perry

county, and continued to reside there until his death, in 1887, at the advanced age of seventy-six years. In later life he became a farmer and was quite successful. Politically he was a republican, and actively supported that party in all its efforts to preserve the unity of this country, free the slaves, and establish the government on a firm and enduring basis. For many years he was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and earnest in his support of all efforts intended to benefit his fellow man. Many still live who can testify to his kindly nature and frequent acts of benevolence and hearty good will for his neighbors and all with whom he was acquainted. His wife preceded him to the tomb, dying in 1871, at the age of sixty years. Their two daughters are Lizzie A. and Lydia A., twins, the former of whom married Thomas Pennell, a prosperous farmer residing near Duncannon, Perry county, and the latter living also at Duncannon. The two sons are John Wesley, now with the Kent Iron and Hardware company at Wilmington, Delaware, and Walter A., the principal subject of the foregoing sketch, who to-day stands among the most successful, useful, and highly respected young men of Chester county.

HON. JOHN HICKMAN, who won National reputation, and whose congressional speeches attracted universal attention by their force and keenness of satire, was a son of John and Sarah (Jefferis) Hickman, and was born in what is now Pocopson township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 11, 1810. Francis and Elizabeth Hickman came from England to Chester county prior to 1685. Their son, Ben-

jamin Hickman, married Ann Buffington, and their son, Francis Hickman, wedded Ann Marshall, and reared a family of several children, one of whom was John Hickman, the father of the subject of this sketch.

John Hickman received his education at "Bragg Hill" under the instruction of a private instructor, who was a graduate of Edinburgh university. He read law with Townsend Haines, was admitted to the bar in 1832, and his career as a lawyer was one of eminent success.

Mr. Hickman was a charming and winning speaker, and soon became popular in the Democratic party. He held the office of district attorney for three terms, and served as a member of Congress from 1855 to 1863. His vote was recorded against admitting Kansas as a State under the Le-compton constitution, and in the Thirty-sixth Congress he voted with the republicans. He was a prominent candidate for the republican nomination for the vice-presidency in 1860, and in 1863 declined a reelection to Congress. Mr. Hickman was a merciless opponent of slavery and secession, and sarcastically referred to the John Brown raid as an event in which the whole State of Virginia was frightened by seventeen men and a cow. He also asked the State's rights leaders in Congress, during 1860, if eighteen millions of northern men, with all the appliances of art, would not be able to cope with eight millions of southern men without those appliances. During the war his views of public policy were in advance of his political contemporaries. While he gave National reputation to his district, was firm as a rock, eloquent, and of undoubted integrity, yet he lacked some qualities essential to political leadership, and never reached the higher positions in govern-

mental affairs for which he was qualified by ability and scholarship. He was well known throughout the country for his remarkable mental power and brilliant scintillations of wit, and died at his home at West Chester, March 23, 1875.

SAMUEL D. RAMSEY, whose active intellect was early attracted by the mysteries of that profession to which Blackstone devoted his powerful mind, has for more than a score of years maintained a position of prominence at the West Chester bar. He is the second son of James R. and Mary (Dickey) Ramsey, being born July 24, 1848, in the borough of Hopewell, Chester county, Pennsylvania. The Ramseys are of Celtic origin, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, William Ramsey, having been born in Ireland, but emigrated from that country while yet a lad and located at East Nottingham, this county. After reaching man's estate he married and reared a family, but continued to reside at East Nottingham until his death at an advanced age. His son William Ramsey (grandfather), was born in East Nottingham township, this county, but after attaining manhood removed to Lancaster county and settled near Georgetown, where he died. He was a merchant, and married Rebecca Wilson, by whom he had a family of two children, one son and a daughter: James R. (father) and Ann. James R. Ramsey was born February 14, 1815, in Lancaster county, this State. He received what was considered a good education in that day, and became an energetic and successful business man. He engaged in a number of enterprises, all of which seemed to prosper in his hands. During the last twenty years of his life he served as treasurer of the Phila-

delphia & Baltimore Central Railroad Company. He died December 24, 1871, at his home near Oxford, this county. Politically he was a republican, and served during the dark days of the civil war as president of the Union League of Oxford. He held a number of minor offices, and was a prominent member of the Presbyterian church, serving as trustee for many years. He married Mary Diekey, and to them was born a family of three sons: William W., now a well known business man in the city of Chicago and president of the corporation of Ramsey, Rhodes & Co.; Samuel D., the principal subject of this sketch; and J. Everton, cashier of the National bank of Oxford, this county.

Samuel D. Ramsey was educated at Hopewell academy and Oxford seminary, and after completing his academic education he, in April, 1869, entered the office of that distinguished attorney and statesman, the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, in West Chester, and began the study of law. After two years of careful preparation he was admitted to the bar on April 24, 1871, and immediately opened an office in West Chester for the practice of his profession. Being endowed with great native ability and the energy of character necessary to develop and cultivate his powers, he soon became quite successful and won an honorable position at the bar. He early learned the truth of the adage that there is no excellence without great labor, and gives to every cause he undertakes that thorough consideration which is necessary to enable an advocate to handle his case with skill and success. He has now been in continuous practice in the courts of this county for more than twenty years, and enjoys a large and constantly increasing clientage.

On December 6, 1877, Mr. Ramsey was

united in marriage to Sarah M. Brinton, of the borough of West Chester. This union has been blessed by the birth of two daughters: Eleanor B. and Edith M. In religion he is a Presbyterian, and a leading member of that denomination in the place of his residence. Politically he is a staunch republican, and always gives his support and influence to that great party. He is a member of Oxford Lodge, No. 353, Free and Accepted Masons, and occupies an enviable position both in his profession and as a useful, enterprising and influential citizen of Chester county.

JAMES W. MASTERS, proprietor of the Malvern creamery in East Whiteland township, this county, and a well known business man of Philadelphia, is the second son of Joseph and Sarah (Edwards) Masters, and was born February 12, 1845, in Columbia county, Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather, David Masters, was a native of the same county, and was a son of James Masters, who, it is thought, was born in Chester county, and went from there into Columbia county among the first settlers. At any rate James Masters was among the early pioneers of Columbia county, where he cleared out a fine farm, upon which he lived and died. His son, David (grandfather), purchased the homestead after his father's death, and passed the remainder of his life there, dying in 1858, aged nearly seventy-five years. He was a farmer by occupation, and all the family were strict members of the Society of Friends. His wife was Mary Eves, a member of a numerous and prominent family of that county, and by her he had a family of eight children: George, James, Joseph, Parvin, Sarah, Margaret, Elizabeth and Mary. The third

son, Joseph Masters (father), was born on the old homestead in Columbia county in 1816, where he grew to maturity, and was educated in the subscription schools of that day. In early manhood he learned the milling business and divided his time between that occupation and farming, being quite successful in each. In later life he removed to Lycoming county, this State, where he died about 1887. Politically he was a staunch republican, and in religion a prominent member of the orthodox Society of Friends. He married Sarah Edwards, a daughter of Joel and Ann (Green) Edwards, and to Mr. and Mrs. Masters was born a family of nine children: Morris, who owns a fine farm adjoining the old homestead in Columbia county; James, the subject of this sketch; Parvin, now a book-keeper in the city of Chicago; David, a resident of Wilmington, Delaware; Dubre, now foreman in the glass factory of Whitall, Tatum & Co., at Millville, New Jersey; Jennie, married George Pim, a farmer of Marshallton, this county; Anna; Elizabeth, married Henry Ferris, a printer and publisher of Philadelphia; and Harriet, who married Joseph Rhodes, of Wilmington, Delaware, now a member of the faculty of Westtown boarding school.

James W. Masters was reared principally on the farm, and educated in the Westtown boarding school, which he left in 1863 to assist his father on the farm, help for this being hard to procure during the war. In 1867 he engaged in the mercantile business in Lycoming county, where he remained two years. In 1869 he removed to the city of Philadelphia and embarked in the grocery business, and afterward engaged in the milk, butter, and egg trade, which he has successfully conducted for nearly twenty

years. He now employs fifteen men regularly, and twelve horses are used in the delivery of the produce he handles. He established a creamery in East Whiteland township in 1887, with a capacity for using five thousand pounds of milk per day, and has since been largely engaged in the manufacture of butter, in addition to his general business in Philadelphia. He is a man of untiring activity, and has been very successful in his business career.

On the 1st day of May, 1867, Mr. Masters was united in marriage to Rebecca Kite, a daughter of James and Lydia (Bassett) Kite, and a direct descendent of Sir Admiral Kite, an English baronet in the time of Oliver Cromwell. One of the baronet's sons, James Kite, came to America and settled in Philadelphia, and from him the present Kite family is descended. Mrs. Masters' mother, Lydia Bassett, was of New England stock, and a recommended minister in the Society of Friends. Mrs. Masters is also a recommended minister in the Society, and was educated at the Friends' Westtown boarding school. She is now one of the managing committee of that institution. To Mr. and Mrs. Masters have been born six children, one son and five daughters. The eldest, Marian, died at the age of nine years, and two others are also deceased. Those living are Helen B., A. Gertrude, and Herbert W.

In politics Mr. Masters is an ardent republican, taking an active part in supporting the party of his choice. His name has frequently been mentioned in connection with a nomination for assemblyman and the city council, but he has always declined to become a candidate. He is strictly a self-made man, and deserves great credit for what he has accomplished by his ability and

perseverance. He and his family are members of the orthodox Society of Friends, and reside in Philadelphia during the winter.

HON. ISAAC D. BARNARD, United States senator from 1827 to 1831, and the most distinguished of his name, was born in 1791 at West Chester, where he died February 18, 1834. The Barnard family takes its name from Roche-Bernard, of Normandy, France, in which country Barnard has been a baptismal name since the eighth century, having been derived from northern mythology, signifying boldness. Richard Barnard, the great-grandfather of Senator Barnard, came to Chester county prior to 1686. Many of his descendants have been active and prominent in civil, political and military affairs.

Isaac D. Barnard received a good education, was admitted to the bar May 1, 1816, and practiced his profession for many years. He served with great bravery and distinction at Plattsburg and Lyon Creek in the war of 1812, and was promoted from captain to major for meritorious service. Leaving the army he served successively as district attorney, State senator and secretary of the Commonwealth. He was elected to the United States senate in 1827, but resigned in 1831 on account of ill health, while the New York papers were demanding for him a seat in the cabinet. He served as a major-general of militia, declined the judgeship of Chester county, and was barely defeated for the nomination for governor in 1829 by a slight but jealous defection in his own county. Isaac D. Barnard, by his courage, boldness and dauntless character was always popular with the people, whose interests he ever protected and defended.

REV. GEORGE HEATHCOTE HILLS, M.A., a scholarly and courteous gentleman, and the present able and efficient rector of the church of the Holy Trinity, West Chester, is a son of Dr. George Morgan and Sarah (Dows) Hills, and was born in Syracuse, New York, July 6, 1862. His paternal grandfather, Horace Hills, was a native of East Hartford, Connecticut. He became one of the early settlers of Auburn, New York, and married Almira Wilcox, by whom he had five children, two sons and three daughters. His son, Rev. George Morgan Hills, D.D., was born in Auburn, New York, October 10, 1825. He was graduated from Trinity college, Hartford, Connecticut, in 1847; was ordered deacon September 22, 1850, by Rt. Rev. W. H. De Laney, bishop of western New York, and ordained priest September 21, 1851. Dr. Hills' first charge was at Lyons, New York, which he left to accept a call to Watertown, same State. He was rector of St. Paul's church at Syracuse, New York, from 1857 to 1870, and rector of St. Mary's church, Burlington, New Jersey, from 1870 to 1890. He died at Tacoma, Washington, October 15, 1890, while traveling on the Pacific slope for his health. Dr. Hills had high standing as a man of great ability and spotless life. His mind was quick to perceive and ready to retain, while he had the disposition and capacity for energetic and persistent endeavor. He was an eloquent, scholarly preacher, a magnificent reader, and a faithful and devoted parish priest. For his work and holy life he will be long remembered in Burlington, where he commanded the respect of all. He received the honorary degree of doctor of divinity from his *alma mater*, July 13, 1871, and was made a member, *honoris*

causa, of the Pennsylvania Historical society in 1876. Dr. Hills held many important offices in the church, in all of which he acquitted himself with honor. He was a trustee of the General Theological seminary of New York from 1862 to 1884, served as deputy to the General convention from western New York in 1865, and was president of the standing committee of the diocese of central New York from 1868 to 1870. He was dean of Burlington from 1874 to 1888, archdeacon from 1888 to 1890, and served as deputy to the General convention from New Jersey in 1877, 1880, 1883, 1886, and 1889. He was chairman of the committee on the state of the church from 1883 to 1890, and also served as commissioner from New Jersey of the American church building fund commission, and was a member of the commission of fifteen on Christian unity from 1886 to 1890. Dr. Hills was a man of literary ability, and gave considerable time and attention to the history of his church and the defense of its principles. He wrote several books and pamphlets, beside many historical papers, and was the author of an excellent history of the church in Burlington, New Jersey. On October 7, 1852, in St. Bartholomew's church, in New York city, Dr. Hills was united in marriage with Sarah Dows, who was born in Jersey City, February 19, 1832. To Dr. and Mrs. Hills were born six children, of whom two died in infancy. Their oldest living child is Rev. John Dows Hills, a graduate of Trinity college, and valedictorian of the class of '78.

George Heathcote Hills was prepared for college at Burlington college, the Protestant Episcopal academy of Philadelphia, and by private tutors, after which he entered the time-honored walls of Trinity

college, Hartford, Connecticut, from which he was graduated B. A., *cum honore*, in the class of 1884. He was ordered deacon in St. Mary's church, Burlington, New Jersey, on June 11, 1885, by Rt. Rev. John Scarborough, bishop of New Jersey, and advanced to the priesthood in the same church May 12, 1887, by the same bishop. He was curate of St. Mary's church, Burlington, New Jersey, from 1885 to 1887, when he became assistant at St. James' church, New York city, where he served acceptably until 1888. In that year he resigned to become rector of Christ church, Riverton, New Jersey, where he remained until October, 1891, when he accepted a call to become rector of the church of the Holy Trinity, West Chester. In this field he has labored zealously and successfully for the establishment of the principles of morality, civilization and Christianity.

On May 24, 1887, Rev. Mr. Hills was united in marriage in St. James church, New York city, with Carrie Louise Pearson, daughter of James B. and Ellen Josephine (Ferree) Pearson, of that city. Rev. and Mrs. Hills have three children, one son and two daughters: Beatrice Heathcote Hills, born in New York city, March 21, 1888; Pearson Heathcote Hills, born at Riverton, New Jersey, October 5, 1889; and Violet Heathcote Hills, born at Riverton, June 13, 1891.

Rev. George Heathcote Hills received his degree of M. A. from Trinity college in 1887. He is a member of the fraternity of *Alpha Delta Phi*, was chaplain of the Girls' Friendly society of the diocese of New Jersey from 1889 to 1891, and registrar of that important diocese in 1891. Mr. Hills' preaching is characterized by an earnestness and sincerity that makes it impressive

and convincing. His sermons are scriptural and practical, and so well arranged and clearly expressed as to be understood by all thoughtful hearers. He always keeps in sight the great object of his important mission, and as a consequence his ministry has been fruitful of good results. With him religion is something that concerns the understanding as well as the emotions, and through his well directed labors his congregation is well instructed in the great truths of Christianity and the distinctive doctrines of the Episcopal church.

EDGAR ALLEN, M. D., a graduate from Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, who has been in active practice in this county since early in 1891, and has already won considerable distinction in his profession, is a son of John and Catharine (Dalrymple) Allen, and a native of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, where he was born April 2, 1861. He attended the common schools of Bloomsbury, New Jersey, during his boyhood, where he made rapid progress, and when about fifteen years of age secured a position as clerk in a dry goods store at Easton, Pennsylvania, where he pursued his studies of evenings in a night school, while clerking during the day. Possessed of an earnest and ambitious disposition, and determined to secure an education and become a useful member of society, he rapidly mastered the ordinary branches, and in 1885 began the study of medicine with Dr. A. L. Kotz, of Easton. Later he matriculated at Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, and was graduated from that well known institution in the spring of 1890. He returned to Easton and immediately opened an office for the practice of the healing art. After

one year's practice at that place he removed in 1891 to St. Mary's, Warwick township, Chester county, where he has been successfully engaged in the duties of his profession ever since. Having thoroughly prepared himself, and naturally possessing many traits which mark the true physician, he has been successful in building up a lucrative practice that has aggregated over three thousand dollars in the short time he has been located here. Dr. Allen is inclined toward independence in political action, and in religion is a member of the German Reformed church. He is also a member of Pughtown Lodge, No. 369, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Washington Camp, No. 335, Patriotic Order Sons of America, at the village of Nantmeal.

On October 30, 1884, Dr. Allen was wedded to Lizzie H. Lattig, a daughter of Simon H. Lattig, of Northampton county, this State. To the Doctor and Mrs. Allen has been born one child, a daughter, named Katharine Ruth, whose natal day was July 16, 1892.

The Allens are of Holland descent, but have been natives of New Jersey since the early days of that Commonwealth. John B. Allen, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, where he lived all his life, and died at a good old age. In early life he learned the shoemaker's trade and worked at that occupation nearly all his days. Politically he was a Jacksonian democrat, and soon after attaining his majority married a Miss McCullom, a native of New Jersey, by whom he had a family of nine children. One of his sons was John Allen (father), who was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, in 1818, and died April 6, 1891, at his home on the old Allen homestead in that county. He was a carpenter and builder

by occupation, a staunch democrat in politics, and in religion a member of the Christian church. He married Catharine Dalrymple, a daughter of William Dalrymple, a prosperous farmer of Hunterdon county, where he lived all his life, becoming influential and prominent. By his marriage with Miss Dalrymple Mr. Allen had a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters: William H., Theodore G. and David B. are engaged in contracting and building in the city of Newark, New Jersey, where they reside; Charles S. is a druggist at Bloomsbury, in Hunterdon county, that State; Dr. Edgar, the subject of this sketch; Mary E.; Elmore, died in infancy; and Christiana, deceased at the age of twenty-three. Mrs. Catharine Allen (mother) is still living.

DR. WILLIAM DARLINGTON, LL. D.

whose name is known and respected throughout the botanical world, was the eldest child of Edward and Hannah (Townsend) Darlington, and was born near Dilworthtown, Birmingham township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1782. He was the first medical student to graduate from the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania. He always resided in his native county, and while practicing his profession to some extent, yet gave his time chiefly to botanical research. In 1826 he published his "Cestrica," and in 1847 his "Agricultural Botany." Besides these he published many interesting botanical papers. In 1825 he was among the first that were interested in State canals and railroads. Dr. Darlington served in the Fourteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Congresses of the United States, and was opposed to the extension of slavery. He died April 23, 1863,

and the memorial stone over his remains in Oakland cemetery bears the following lines written by himself twenty years before his death: "The plants of Chester, which he loved and described, may they blossom forever above his tomb."

BENJAMIN J. TORBERT, a well respected citizen of Downingtown, and who served as an officer in an emergency company when Lee invaded Pennsylvania in 1863, is a son of William and Hannah (Lewis) Torbert, and was born at Gallagherville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1830. His paternal grandfather, William Torbert, sr., born January 1, 1756, was a native of Ireland, and in the latter part of the eighteenth century came to Montgomery county. He was a democrat, a farmer and hotel keeper. On April 18, 1782, he married Jane Oliver, who was born February 21, 1759, and had a family of seven children: Alexander, William, Samuel, Benjamin, James, Andrew and Mary Gallagher. William Torbert (father) was born near Spring House tavern, on the Lancaster pike, in Montgomery county, November 1, 1789. In early life he came to Chester county, where he was engaged in farming near Gallagherville, until his death in 1873, at eighty-four years of age. He was a democrat in politics, and served as an American soldier in the war of 1812, during which great contest he participated in several severe battles. He married Hannah Lewis, and to their union were born seven children: William, Jane, Hester, Benjamin J., Oliver, Andrew and Obed. Mrs. Torbert was a member of the Society of Friends, and died August 2, 1886, when in the

ninety-first year of her age. She was a daughter of William Lewis, and a granddaughter of Lewis Lewis, a native of Wales. William settled near Downingtown, and followed farming. He was a democrat and Presbyterian, and served in the Federal army, while his brother entered the Confederate ranks. He married and had three children: Joseph, William, and Mrs. Hannah Torbert.

Benjamin J. Torbert was reared on the farm, attended the common schools, and then engaged in farming and stock raising, which he followed successfully near Gallagherville, until 1891. In that year he removed to Downingtown, where he has resided ever since. During Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania in 1863, Mr. Torbert enlisted in Co. H, 21st regiment of Pennsylvania militia, and served as a corporal until his regiment was mustered out of service.

On January 24, 1854, Mr. Torbert married Emmeline Jones, daughter of Samuel Jones, of Honeybrook, Pennsylvania, whose ancestors came from England. To their union have been born four children, one son and three daughters: William, a farmer of near Unionville, this county; Hester L.; Rachel, now dead, who was the wife of Charles H. Fahnestock, a business man of Philadelphia; and Hannah P.

In politics Benjamin J. Torbert has always been a strong democrat, who believes in the principles of the Democratic party as advocated by Thomas Jefferson, and in an economical administration of the government of the United States. By honesty, good judgment and judicious management, Mr. Torbert has acquired a competency, and is now well situated to enjoy life.

HON. THOMAS MCKEAN, LL. D., governor of Pennsylvania for three successive terms, and a signer of the immortal Declaration of Independence, was a son of William and Letitia (Finney) McKean, and was born in New London township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1734. He received his education at Rev. Francis Alison's academy, and then removed to New Castle, Delaware, where he practiced law and was variously employed in public positions until 1773. He then removed to Philadelphia, where he died June 24, 1817, aged eighty-three years.*

Thomas McKean was a member of the Colonial Congress of 1765, and of the Continental Congress during its entire existence. In 1777 he was commissioned chief justice of Pennsylvania, although serving at that time as speaker of the assembly, president of the State of Delaware, and a member of Congress. In 1799 Mr. McKean was elected governor of Pennsylvania, and served as such until 1808. He wrote the first constitution of Delaware, and was a member of the convention that framed the Pennsylvania constitution of 1790. A distinguished patriot and an eminent jurist, it was his proud distinction to have solidified the Delaware delegation in favor of separation from England, and thus secured the passage of the Declaration of Independence by the unanimous act of the thirteen colonies.

THOMAS C. HOGUE is one of whom it may be said without detracting aught from any other representative business man of southeastern Pennsylvania, that his honesty and energy, his great industry and remarkable success in life, and his public spirited interest in the material development

and substantial prosperity of his borough, county and State, furnish an example worthy of study by the young men of to-day who aspire to an honorable, honest and progressive business career. He is a son of Levi and Mary (Hirst) Hogue, and was born in Belmont county, Ohio, February 25, 1845. When the great northwest territory which Virginia had ceded to the Union was opened to settlers, among those who left the "Old Dominion" to seek their fortunes north of the Ohio river, was William Hogue, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch and a son of William Hogue, sr., who was of Welsh descent. William Hogue was a native of Loudon county, Virginia, where he learned the trade of tanner, and from which he removed about 1800 to Flushing, Belmont county, Ohio. After his removal he embarked in the tanning business upon what was an extensive scale for that early day. He was ingenious and inventive, and a skilled workman whose leather was noted all over his and adjacent counties for its durability and excellent finish. He was a whig, and a member of the Society of Orthodox Friends, and died about 1846, at an advanced age. He married Sarah Crawford, who was born in his native county, and reared a family of five children: Levi, Elisha, John, Mary Holloway, and Eunice Holloway. Of these children only John and Eunice are living. The eldest son, Levi Hogue (father), was born at Flushing, Ohio, where he learned the trade of tanner, which he followed until his marriage. He then engaged in farming, which received his attention until his death, which occurred April 5, 1857. He was a man of sterling integrity, a strict member and regular attendant of the Society of Friends, and supported the old Whig party. He married Mary Hirst, who was a daughter

of David and Ann Hirst, and who died April 27, 1855. Their children were: David, who was born October 10, 1839, and died August 12, 1850; Asa, born February 23, 1842, married Ruth A. Crew, and is a farmer of Belmont county, Ohio; Thomas C.; Rebecca Wright, born October 22, 1847, and is the wife of Joshua Gilbert, a merchant of West Branch, Iowa; John Barelay, born January 9, 1850, married Mary Loehery, and is a druggist of St. Clairsville, Ohio; and Joseph Scattergood, born October 18, 1852, married Anna M. Stoer, and resides at Barnesville, Ohio, where he is engaged in farming and dealing in fine and imported stock.

Thomas C. Hogue attended select schools at his native town until he was fifteen years of age, and then entered Mt. Pleasant Boarding school of Jefferson county, Ohio, which he attended two winter terms. Soon after leaving this school he became a teacher in the public schools of that State. At the end of one year's teaching, in October, 1864, he came to Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he completed his academical course at West-town Boarding school. He was then promoted to tutor, which position he occupied one year, when he was again advanced to the position of regular teacher in that old institution. He occupied the latter position for four years, to the entire satisfaction of the board of managers. Leaving that excellent educational institution in 1870, he resolved upon entering into an active business life in some particular line in the great commercial world, and in order to more fully qualify himself for his new undertaking he took a course at Bryant & Stratton's Business college in Philadelphia. Immediately after taking his commercial course of studies he came to West Chester, as a desir-

able location, and after an examination of various lines of business, selected that of groceries as the most favorable field in which to embark. He then purchased the interest of T. Elwood Townsend in the grocery firm of Thatcher & Townsend, whose business stand was the oldest in the town and dated back prior to the first year of the present century, when it was founded as a general store by John Townsend. The new firm became Thatcher & Hogue. At the end of a year Mr. Hogue purchased his partner's interest and has conducted a constantly increasing business ever since.

On January 4, 1881, Mr. Hogue was united in marriage with Martha J., a daughter of John and Susan Woolley of West Chester. Mr. and Mrs. Hogue have three children: Julia S., born October 17, 1881; Mary J., October 12, 1883; and Helena M., June 23, 1885.

The wholesale and retail grocery establishment of Mr. Hogue is situated on the southeast corner of Gay and High streets. The store building is three stories high with a basement, and fronts forty-eight feet on Gay street while it extends back twenty-eight feet on High street. He is the only merchant of West Chester who owns his own warehouse, which is a four story structure on Chestnut street, lying along the tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad, and has a capacity of ten car loads of barrelled goods. In addition to this warehouse he has to rent a part of the old depot, where he has a storage capacity of five car loads of goods. He carries pure and fresh lines of fine and staple groceries, spices, canned goods, provisions, fruits, produce, oils, paints and varnishes. His establishment is well equipped with all necessary devices for saving time and labor, and for the proper dis-

play of his choice and large stock. Although young in years as a merchant, yet he is old in practical experience and enjoys perfected facilities and influential trade connections. His remarkable success is an interesting instance of visible growth, commencing with a small business but built on the solid foundation of knowing what his patrons wanted, and growing into a wonderfully large town and country trade. He employs six clerks and runs two delivery wagons in order to accommodate his customers and fill his orders. In addition to his large mercantile operations Mr. Hogue takes a great interest in growing hot house grapes. Among the leading and late varieties which he grows are: Gross Coleman, Black Hamburg, Muscat Hamburg, Flame Tokay, Bwood-Muscat, Golden Hamburg, Zinfindall, Gross Morock, Anhwiek seedling, Black Prince, Champion Hamburg and Totenham Muscat. The Gross Coleman, his latest variety, is a grape that is one and one-quarter inches in diameter, and the clusters vary in weight from one to five pounds, and sell late in winter at from two to five dollars per pound.

In politics Mr. Hogue is a republican. He is a member of the Horticultural society of Philadelphia, and the Orthodox Society of Friends, in which he is an active and effective worker, often accompanying the ministers of his denomination in their travels in different parts of the United States.

Thomas C. Hogue is a man of quiet manners and pleasing address, of consistent morals, and of well known liberality. He makes himself useful in society, in the business world, the cause of temperance, the work of his church, and in the cause of Christianity.

ALFRED P. REID, a prominent member of the West Chester bar, who is closely identified with the financial, insurance and educational affairs of the county, and who has had a large influence in establishing several of the most important and leading banks of southeastern Pennsylvania, is a son of James and Hannah (McCaughey) Reid, and was born on a farm in Highland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1842. He is of Scotch-Irish lineage, and his paternal grandfather, Adam Reid, came from the north of Ireland to Philadelphia, where he kept a grocery store for many years. He was a Presbyterian in religious faith, like nearly all of the sturdy and energetic race from which he was descended. James Reid was born in Philadelphia, and removed to Highland township, this county, where he served as a school director, and held various other local offices. He married Hannah McCaughey, a daughter of Nathaniel McCaughey, who was a farmer, came, in 1797, from Londonderry, Ireland, and settled in West Sadsbury township, where he married Jeannette Stewart, a grand-daughter of Walter and Margaret (Andrew) Stewart, residents of Chester county as early as 1720.

Alfred P. Reid grew to manhood on the farm, and attended the district schools. He was prepared for college in Parkesburg, Coatesville and West Chester academies, and then entered Lafayette college, from which well known institution of learning he was graduated in the class of 1864. He then read law with Judge Futhy, of West Chester, was admitted to the bar on August 14, 1866, and has been engaged ever since in the successful practice of his profession in West Chester. His practice is second to

none in the county, and is surpassed by few in the eastern part of the State.

On June 15, 1870, Mr. Reid was united in marriage with Emma Bowman, a grand-daughter of John Comly, the author of the celebrated Comly spelling book that was so remarkably popular in its day in Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Reid have three children, one son and two daughters: Arthur P., Edith C., and Laura B.

Mr. Reid is a republican in politics, and a member and elder of Westminster Presbyterian church of West Chester. As a lawyer he practices in his own and adjoining counties, and thus comes in contact with some of the ablest lawyers of Pennsylvania. While prominent, active and progressive in his profession, he finds time to devote considerable attention to educational and business affairs. He is president of the board of trustees of the West Chester State Normal school and the Penn Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which was incorporated in 1867, and now operates in this and adjoining counties. He owns considerable real estate in the county. Alfred P. Reid's chief line of business has been banking, in whose development in southeastern Pennsylvania he has been a potent factor. He has attained to distinction as a financier of ability and correct business methods. From being a stockholder and director in several banking institutions, his advice and counsels in difficult financial transactions were so judicious and well-timed to the directors of the banks with which he was then connected, that in recognition of his special fitness and unusual ability for the management of banking operations, he became vice-president and president of several of those banks. He is now serving as vice-president of the First

National bank of West Chester, and president of the Dime and Saving bank of West Chester, which he was instrumental in organizing and having incorporated in 1890, under the general banking laws of Pennsylvania. The Dime and Saving bank is purely a benevolent organization for the benefit of thousands whose small savings at the end of the week would not be acceptable as deposits at most of the banks. This bank has branches at Phoenixville and other important towns in this section of the State, and has about \$30,000 of deposits. It loans its money on real estate, and is in a very prosperous condition. Mr. Reid, in bank management, is conservative and progressive, and while neglecting no point of efficiency demanded by modern commercial practice, yet at the same time carefully guards the interests of the depositors, by scrupulously protecting them against any possibility of risk.

He has also made it a point that the banks with which he is connected are provided with every facility to meet the legitimate necessities of the communities in which they are situated. By ability, by energy, by perseverance and integrity, Mr. Reid has carved out for himself a successful, distinguished and enviable career.

SANDERS McCULLOUGH, who turned his attention chiefly and successfully to agricultural pursuits, and who was a highly respected citizen of Oxford, was a son of Hugh and Grace (Bell) McCullough, and was born in Lancaster county, February 27, 1809. Hugh McCullough was born and reared in Lancaster county, of which he was a life-long resident. He passed his life on the farm on which he was

born, and died May 3, 1848, when well advanced in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He was an extensive farmer for his day, and a man who was progressive in agricultural affairs. He was a strong democrat, trained in the Jeffersonian school, and an ardent supporter of Jackson. He married Grace Bell, and reared a family of four children.

Sanders McCullough grew to manhood on his father's farm in Lancaster county, and received his education in the schools of his neighborhood. He assisted his father for a few years in the management and cultivation of the home farm, and then engaged in farming for himself, which he followed successfully in his native county until April, 1874, when he removed to Oxford, this county, where he resided until his death, in 1885.

On May 19, 1840, Mr. McCullough married Sarah Rowlands, who died April 10, 1849, and on January 16, 1851, he wedded Jeannette King, who is a daughter of John King, a native and life-long resident of Lancaster county, where he died in January, 1847, when in the fifty-fourth year of his age. Mr. King was a prosperous farmer, a strong democrat, and a strict and useful member of the Presbyterian church. He married Isabella McSparran, and reared a family of two children: Mrs. Jeannette McCullough and Mrs. Eleanor Sides.

Sanders McCullough was a successful farmer and business man. He took delight in farming, did all of his work well, and was industrious, hospitable, and charitable. He died on June 26, 1885, and his remains were entombed in a beautiful spot in Chestnut Level cemetery. He was an old-time democrat in politics, and an active and prominent member and ruling elder of the



Maj. L. S. McCauley.

Presbyterian church. Mr. McCullough honored the responsible position which he held in a church that has always called to the eldership men of blameless character and uprightness in life. He was a highly respected citizen, an earnest Christian, and a useful man, whose death was sincerely deplored by all who knew him.

JOHN FINKBINER, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Spring City, and who was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits in East Vincent township for nearly fifty years, is a son of Jacob and Mary (Christman) Finkbiner, and was born in East Vincent township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1818.

John Finkbiner was reared on the paternal acres in his native township, and received his education in the elementary schools of his neighborhood and Trappe boarding school of Montgomery county. At eighteen years of age he left the farm and became a clerk in the general mercantile store of James Rogers and others of Springville (now Spring City), where he remained about nine years. At the end of that time he engaged in farming for Miss Eliza Yost and Susanna Finkbiner, which he followed successfully in East Vincent township until 1887, when he retired from active life. Since then he has been a resident of Spring City, whose borough limits now include the larger part of the above farm of Yost and Finkbiner. This valuable farm of seventy-five acres of land has all been sold in building lots, with a number of houses on it.

John Finkbiner is a prohibitionist in politics, and believes that the old parties have outlived the days of their usefulness,

and that political action alone can remove the curse of intemperance from the land and bring lasting prosperity to the country. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Spring City, and ranks as one of the substantial and reliable citizens of the borough. When Mr. Finkbiner first came to Spring City in 1837, it contained but four houses, and he has lived to see it grow from a small and obscure hamlet to a thrifty and flourishing borough of nearly twenty-five hundred population.

MAJ. L. G. McCAULEY, one of the surviving Union officers who was a prisoner in the celebrated Libby prison, of Richmond, is a prominent and leading republican of Chester county, whose usefulness as a citizen and county official, and whose success in business life is due to his ability, supplemented by an energy that enables him to make the best possible use of such opportunities as come within his grasp. He is a son of John and Lydia (Gheen) McCauley, and was born in West Whiteland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1837. The McCauley family is of Scotch-Irish descent, and John McCauley was born at Concord, Delaware county, this State, July 29, 1804. He grew to manhood and received his education in his native county, which he left in early life to settle in East Goshen township, Chester county. He died at West Chester, September 11, 1869, when in the eighty-sixth year of his age. In 1844 Mr. McCauley removed to Harrisburg, where he was sergeant-at-arms of the State senate until 1846, when he went to Victoria Iron works, Dauphin county, of which he was general manager until the commencement

of the late war. He then raised two hundred men for a Pennsylvania regiment, of which Governor Curtin declined to commission him colonel on account of his age. He was an active and energetic business man. He married Lydia Gheen, who was born August 31, 1815, in East Goshen township, and died in Luzerne county, April 24, 1850, at thirty-five years of age. She was a daughter of Levi Gheen, who was born and reared in East Goshen township, and married Mary Chamberlain, a native of Chester county. Mr. and Mrs. McCauley reared a family of ten children, seven sons and three daughters. Four of the sons served in the Union army: William Cooper, who served in the 31st New Jersey; John Roberts, enlisted in the 15th New Jersey, and was shortly afterwards detached as a member of General Penrose's staff; Maj. L. G.; and Lieut. James Neil, now dead, who served in Co. F, 7th Pennsylvania reserves.

L. G. McCauley was reared on the farm, received his education in the public schools and Wyoming seminary, and at eighteen years of age went to the Vulcan Iron works, where he spent three years in learning mechanical engineering. At the end of that time he entered the employ of the New York & Erie Railroad Company at Susquehanna, and worked for them one year at Susquehanna station, which place he left in the spring of 1859 to go to Alabama, where he was successfully engaged in the iron business until the spring of 1861, when the war of the great rebellion came and paralyzed the industries of the land. Mr. McCauley hurriedly left Alabama, and before the avenues of travel northward were closed hastened home to take up arms in defense of the imperilled liberties of his country. He

entered the command which his father was raising, but after arriving at Harrisburg he declined to be mustered into the service in that regiment, and went to Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, where he enlisted in what was afterwards known as Co. F, 7th Pennsylvania reserves. He was sworn into the United States service June 13, 1861, as first sergeant, and on January 14, 1862, was promoted to first lieutenant. He was in the famous peninsular campaign, and participated in the battles of Mechanicsburg, Gaines' Mill, and the stubbornly contested Seven Days fight. He was next engaged in the fight at Charles City Cross Roads, where he commanded his company, and where he received a gunshot wound in his right elbow, which necessitated the amputation of his arm, and which operation was performed by Dr. Kittenger, of Lockport, New York. The next morning he was captured by "Stonewall" Jackson's corps, and after remaining seven days in the field hospital he was taken to Savage Station, and from thence sent to the celebrated Libby prison, of Richmond, where he was held as a prisoner for seventy days before he was paroled. After being paroled he was sent by the Federal authorities to Harrisburg, in which city he was employed in the recruiting service until in January, 1863, when he was exchanged, and reported for active duty at Washington city. He was promoted to captain July 20, 1863, and served in the department of Washington until June, 1866, when his services were no longer needed, and he was honorably discharged from the United States service. He returned the same year to West Chester, where he has resided ever since, and with whose business interests he has been prominently identified for the last decade.

On October 6, 1870, Mr. McCauley was

united in marriage with Isabella Darlington, daughter of the late William and Catherine Darlington, of West Chester.

In politics Major McCauley has always been an earnest and leading worker in the Republican party, whose principles he has always maintained and advocated ever since he cast his first vote in 1858 for Galusha A. Grow, for Congress. In 1867-68 he served as assistant sergeant-at-arms of the State senate of Pennsylvania, and the next year was elected as register of wills of Chester county, for a term of three years, which he served in a very acceptable manner to all who had business with the office during that time. He was chairman of the republican county committee during the years 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889, and then declined any farther re-election. Major McCauley has also served frequently as a delegate to the republican county, congressional, and State conventions, and in 1890, by his hard work and good generalship, held Chester county solid in the gubernatorial contest in the State convention for General Hastings, the "Hero of the Johnstown flood." He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of Pennsylvania, and a member and past commander of McCall Post, No. 31, Grand Army of the Republic. In military and political life he has well borne his part. Major McCauley has been most useful to his city and county. He is one of those men whose ability and energy allow them not to be idle in the educational life and business prosperity of their communities, whose intellectual and material advancement is as dear to them as the triumph of their own most cherished plans of individual success. He is a trustee of the West Chester State Normal school, and a director of the Farmers'

National bank and the Coatesville Gas Company. In 1873 he was elected to his present position of general manager of the West Chester Gas Company, and is still a member of the Good Will Fire company, of which he was president for five years. Major McCauley is now in the midst of an active career in various lines of business, and brings to their successful management the wise forethought and judgment which have ever been his distinguishing characteristics.

J. FRANK E. HAUSE, a graduate from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, and a rising young lawyer of the Chester county bar, is the eldest son of Davis and Catharine (Waitnight) Hause, and was born November 26, 1861, in East Pikeland township, one mile north of Phoenixville, Chester county, Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather, John Hause, was a son of John Hause, sr., who was a native of Germany, and who left the Fatherland to find a home in the new world, and shortly after his arrival in America located in then Vincent, now East Vincent township, this county. John Hause was a farmer, and reared a large family, among whom was James Hause (grandfather), who was born in East Vincent township, Chester county, and in early life learned the trade of wheelwright, at which he worked for many years. In later life he became a farmer, and inheriting the sturdy characteristics of industry and frugality, he accumulated considerable property. In politics he was a Jacksonian democrat, and in religion a strict member of the Lutheran church. He married Elizabeth Wagoner, by whom he had a family of six children, and died in 1878 at an

advanced age. Davis Hause (father) was born in East Vincent township, this county, in 1830, and lived there until 1860, when he removed to East Pikeland township, remaining one year, and then removed to Spring City, where he resided for a period of nineteen years. In April, 1881, he came to West Chester, and has resided in this borough ever since. When a young man he learned the carpenter trade, and worked at that business for fifteen years, teaching school in the winter season, and followed these occupations until 1864, part of that time being employed as a teacher in East Vincent academy. After locating at Spring City he was elected to the position of justice of the peace, and opened a real estate and conveyancing office, continuing that business until his removal to West Chester, and serving as a magistrate for ten years. Soon after coming to this borough he embarked in the general insurance business, in which he has been very successful, and has also served here as a justice of the peace by appointment. In religion he was formerly a Lutheran, but after removing to West Chester he identified himself with the Presbyterian church. He married Catharine Waitneight, a daughter of Jonathan Waitneight, of this county, and to this union was born a family of three children: J. Frank E., the subject of this sketch; Harry H., a professional stenographer; and a daughter, who died in infancy.

J. Frank E. Hause received a superior English and classical education in the Spring City High school, and after leaving school entered the office of R. Jones Monaghan and began the study of law. Later he became a student in the law department of the university of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in June, 1883. Having

thoroughly prepared himself for the legal profession and passed the usual examination, he was admitted to the bar of Chester county, October 25, 1883, and immediately opened a law office in West Chester with his preceptor, where he has been successfully engaged in practice ever since. He possesses many of the mental traits that go to make the able lawyer, which, combined with his industry and upright character, have won him honorable standing as a citizen and an influential position at the bar. In politics Mr. Hause is a staunch democrat, giving his party an active and intelligent support on all general questions, and in religion he is a member and liberal supporter of the Lutheran church.

On October 20, 1887, Mr. Hause was united in marriage to Eva Rupert, a daughter of Col. Alfred Rupert, of the borough of West Chester, and to Mr. and Mrs. Hause have been born two daughters: Helen Noble, born October 6, 1888; and Elizabeth, born March 21, 1892.

PROF. WILLIAM H. SNYDER, principal of the public schools of Oxford, this county, and a successful teacher who has become widely known for his ability as an educator, is a son of Abraham and Catharine (Wolmer) Snyder, and was born May 16, 1839, near Norristown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. The American ancestry of the Snyder family is traced back to Peter Snyder (great-grandfather), who lived in East Pikeland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, at the close of the revolutionary war. He had two older brothers, Casper and John, whose father, with other Germans, settled in this locality before the revolution. Peter Snyder was born in this

region. He was a farmer by occupation, and lived in East Pikeland township until his death at an advanced age. His son, Henry Snyder (grandfather), was born in that township about 1785. After attaining manhood he purchase a farm in Pikeland township, but sold out in a few years; changed to Valley Forge in 1825, and in 1830 removed to Norristown, Montgomery county, where he died in 1850, at the age of sixty-five years. He was by turns a farmer, blacksmith, and machinist, and was a man of great energy and untiring industry. In politics he was a democrat, and in religion a member of the German Reformed church of Vineent township. He married Catharine Carl, by whom he had a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters. One of these sons was Abraham Snyder (father), who was born on the old homestead in East Pikeland township, this county, February 15, 1812, but removed with his father's family to Norristown, Montgomery county, while yet a lad. He is still living in that county, and is now well advanced in his eighty-first year. In early life he learned the trade of blacksmith, and was engaged in that occupation until the infirmities of age compelled him to abandon active work. He is a republican in politics, and voted for John C. Fremont, and in religion is a strict adherent of the Presbyterian church. In 1838 he married Catharine Wolmer, and to them was born a family of eight children, of whom three were sons and five were daughters. Mrs. Snyder is a native of Montgomery county, and is still living, being in her seventy-seventh year.

Professor William H. Snyder was reared principally near Norristown, Montgomery county, this State, and received his educa-

tion in the public schools there and at Washington Hall institute, Trappe, conducted by Prof. Abel Rambo. He afterward took a course of training in the West Chester State Normal school, receiving a State certificate in the class of 1877. For some years previous he had been engaged in teaching, having been employed in the academic department of Ursinus college from 1870 to 1873. In the latter year he came to Oxford as principal of the public schools here, a position which he has acceptably filled ever since.

In 1861 Prof. Snyder, then twenty-one years of age, left his Montgomery county home and enlisted in the 2d Pennsylvania reserves as a member of the regimental band. He served in that capacity until the autumn of 1862, when he was discharged, and immediately enlisted with the emergency men who were aiding to drive General Lee out of Pennsylvania. In 1863 he enlisted in Co. C, 34th Pennsylvania infantry, being commissioned first lieutenant of his company. He finally became acting adjutant of his regiment. He was with the army of the Potomac during the peninsular campaign, participating in the historic seven day's fight at and near Mechanicsville. He was discharged at Harrison's Landing, Virginia, on the 10th of August, 1862, by act of Congress discontinuing regimental bands.

On the 7th of September, 1864, Professor Snyder married Martha A. Bevan, of Shannonsville, Montgomery county, this State. To their union was born an only daughter, Bella B., now the wife of Wilmer K. Bird, of Rising Sun, Maryland. She was married May 20, 1891, and her husband is a member of the foundry firm of J. C. Bird & Sons at Rising Sun.

In political sentiment Prof. Snyder is a

republican, and was appointed by Governor Hoyt, in 1883, as notary public, which position he still holds. He served as deputy collector of internal revenue for the sixth congressional district from 1863 to 1866, under collectors David Newport and Benjamin Hancock, father of General Hancock. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he has been a ruling elder for twelve years, and takes an active part in the Sunday school work of his denomination, having served as superintendent since 1874. As a citizen Prof. Snyder is highly respected, and as an educator he takes high rank.

WILLIAM EVERHART was born on the 17th of May, 1785, in Vincent township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and was the eldest son of James Everhart, of whom an obituary notice in the Philadelphia *North American* thus speaks: "It was at a very critical period, when failure seemed imminent, just after the defeat of Brandywine and the massacre of Paoli; when the enemy had the strongholds of the country; when the most zealous were disheartened and the lukewarm turned back, and the disaffected withheld provisions from the army and betrayed its movements, deserters thinned, that James Everhart volunteered, at the early age of seventeen years. His gun with the lock tied on, his uniform his leather breeches, his knapsack his pocket, his bed the ground, his covering the sky; exposed day and night to the rigors of winter, sometimes marching through the storm without shoes, sometimes sleeping under the snow without a blanket; always without pay, often without food, struggling against nature, the elements and the enemy; against fatigue, frost, famine, and the British. Thus

schooled and thus tried, he exhibited the vigor and virtue of those heroic days. Rigidly temperate and just, he had a constitution free from disease and a character beyond reproach."

William Everhart, before he had reached his majority, entered into the mercantile business on his own account. On the declaration of war against England, he raised and drilled a rifle corps, but peace was concluded without an opportunity being afforded for active service. Soon afterward, for the purpose of making arrangements for importing merchandise, he sailed from New York for Liverpool in the packet ship *Albion*. The wreck of that vessel on the coast of Ireland, by which so many distinguished lives were lost, was made still more remarkable by the marvelous preservation of Mr. Everhart. Such a terrible wreck and loss of life, and on the part of Mr. Everhart such a miraculous preservation, excited the public sensibility throughout Europe and America. When he landed at Liverpool it was difficult for him to get along the streets, the people crowded around in such numbers to see the only passenger "saved from the wreck of the *Albion*." When Mr. Everhart recovered from sickness, being in a strange land and perfectly destitute by the loss of \$10,000, although that amount was found and freely and earnestly offered to him by the agents of the government, as it was most probably his, he nevertheless refused it for fear he might be mistaken in its identity. To this, Master James Redmond Barry, esq., of Glanmore House, Ireland, thus refers in a note to a friend, as well as to another incident in this connection, that after the lapse of a quarter of a century, during the late Irish famine, Mr. Everhart had the gratification

of contributing to the liberal aid which his native country designedly sent to the very neighborhood where he had been so kindly cared for. Mr. Everhart's name is and has been revered for many years by all who remember the event of 1822, when he evinced proofs of that upright and virtuous mind, which has since then dictated his noble exertions in directing the attention of his generous countrymen to the wants of our distressed community. That he and they may long enjoy every blessing that this world can afford, and still greater happiness hereafter—these are and have been the prayers of thousands who have participated in the bounty of the Chester county donations, and they have a cordial response from one, who to the end of his life will never forget the name of Everhart. When Mr. Everhart returned from England he removed to West Chester, then a small village. He bought an adjoining property, and in a liberal public spirit laid it out in wide streets at his own expense, included many elegant buildings, and gave such an impetus to improvement that in a few years the town more than doubled its extent, and is now one of the most handsome and interesting in Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1852 Mr. Everhart, with a well known character for business discretion and integrity, was chosen to represent the district, composed of Chester and Delaware counties, in the house of representatives of the United States. His majority was very considerably above the rest of the ticket, and in his own town far exceeded that of any previous candidate of his party.

We may aptly conclude this sketch by a newspaper article from the press of the Hon. Charles Miner, the venerable author of the history of Wyoming, distinguished

no less for his talents than for the excellent qualities of his heart. He says, in speaking of Mr. Everhart's nomination for Congress in Chester county: "It will give pleasure to many attached friends in Luzerne. A holder of valuable property in this county, he is a frequent, a respected and ever welcome visitor. One of the most extensive merchants in West Chester—he has been an importer for thirty years—has visited Europe, and the name will be recollected by many with interest, who have not the pleasure of an acquaintance with him, by the fact that he was the only passenger saved from the disastrous wreck of the ill-fated Albion. It showed his unshaken mind, that amid the appalling horrors that surrounded him, he saw everything, remembered everything, and the public is indebted to his clear narrative for the deeply affecting circumstances attending that melancholy event. Simple in manners, pleasing and unostentatious, he was a man of bold and successful enterprise."

West Chester, that has grown from a village to a populous and beautiful city, owes its wonderful increase in a great measure to his purchase of the Wollerton farm.

REV. HENRY WHEELER, D. D.,
 pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, was born in Wedmore, Somersetshire, England, in 1835. His childhood and youth were spent amid the beautiful scenery of his native country, with the Mendip hills on the east and north, the Bristol Channel on the west, and the mountains of Wales beyond. He was reared in the established church, and was educated in its schools. When about fifteen years of age he chanced to

visit the Wesleyan chapel, and became interested in the Sunday school. A little later he united with the Methodist society. At sixteen he became a teacher in the Sunday school, and distributed tracts from house to house, occasionally holding prayer meetings in the cottages of the poor. At eighteen he was licensed as a local or lay preacher, and was placed on the circuit plan, preaching in the surrounding villages ten Sundays in thirteen. His youthful appearance attracted large audiences. At twenty he was recommended to the district meeting to be educated for admission to the conference, but turning his attention to the United States, he came to this country in June, 1855. In August of the same year he was sent by the presiding elder to the Northmoreland circuit as junior preacher. This circuit had fifteen appointments in Luzerne and Wyoming counties, Pennsylvania. In 1856 he joined the Wyoming conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. A part of that year and the following he was a student in the Wyoming seminary under its president, Dr. Reuben Nelson. After his marriage in 1858, to Miss Mary Sparkes, of Binghamton, New York, he served as pastor at Plainsville, Great Bend, and Waymart, in Pennsylvania, leaving this work to become chaplain of the 17th Pennsylvania cavalry, in which capacity he served in 1862 and 1863. After his return from the army he was stationed at the Central church, Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania; at Wyoming, Pennsylvania; at Waverly, New York; Owego, New York, and Norwich, New York. At the two last named places he was engaged in building churches, which now stand among the finest church edifices in that part of the State. He was then made presiding elder of Otsego

district, and later pastor of the church in Kingston, Pennsylvania. In 1872 he was elected reserve delegate to the general conference held in Brooklyn, and served in that body for a time in place of an absent delegate, Dr. R. Nelson. In 1876 he was elected delegate to the general conference which met in Baltimore. In 1879 he was transferred to the Philadelphia conference, at the urgent request of the church in Columbia, which church he served for three years. He has served a full term each Christ church and Cumberland street church in the city of Philadelphia. In 1888 he was asked for and sent as pastor to the Methodist Episcopal church, Phoenixville, and at the present writing is serving that church for the fifth year. He is popular with his people, and loved throughout the community.

Dr. Wheeler is widely known in his denomination as an author. In 1883 the Western Methodist Book concern published from his pen "Methodism and the Temperance Reformation," which has ever since ranked as a standard authority upon that subject. A year later "Rays of Light in the Valley of Sorrow" was published by P. W. Ziegler & Co., Philadelphia, which has had a wide sale. In 1889 the Methodist Book Concern of New York published "Deaconesses: Ancient and Modern." Bishop Hurst says of this book: "It is the first, so far as I know, in English, which gives a history of this important movement, and shows its place in the life and work of the church." These works have received flattering notice in this country and England. In 1891 the Methodist Book concern published from his pen, in tract form, "One Hundred Questions and Answers on the History, Polity, and Usages of the Methodist Episcopal Church," which is

being used very largely by young people's societies and children's classes. A writer in the *Evening Call*, of Philadelphia, says in a review of Dr. Wheeler and his work: "He is a clear, bright, strong, vivacious man, and the church of which he is pastor is one of the most progressive, and exerts a wide influence in the part of the city in which it is located."

Dr. Wheeler is still in the prime of life, and gives no evidence of abatement in zeal or labor. He is still busy with his pen, preparing a historical work for the use of the denomination.

In 1890 the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by the Little Rock university, a well deserved recognition of his literary work.

Dr. Wheeler has three children: One daughter, Mrs. Minnie W. Newbury, A. M., wife of T. P. Newbury, of the Philadelphia conference of the Methodist Episcopal church; H. S. Wheeler, M. D., and George P. Wheeler, University Fellow in English, Princeton university.

G. D. ARMSTRONG, M. D., one of the oldest physicians in Chester county, who graduated from Jefferson Medical college in 1839, and has been in continuous practice since that time, is a son of William and Jane (Little) Armstrong, and was born in Newcastle county, Delaware, January 22, 1815. His father was a life-long resident of the state of Delaware, and died there about 1834, aged sixty-five years. He was a prosperous farmer, an old-line whip in politics, and a member of Lower Brandywine Presbyterian church, in which he served as an elder for many years. He married Jane Little, by whom he had a family of

six children, four sons and two daughters, among whom was Dr. G. D. Armstrong, the subject of this sketch.

Dr. G. D. Armstrong received his education at Moseo academy and Delaware college, under the tutorage of Rev. Francis Latta. After leaving college he read medicine with Dr. H. F. Askew, of Wilmington, Delaware, and later matriculated at Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in the spring of 1839. He soon afterward began practicing in New London township, Chester county, where he has been successfully engaged in the line of his profession ever since, and is now one of the oldest physicians in the county. He has always been inclined toward agricultural pursuits, also, and now owns two fine farms comprising one hundred and twenty acres of valuable land, highly improved, and in a good state of cultivation. His buildings are commodious and comfortable, and he takes great pleasure in superintending his farm operations, frequently lending a hand himself during the busy season. He owns stock in the Oxford National bank, and has been a director in that institution for a number of years.

On January 9, 1840, Dr. Armstrong married Anna M. Morrison, a native of Wilmington, Delaware. To this union was born an only child, a daughter named M. J., who married George D. Hodgson, now deceased. Mrs. Hodgson now resides with her parents in their comfortable home in New London township.

In political sentiment Dr. Armstrong is a pronounced republican, but has never felt inclined to take a very active part in practical politics, preferring to devote his time and attention to the requirements of his

profession. In religion he has followed the traditions of his ancestors, and is connected with the New London Presbyterian church, which he is now serving as a member and secretary of its board of trustees. Dr. Armstrong is a man of medium height, stout build, and wonderful energy, being yet active and energetic, although now in the seventy-seventh year of what has been a busy and successful life.

HON. PERSIFOR FRAZER SMITH

was born in Philadelphia, January 23, 1808, and died at West Chester, this county, on the 25th day of May, 1882, aged seventy-four years. His father was Joseph Smith, son of Robert Smith, of Uwchlan, Chester county. His mother was Mary (Frazer) Smith, a daughter of Col. Persifor Frazer, of Thornbury, then Chester county, but now Delaware county. From a carefully prepared pamphlet by Joseph S. Harris on the life of Robert Smith, reprinted from the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, we glean many of the following interesting facts:

Robert Smith was of Scotch descent. Little is known of the history of his family prior to the emigration to Pennsylvania, except that the family name was originally Macdonald, and that the branch of it from which he was descended formed an important part of the earliest Scottish emigration across the North Channel into Ireland, in the time of James I., of England. Near the end of the seventeenth century Robert Smith's grandfather lived in the northeastern part of Ireland. Just before the battle of the Boyne, as the soldier king, William III., was personally reconnoitering the locality, which was soon to become famous, his

horse cast a shoe. There was, of course, no farrier in attendance to replace it; but Macdonald, in whose neighborhood the accident occurred, and who, like many other farmers in thinly-peopled districts, was something of a blacksmith, volunteered to repair the injuries, shod the horse, and so enabled the king to proceed.

His neighbors, who, like himself, were in sympathy with the cause of which William was the champion, dubbed Macdonald "the Smith." Such a change of name would not now be considered a compliment, as Smiths are so numerous that the name confers no special distinction; but in that district there was a surfeit of Macdonalds; all the possible changes had been rung on the name, and still there were hardly enough names to individualize the members of the clan. Smith was a novelty, and the branch of trade it represented has always been an honored one, especially in primitive society, and this particular Scotchman, proud to have his name linked with that a great man, and a decisive battle, as that of Boynewater was soon known to be, accepted the cognomen, and handed it down to his posterity as the family name.

The Macdonalds held their lands in Ireland by tenant right, and while they, with the rest of their countrymen, were subduing the savage land which they then called home, they lived in obscurity.

The Scotch-Irish emigration to Pennsylvania in the first half of the eighteenth century, which gave to that colony so many of its best citizens, and which has done almost as much to determine the character of the State as the Puritan emigration did to decide the character of New England, included among its number the parents of Robert Smith—John and Susanna—who



Hon. Persifer Frazer Smith.

left their homes in 1720, one year after the enforcement of "The Test," and whose special grievance was not the raising of the rent of their homestead, but the absolute refusal of their landlord to renew their lease unless they would comply with the requirements of that hated act.

Though the voyage was stormy and unusually long, even for those days of dull sailors, tradition tells of no losses of life on the journey, while there was certainly one life gained, for Robert Smith was born at sea. Immediately after landing at Philadelphia, the emigrants pushed westward thirty miles into Chester county, and passing by the fertile Great Valley, already partly peopled by Welsh settlers, heavily wooded, and probably at that time not free from the malaria which the early emigrants had so much reason to dread, took up lands to the northward, in the hilly country of Uwchlan township, in a locality long known as the Brandywine settlement.

With her brother John came Mary Smith, who married Alexander Fulton, removed to Little Britain, Lancaster county, and to whom in due time was born a grandson, Robert Fulton, who has indissolubly linked his name with the history of steam navigation.

His next appearance is in the commencement of the revolution, in August, 1775. He took an active part in supervising the erection of military defenses, and afterward sat in the convention which, on the 28th of September, 1776, adopted the first State constitution of Pennsylvania. He was at this time a man of considerable wealth, great energy, and extensive influence. On the 12th of March, 1777, the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania selected him as colonel of the military forces of Chester county. He

took an active part in the struggles of colonial times and the eventful years which followed, was a member of the State assembly in 1785, and held various other offices of honor and trust, and died in 1803, at the age of eighty-three years.

His son Joseph, father of the subject of this article, was an iron shipping merchant in Philadelphia. The maternal grandfather, Col. Persifer Frazer, was in the American army during the revolution, where he served with much gallantry and distinction. It will thus be seen that Mr. Smith is the direct lineal descendant of the early settlers of this country, who became famous in history for their intelligence and patriotism.

He was educated in Philadelphia, principally in the classical school of Dr. Samuel B. Wylie and Joseph P. Engles. He graduated at the university of Pennsylvania on the 31st of July, 1824, and in the same year removed with his father to East Whiteland, Chester county, Pennsylvania. In October, 1826, he commenced the study of law in the office of William H. Dillingham, esq., and was admitted to practice in the courts of Chester county at the November term, 1829. He was admitted to the supreme court in December, 1831, and in October of the following year to the circuit court of the United States for what was then known as the Third circuit of Pennsylvania. He was married on the 24th of July, 1833, to Thomasine S. Fairlamb, daughter of Dr. George A. Fairlamb, of Downingtown, Chester county. In May, 1835, he was appointed clerk of the Orphans' court of Chester county by Governor George Wolf, and on February 25, 1839, was appointed prosecuting attorney for Delaware county by Ovid F. Johnson, attorney-general under Governor David R. Porter. His progress

was steadily marked, and his valuable services were in general demand. He was not allowed to remain long out of official positions, and it is to his credit that in every instance he fulfilled the various duties assigned him with integrity, punctuality, and signal ability. In February, 1849, he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the United States. He studiously followed the practice of his profession, and became extensively known by lawyers and judges. He maintained a very high position at the bar, and was long recognized as one of its leaders, both in the county and State. His opinion on the perplexing questions constantly arising in the practice of the law were largely sought for by his professional brethren. In 1861, during the stirring times which marked the beginning of the civil war, he was elected a member of the legislature, and the fact that he was returned by his constituents for the years of 1862-3-4, shows the high esteem in which he was held, having been chosen four years in succession at a time when the term of that office was for one year only. During the civil war he was one of the most staunch supporters of the Union cause. In the year 1866 he was honored, as was also the county, by his appointment as state reporter of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, which position he filled with recognized fidelity and ability, and relinquished it in May, 1876. There is not a law library in any court or lawyer's office in Pennsylvania which does not contain the thirty-two volumes of State reports compiled and arranged during the ten years he filled that arduous and responsible office. He was also the author of the valuable legal text book entitled, "Forms of Procedure." While Mr. Smith never engaged in any

occupation which was not in the line of the profession of his choice, he took great interest in local and general politics, and in every project calculated to develop the country. By his varied reading and close observation he kept himself abreast with all that transpired in the literary and scientific world. His life was one of unwearied activity, and he was time and again called by his fellow citizens and those in authority to fill grave and responsible trusts. Mr. Smith was warmly identified with every good word and work calculated to enhance the interests and increase the usefulness of his town and county. His legal career extended over more than half a century. He literally "died in the harness," for his death occurred in the court house at West Chester on the 25th day of May, 1882, while arguing a case before Judge Futhey.

His son, George Fairlamb Smith, who served with distinction in the civil war, and was afterward elected district attorney for Chester county, and still later served as a member of the legislature of Pennsylvania, was for several years associated with his father in the practice of the law. He died October 18, 1877. Mr. Smith's youngest and only surviving son and namesake, Persifer Frazer Smith, who now resides in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, is president of the Wellsville Plate & Iron Company, whose plant is located at Wellsville, Ohio. The only surviving daughter is the wife of Robert Emmet Monaghan, of West Chester.

DR. JAMES B. RAYNER, a graduate of the Veterinary college of Philadelphia, and one of the founders of the United States Veterinary Medical association, and

who has successfully practiced his profession in West Chester since 1864, is a son of Dr. William and Mary (Buckley) Rayner, and was born in Lancashire, England, March 18, 1826. His paternal grandparents were natives and life-long residents of England. His father was born and reared in Lancashire, where he received his education. At an early age he turned his attention to the study of the veterinary science, and soon became proficient therein. He married Mary Buckley, of his native country, who died in 1868, aged seventy-six years. In 1842, with his wife and their ten children, he came to Pennsylvania, where he settled at Manayunk, above the city of Philadelphia, of which place he was a resident until his death, in 1866, when he was in the seventy-second year of his age. He was a very successful veterinary surgeon, and one of his six sons, Dr. George Rayner, served as a veterinary surgeon in the Federal army during the last great civil war. Dr. William Rayner was a useful citizen, well qualified for his veterinary work, and after coming to this county, became an active republican in politics.

James B. Rayner was reared in Lancashire, received his education in the schools of his neighborhood, and pursued his veterinary studies under his father, both in England and the United States. He accompanied his father, in 1842, from Lancashire to Manayunk, and in 1853 commenced the practice of his profession, which he followed until 1863, when, to fully perfect himself as a veterinary surgeon, he entered the Veterinary college of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1864. After graduation he came to West Chester, where he has built up his present extensive practice.

On March 29th, 1846, Doctor Rayner

married Sarah Jackson, of Lower Merion, Montgomery county, who died in 1881, aged fifty-five years. After her death he wedded, on June 19, 1889, Mrs. Lizzie T. Hurford, a daughter of Joseph D. Taylor, of Kennett township, Chester county, Pennsylvania.

Dr. James B. Rayner is a republican in politics. He is a member of West Chester Lodge, No. 322, Free and Accepted Masons; Lodge No. 130, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Tamened Tribe, No. 192, Improved Order of Red Men; Goshen Castle, No. 78, Knights of the Golden Eagle; and Estella Lodge, No. 131, Knights of Pythias. He is one of the oldest Odd Fellows in the county, having become a member of that order in 1847. Doctor Rayner is one of the founders and a member of the Veterinary association of Pennsylvania, and is one of the founders and active members of the United States Veterinary Medical association. He is skillful and successful in his line of work, and ranks among those who, by energy and labor, have won merited success.

SAMUEL IVISON, jr., one of Oxford's successful merchants, and a man of good business qualifications, is a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Henderson) Ivison, and was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1851. His paternal grandfather, John Ivison, was born in England, where he was reared and received his education. He learned the trade of printer, which he followed in his native country until 1830, when he came to Philadelphia, where he died in 1870, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He was a republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and married Anna Sargason. They were the parents

of eleven children, one son and ten daughters. The son, Samuel Ivison (father), was born, in 1821, in England, and came with his parents, in 1830, to Philadelphia, where he received his education. After attaining his majority he engaged in business, and is now a cotton goods manufacturer of the "Quaker City." He is a supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and in religious belief and church membership is a Methodist. He married Rebecca Henderson, and their union was blessed with five children, three sons and two daughters: Dr. John, of Coatesville; Isaac, proprietor of the Chester house, of Media; Mary McDowell; Samuel, jr.; and Anna E. Johnson.

Samuel Ivison, jr., was reared in Philadelphia, and received his education in the public schools and Lincoln grammar school of that city. He was graduated from the last named school, and then engaged in the wholesale notion business with O. J. Baily & Co. At the end of one year he left this firm and went to Delaware county, in which he was engaged in agricultural pursuits up to 1876. In that year he came to New Garden, this county, where he embarked in the general mercantile business, which he followed there until the succeeding year, when he removed to Lincoln. At that place he conducted a general mercantile store for five years, and then was engaged in the sale of fertilizers until 1887. In that year he came to Oxford and became a member of the present firm of Josiah Cope & Co. They deal in grain, hay and fertilizers, and have a large and lucrative trade. They handle first-class grades of goods, make a specialty of securing whatever their patrons desire, and have a constant and increasing demand for everything which they carry in stock.

On November 20, 1875, Mr. Ivison married Marguerite Sharpless, who was a daughter of Joel Sharpless, of Delaware county, and died October 27, 1880, leaving two children: John M. and Marion S. Five years later, on November 25, 1885, he wedded Mary Gibson, and to this second union have been born two children, a son and a daughter: Josiah H. and Josephine C.

In politics Mr. Ivison is a staunch republican, who is ever active in the interests of his party. He has served for three years as a member of the town council, and his name has been favorably mentioned by many of his own party in connection with the office of register of wills, on account of his business ability and special qualifications for that important position. He is a past master of Oxford Lodge, No. 353, Free and Accepted Masons, and a past high priest of Oxford Chapter, No. 223, Royal Arch Masons.

CHARLES S. HORNING, M. D., is a graduate from the Hahnemann Medical college, of Philadelphia, who has been in active and successful practice since 1881. He was born at Shannonville, in Montgomery county, this State, on the 12th of March, 1858, and reared principally at Norristown, that county. His general education was obtained in the public schools of his native county, and after leaving school he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Thomas L. Pratt, now deceased, at Norristown. Later he entered the Hahnemann Medical college, at Philadelphia, and was graduated from that institution in the spring of 1881. He began practice at Phoenixville, this county, and remained here until 1886, when he removed for a time to Shannonville, Montgomery county, though he

still attended to his practice at Phoenixville. After a residence of three years in Montgomery county he returned to his old location here, and has ever since resided in Phoenixville. He possesses many characteristics of the successful physician, and already enjoys a good practice, which is increasing every year. He takes rank with the rising young physicians of Chester county, and bids fair to write his name prominently in the medical history of this section.

Dr. Horning is a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and of the order of Pente, and in political sentiment is a staunch democrat. He is unmarried.

The Hornings are descended from an ancient Holland family, and trace their American ancestry back through eight or ten generations to one Louis Horning, who came over from Holland among the earliest settlers of this country. They have a good degree of that activity, thrift, and enterprise for which their sturdy race is noted, and have been useful and honorable citizens. James Horning, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and taught school in that county when a young man. He was afterward engaged in the manufacture of linseed oil in Dauphin county, and furnished the oil used in painting the State hospital at Harrisburg. Politically he was a Jacksonian democrat, and died suddenly in 1864, while on a visit to the old homestead in Montgomery county, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. His son, Benjamin Franklin Horning (father), was born in Mifflin county, this State, in 1830, but moved with his father's family to Montgomery county while yet a boy, and lived there until 1855, when he came to

Phoenixville, Chester county, where he now resides. In early life he learned the trade of wheelwright, and followed that occupation for many years, but is now engaged in the insurance business. Like his father, he is a democrat in politics. In 1853 he married Jane E. Armstrong, a native of Millersburg, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, who is still living, being now in the sixty-third year of her age. To them was born a family of three children, all sons, of whom Dr. Charles S. Horning is the second. The oldest son, J. Oscar Horning, married Julia Friedly, from Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He was formerly employed as photographer at the State Insane asylum at Norristown. The younger son, Lewis Horning, married Carrie Davis, of Phoenixville. He is now carrying on the photograph business in his native town, that of Phoenixville. J. Oscar Horning now has charge of the House of Refuge at Glen Mills, Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

ADDISON L. JONES, superintendent of the public schools of the city of West Chester, was born near Norristown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on January 20, 1856, and is the eldest of the two sons born to Samuel and Mary (Landes) Jones. This branch of the Jones family is of German lineage, being planted in this country by Peter Jones (great-grandfather), who was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, but leaving the Fatherland in middle life emigrated to America and established himself in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. He was a Mennonite preacher, married and reared a family, one of his sons being Samuel Jones (grandfather), who was born in Montgomery county, this State,

where he grew to manhood and became a farmer, passing his life principally in the cultivation of the soil. He married Anna Kolb, by whom he had a family of six children, five sons and a daughter: John, deceased; Henry, also dead; Nathan, now living in Norristown; Samuel (father), who resides on a farm near Norristown; Joseph, also a resident of Norristown; and Maria, who married Abraham Poole, of Schwenksville, Montgomery county, this State. Samuel Jones (father) was born March 23, 1828, and while a boy learned the trade of cabinet maker, at which he worked for a time, but later began farming, and devoted most of his life to that occupation. He retired from active business some years ago, and now resides quietly in Norristown. He is a member of the Memnonite church, and a republican in political conviction. He married Mary Landes, who was born March 20, 1830, in the northern part of Montgomery county. To them was born a family of two sons, the elder being Addison L., the subject of this sketch, and the younger Samuel L., who married Emma J. Ganner, and now resides in the city of Trenton, New Jersey.

Addison L. Jones was reared on a farm in Montgomery county, and received his education in the public schools of his neighborhood. Possessing an active mind, and inclined to earnest study, he made rapid progress, and when fifteen years of age began teaching in his native county, having charge of the school in his own district for a period of seven years. During this time he diligently pursued his studies, and later came to West Chester and entered the State Normal school, from which he was graduated in the class of 1881. He was then tendered, and accepted, the position of

principal of the Unionville High school, in this county, and remained in charge of that institution for a period of five years, doing excellent work and acquiring considerable reputation as an educator. For a few months he was principal teacher in the Soldiers' Orphans' school at Chester Springs, but, liking public school work better, he resigned. In the autumn of 1886 he came to the West Chester State Normal school as assistant teacher in the English branches, and served in that capacity for a term of two years, after which he assumed charge of the Conshohocken public schools for one year, and was then elected superintendent of the public schools of West Chester, which position he has ever since filled in an able and acceptable manner.

Superintendent Jones was united in marriage on December 22, 1886, to Clara Pyle Loller, a daughter of C. Wilson Loller, of Unionville, and to them has been born one child, a daughter, named Marguerite Landes.

In politics Superintendent Jones is a republican, but too deeply concerned in his educational work to give much attention to political matters. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and has for several years served as president of the Chester County Teachers' association, and also of the Second District association of Chester county. He has also been president of the University Extension association of West Chester, and is a member of the Philosophical society of the county. As may be seen from this condensed statement of what he has accomplished, Superintendent Jones has been an active and progressive teacher, taking a prominent part in all matters pertaining to his work, and gaining an honorable standing in his profession.

ISAAC SPACKMAN, a well qualified business man, and who has served for twelve years as secretary of the old and reliable Chester County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is a son of Thomas and Hannah (Maxton) Spackman, and was born in what is now Caln township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1829. His paternal great-grandparents, Isaac and Esther (Beale) Spackman, were residents of Hankerton, near Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, England, where the husband, who was a worsted comber, died about 1746, and left his widow and seven children in straightened circumstances. Their son, Isaac Spackman (grandfather), was born November 21, 1739, and in 1750 was brought by his uncle, William Beale, to Pennsylvania, where he was bound out to service for a sufficient length of time to pay for his passage. He grew to manhood in Chester county, and in 1785 purchased the farm in Caln township which his grandson, the subject of this sketch, now owns. He died April 15, 1823, aged eighty-four years. He married, April 21, 1768, Susanna Clayton, of West Bradford, and their children were: George, Ann, James, Isaac, Mary, Susanna, Thomas, and Edith. Thomas Spackman (father), the youngest son, was born in 1782, and died February 20, 1846, at sixty-four years of age. He was a prosperous farmer, and always resided on the home farm. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and an old-line whig in politics, and served as one of the early school directors of his township. He married Hannah Maxton, a native of Bradford township, who died September 17, 1884, when in the eighty-second year of her age. They had six children, one son and five daughters.

Isaac Spackman grew to manhood on the

home farm, received his education in the common and boarding schools, and was engaged in farming for fifty years, excepting two winters, during which he taught school. In 1880 he was elected as secretary of the Chester County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and removed to Coatesville, where he has resided ever since.

On January 5, 1854, Mr. Spackman married Ann Eliza Branson, daughter of James G. and Elizabeth Branson, of West Brandywine township. Mr. and Mrs. Spackman have six children: Thomas, Horace B., George H., William W., John E., and Owen F.

Isaac Spackman is a republican in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian church. While residing in Caln township he served one term as assessor, three years as supervisor, sixteen years as school director, and eight years as county auditor. He does some land surveying, still owns the old homestead farm, and is a good business man. In September, 1862, he served as a soldier in one of the emergency militia regiments that were called out by Pennsylvania to repel Lee's threatened invasion of the State.

The Chester County Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized in 1840, has had its office at Coatesville since 1861, and has twenty-five million dollars insurance, with over eight hundred thousand dollars of storm insurance. The aim of the company has been to furnish insurance at the lowest possible cost, which it has done successfully. It has paid over one million dollars of losses to its members, and has a membership of over nine thousand. Its operations are mainly confined to Chester county, and it is considered as one of the best managed and most solid and successful

fire insurance companies in the United States. Its popularity and prosperity are on the increase, and much of its able management and success is due to the efforts of its present secretary, who has labored most faithfully in its interests. Isaac Spackman is a man of thorough experience, as well as energy and excellent business ability, and has always served creditably in any business enterprise in which he has ever been engaged. He is pleasant and courteous, easily approached, and is known throughout the county as an honest citizen and an upright man.

ROBERT COWAN, deceased, was a representative in the generation now passed away, of that sturdy, independent, industrious element, to which the commonwealth of Pennsylvania owes much of her progress and development. He was the son of Adam and Elizabeth (Withrow) Cowan, and was born in what was then Sadsbury township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on October 14, 1792. He was reared on the farm and attended the public school in winter until his sixteenth year, when he went to what is now Coatesville, this county, and set in to learn the blacksmith's trade. His education was limited and he spent his leisure time while learning his trade in efforts to improve his mind by reading and study. Having a remarkable memory he easily retained what he acquired, and came to be a man of wide intelligence and much general information. He passed five years as an apprentice, thoroughly mastering his trade in all its branches, and then worked as a journeyman until 1823, when he married Mary Cowan, of Sadsbury towuship, and return-

ing to his native place, took charge of the home farm, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. In connection with his farm he conducted a blacksmith shop, where he did a great deal of work. He was a strict adherent of the Presbyterian church, and took an active part in supporting all its charitable and religious interests. In politics he was a democrat until the breaking out of the civil war, when he became a republican, and ever afterward supported the policy of that political organization. He was elected to the office of justice of the peace in Sadsbury township and served one term. In business his energy, industry and ability rendered him successful, and he was a man of broad sympathies and generous impulses. No one was ever turned away empty-handed from his door, and his memory is yet fondly cherished by many whom he befriended during his active and useful life. By his marriage to Mary Cowan he had a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom four are still living: Elizabeth, who married William Simpson, and now resides in Parkesburg, this county; Margaret, also residing in Parkesburg, unmarried; Caroline, the wife of Robert Irwin, of Coatesville; and Robert Calvin, now engaged in the harness making business at Atglen. Miss Margaret Cowan, or Maggie Cowan, as she is familiarly known, was educated principally at select private schools in this county, and in 1878 came to Parkesburg, where she has resided ever since. She is now the president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Parkesburg, and has been a member of the Independent Order of Good Templars since 1862. She is an active and successful Sunday school worker, having been engaged

in the Sunday school nearly all her life, either as scholar or teacher.

The Cowan family is of Irish extraction. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, whose name was also Robert, came from the north of Ireland at an early day, and settled in Sadsbury township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he purchased a large tract of land, the deed for which is dated in 1770, and is now in possession of his great-granddaughter, Margaret Cowan. Adam Cowan (father) was born in Sadsbury township, where he died in 1802, aged fifty-five years. His wife, by whom he had a family of four children, died in 1834, in her eighty-third year. The maternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Hugh Cowan, also an emigrant from the north of Ireland, and probably remotely connected with the paternal side of Robert Cowan's family. He settled in Sadsbury township, this county, previous to the coming of Robert's paternal grandfather, and was a prosperous farmer and influential citizen in his day. The Cowans were among the earliest settlers here, and were active and well known among the early militia of the county.

GEORGE D. PETERS, burgess of Spring City, and one of the active and progressive young business men of that prosperous borough, is a son of Charles and Mary (Diemer) Peters, and was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1864. His paternal grandfather, Charles Peters, was born and reared in the city of Bordeaux, France, from which he came in 1814 to Philadelphia, where he resided for a number of years, when he removed to Spring City, where he died. He was a

book-binder by trade, and married Ann Warnock, and had a family of three sons and two daughters: Theodore, Charles, Josephine, Virginia, and Joseph. Charles, the second son and father of the subject of this sketch, was born November 9, 1825, and learned the trade of book-binder, which he followed at various places until 1866, when he came to Spring City and was successively engaged in the general mercantile and hotel business. His hotel stood on the site of Yeager & Hunter's foundry, and was known as the "Springville Hotel." Within the last few years Mr. Peters has retired from active life, and still resides at Spring City. He is a democrat in politics, and while residing in Philadelphia served two years as assessor and the same length of time as clerk to the engineer of water-works. He married Mary Diemer, daughter of Michael and Rachel Diemer, and to them were born four children, two sons and two daughters.

George D. Peters was reared principally at Spring City, and received his education in the public schools and the high school of that place. Leaving school he went to Philadelphia and entered Pierce's Business college, from which he was graduated in the spring class of 1881. He then became book-keeper for the stove manufacturing firm of O. B. Keeley & Co., of Spring City, and went with them when they removed their works to Columbia, where he remained but two months. At the end of that time he accepted a position as book-keeper with James Spear, stove manufacturer, of Philadelphia, and six months later resigned to engage with S. M. Reynolds & Co., of Middletown, Delaware, where he remained but three months. He then, in 1884, accepted a position in the Spring City

National bank, which he resigned two years later to engage with Yeager & Hunter, in whose employ he remained until October 1, 1889, when he returned to the bank, of which he has been teller ever since.

On February 8, 1889, Mr. Peters was united in marriage with Florence Sheeler, daughter of John Sheeler, who was formerly a stove manufacturer of Royer's Ford, Montgomery county.

In politics Mr. Peters is a strong democrat, and served as a member of the council for three years and auditor for three years. He was elected burgess in February, 1892, and has been discharging the duties of that position very successfully ever since being inducted in office. He is a member of Spring City Lodge, No. 553, Free and Accepted Masons; Phoenix Chapter, No. 198, Royal Arch Masons; Palestine Council, No. 8, Royal and Select Masters, and Jerusalem Commandery, No. 15, Knights Templar. He is also a member and deacon of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and has been serving for some time as president of the Spring City Fire Company. George D. Peters has rapidly won his way to the front rank of the successful young business men of his borough by energy, hard work and a genius for overcoming difficulties.

PROF. A. THOMAS SMITH, vice-principal of West Chester State Normal school, in which he has held the chair of pedagogy for seven years, is a son of Erasmus P. and Elizabeth (Baker) Smith, and was born at Jeffersonville, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1862.

A. Thomas Smith was reared in Montgomery county, and received his education in the public schools, the West Chester

State Normal school, from which he was graduated in the class of 1883, and in special study under Dr. W. H. Payne and Dr. Jerome Allen. Immediately after graduation he was offered and accepted the position of first assistant in the Soldiers' Orphan school of Chester Springs, this county, which he held until the autumn of 1884. He was then elected principal and served until January, 1885, when he resigned to take the chair of pedagogy in West Chester State Normal school, which he has held ever since. The studies in his department embrace psychology, logic, ethics, methods of culture and instruction, school economy and educational history, and are so arranged and classified as to thoroughly treat of the science of pedagogics. Professor Smith has systematized his work and brought it up to a high standard, and the successful results of his teaching have been such as to cause a great demand for his services as a county institute instructor throughout Eastern Pennsylvania and in the States of New Jersey and Delaware.

On August 7, 1888, Prof. Smith was united in marriage with Lizzie Fenton Ogden, daughter of George Ogden, of Cape May Court House, New Jersey, and who was graduated from the West Chester State Normal school in the class of 1886. Mrs. Smith is now a teacher of geography and history in her *Alma mater*.

Professor Smith is a republican in politics, and a charter member of the Westminster Presbyterian church of West Chester, in which organization he was chosen one of the six original ruling elders. His time is given chiefly to his profession, in which he has always been an active and zealous worker. Professor Smith is in touch with the educational thought of the age, and con-

stautly seeks to enlarge the boundaries of his knowledge in the noble field of human learning in which he labors. He is a member of the West Chester Philosophical society, and now in the enjoyment of a year's leave of absence, a resident member of the school of pedagogy of the University of the city of New York.

We cannot estimate too highly the services rendered to the cause of education in Pennsylvania by her State Normal schools, of which West Chester has deserved right to rank high. One of the most important departments of West Chester State Normal school is that of pedagogics, which, under the charge of Prof. A. Thomas Smith, has achieved enviable reputation. Professor Smith is in the early prime of life, and has before him long years of activity and usefulness in a noble sphere of action.

JACOB F. KEPHART, whose business career spans half a century, and who has been connected with the Schuylkill Valley Stove Company of Spring City since its organization, is a son of John and Esther (Fox) Kephart, and was born in Limerick township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, August 28, 1826. His paternal grandfather, Adam Kephart, was a native of Lehigh county, and in addition to serving as a soldier in the revolutionary war, he furnished several cavalry horses and a team for the use of the Continental army. Some years after peace was declared in 1783, he removed to Limerick township, Montgomery county, where he followed farming until his death. He married Susannah Shuman, and to them were born four sons and one daughter. The sons were Andrew, John, Adam, and Christian,

of whom Andrew and Adam served as soldiers in the war of 1812. John Kephart, the second son, and father of Jacob F. Kephart, was born in 1788, in Lehigh county, and settled in Limerick township, where he died June 6, 1868, at four score years of age. He learned the trade of stone-mason, which he followed for nearly fifty years. He was a democrat in politics and a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and married Esther Fox, who died June 7, 1878, aged eighty years, and was a daughter of Jacob Fox, a native of Berks, and a resident farmer of Montgomery county. Mr. and Mrs. Kephart were the parents of four children: Susanna, Jacob F., Enos, who married Maria Walters, and Esther, widow of William B. Kugler, who resides at Pottstown, this State.

Jacob F. Kephart was reared in his native township, received a practical education in the schools of his neighborhood, and then learned the trade of blacksmith, at which he worked until 1847. In that year he was given charge of the blacksmith shops at "Yankee Dam," on the canal three miles above Spring City, which position he held until 1851, when he went to Reading, where he was engaged in the manufacture of farming implements for two years. He was then successively engaged in the same line of business at Lebanon for three years, and at Harrisburg for nine years. At the end of that time, in 1865, he embarked in farming and in the grain threshing machine business, which he followed until 1879, when he sold his farm and resided at different places for ten years. He then (1889) became a member and director of the present Schuylkill Valley Stove Company, of Spring City. This company was organized in the spring of 1889, and purchased its present

plant, which had been built three years previous and run until that time under the auspices of the Knights of Labor. The plant covers a large area, and its principal buildings are a four-story warehouse, an engine and boiler house, a cleaning room, a two-story cupola house, and a molding room. The company employs eighty-five skilled workmen, turns out annually over one hundred thousand dollars' worth of stoves, and has a large patronage in nearly every State in the Union.

In political sentiment Mr. Kephart is a democrat, but in local politics supports men and measures independent of party consideration. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and has had many years of valuable and successful experience in different manufacturing enterprises.

JAMES S. PHIPPS, for many years a prominent and prosperous farmer of Uwchlan township, but since 1877 a resident of the city of West Chester, is a son of Jonathan and Isabella (Peters) Phipps, and was born February 6, 1823, on the old Phipps homestead in Uwchlan township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. There he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the common schools, and after leaving school engaged in farming. For a number of years he taught during the winter season, and at one time was widely known and popular as a teacher. After some eight or ten years spent in this manner he abandoned teaching and devoted his entire attention to agricultural pursuits until 1877, when he removed to the city of West Chester, where he has since resided, practically retired from active business. He still owns and directs the operations of two fine farms

in Uwchlan township, one consisting of one hundred and ten acres of valuable land and the other containing about one hundred and thirty acres. Both are well improved and in a good state of cultivation. Mr. Phipps is a member of the orthodox Society of Friends, and a republican in his political opinions. He is a man of sound judgment, strict integrity, and great uprightness of character, and has been called on by a large number of his friends to serve in the position of guardian and trustee. He now has in his keeping many trusts of this kind. He was elected justice of the peace in 1866, and remained in office until removing from the township.

On November 31, 1849, Mr. Phipps was wedded to Hannah James, a daughter of Hon. Jesse James, of West Nantmeal township, this county. To their union was born a family of two children, one son and a daughter: Margaret, who married J. E. Armstrong, now a large oil operator residing at Petrolia, Ontario, Dominion of Canada; and Jesse, who died February, 1872, aged four years. Mrs. Phipps died in April, 1877, in the forty-seventh year of her age.

The Phipps family is of English extraction, and was planted in America by John Phipps (paternal great-grandfather), who came over from England in 1686 and settled in Uwchlan township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He took up one thousand acres of land, which is now owned in part by the subject of this sketch and his sister. Joseph Phipps (grandfather) was born in 1750, and after his father's death inherited the latter's estate and spent his entire life in agricultural pursuits. He was accidentally killed while on his way home from court. In politics he was an old-line whig, and in religion a Friend, or Quaker. He married

Mary Ann Keeley, by whom he had a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters. One of these sons was Jonathan Phipps (father), who was born on the old homestead in 1790, and being left an orphan at an early age, by the death of his father, he was reared and educated by his mother. After attaining manhood he engaged in farming, and passed his days in the cultivation of the soil. He was a whig and republican in politics, a strict adherent of the Society of Friends, and died in 1866 at the advanced age of seventy-six years. In January, 1818, he married Isabella Peters, of Delaware county, and to them was born a family of eight children, only two of whom now survive. They were all members of the Society of Friends, and lived active, useful, and honorable lives.

JAMES REA MAXWELL, M. D., a graduate of Jefferson Medical college, and a rising young physician of Parkesburg, is a son of Robert and Mary (Rea) Maxwell, and was born September 20, 1862, near the Gap, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. The Maxwells are of English extraction, and trace their American ancestry back to William Maxwell, who came over from England long prior to the revolutionary war, and settled at Stewartstown, New Jersey. They are of the same Maxwell family from whom sprung General Maxwell, who distinguished himself during the revolutionary struggle. William Maxwell (grandfather) removed from New Jersey at a very early day, and located in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he purchased a large farm, on which he resided until his death at the age of sixty years, and where his descendants have become

numerous and the family taken a prominent place. Among his sons was Robert Maxwell (father), who is a prosperous farmer of Lancaster county, owning the old homestead on which he resides, being now in his seventieth year. He is a republican in politics, and for many years has been a member and elder in the Presbyterian church. In 1855 he married Mary Rea, a member of the Presbyterian church, and a native of Gap, who died November 10, 1890, at the advanced age of sixty-six years. To them was born a family of three children, two of whom died in infancy.

James Rea Maxwell was reared on the farm, and obtained his education in the common schools and the State Normal school at Millersville, Pennsylvania. After leaving the Normal school he engaged in teaching for a couple of years, after which he entered the office of Dr. John B. Martin, at Bart, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and began the study of medicine, toward which he had been inclined since early youth. After an assiduous course of reading with Doctor Martin he entered the Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia, and in 1888 was graduated from that popular institution with the degree of M. D. He immediately located at Parkesburg, this county, where he has conducted an active practice ever since, and where he has won a good degree of success by his skill and devotion to the important profession of his choice.

At the time of the Johnstown flood Dr. Maxwell went to that stricken city and spent a week of hard work in the hospital there, endeavoring to alleviate the sufferings of the survivors of that awful catastrophe. He is a member of the Chester County Medical society, and takes an active interest in its proceedings. He is also a

member of the Presbyterian church of Parkesburg, and an earnest Sunday school worker, having been superintendent of the Sunday school at Lenover ever since its organization. In politics he is a staunch republican, and occupies the position of notary public at Parkesburg. He is also a member of Keystone Lodge, No. 569, Free and Accepted Masons. Dr. Maxwell is unmarried. As a citizen and as a physician he has the confidence of the community, and bids fair to occupy an important page in the medical history of Chester county.

HENRY K. KURTZ, a member of the iron firm of W. W. Kurtz & Sons, has general charge of the Valley Iron works at Coatesville. He is a son of William W. and Annie (Bunn) Kurtz, and was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1857.

William W. Kurtz (father) is a native of Gettysburg, this State, but in early manhood removed to the City of Philadelphia, where he has resided ever since. After becoming a resident of Philadelphia he engaged in the dry goods business, which he very successfully managed for a number of years. He then became a banker, and for nearly a quarter of a century conducted a large general banking business in the city of Philadelphia, under the firm name of W. W. Kurtz & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 131 South Fourth street.

He was engaged for some time in his father's banking house in Philadelphia and then accepted a position as superintendent of the Allentown Gas works, at Allentown, Lehigh county, this State, where he remained in charge for a period of six years. He then returned to Philadelphia and was

engaged with his father in the banking business until 1889. In that year the iron firm of W. W. Kurtz & Sons was organized and succeeded to the business of C. E. Pennock & Co., known as the Valley Iron works, at Coatesville, this county. Henry K. Kurtz, became a member of this firm, was appointed manager of the business, and has had general charge of the works ever since. The mill furnishes a superior quality of boiler, bridge, ship and tank plate, and has a capacity of ten thousand tons yearly. The firm is composed of William W. Kurtz, William B. Kurtz and Henry K. Kurtz.

In 1884, Henry K. Kurtz married Leila Longaker, a daughter of Hon. A. B. Longaker, of Allentown, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Kurtz have three children, two sons and a daughter: William W., Leila, and Henry K., jr.

ISAAC S. COCHRAN, a prominent citizen of Chester county, residing in West Chester, who enjoys the distinction of being the oldest and largest live stock dealer in the county, is the eldest son of William L. and Eliza (Stanley) Cochran, and was born near Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, January 28, 1826. His paternal grandfather, Isaac Cochran, was also a native of Delaware county, but in later life removed to Chester county, where he died about 1852. He was a farmer during his earlier years, but became an inn-keeper and for many years was proprietor of the Rose Tree hotel, near Media. In politics he was an old-time whig, and so popular in Delaware county that he was elected to the responsible position of sheriff, and served one term with entire satisfaction to the

public and credit to himself. He married, and had a family of seven children. William L. Cochran (father) was born in Delaware county in 1799, but removed to Chester county about 1832, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1869, at the ripe old age of seventy years. He was a cattle dealer and farmer in Willistown township, and possessing sound judgment and great business energy, he became successful and prosperous. In politics he was first a whig and later a republican, always taking considerable interest in public questions. He married Eliza Stanley, a daughter of Jacob Stanley, of England, and to them was born a family of eight children, four sons and a like number of daughters, of whom Isaac S., the subject of this sketch, is the eldest.

Isaac S. Cochran received his education in the academy conducted by Joseph Strode, in this county—at that time a well-known boarding school for boys and young men—and after completing his studies and leaving school he began life on his own account as a dealer in live-stock, buying and selling cattle. At one time he owned and operated a large stock farm near the borough of West Chester. He has handled stock more or less all his life, and is an expert judge of cattle. His business has grown to such an extent that it is perhaps true that he buys and sells a larger number of animals every year than any other man or firm in Chester county.

On December 31, 1851, Mr. Cochran was united in marriage to Phoebe Shimer, a daughter of Edward Shimer, of this county. To their union was born a family of four children, three sons (two sons are now deceased) and a daughter. The daughter, Laura, is now the wife of R. H. Johnson, a

contractor and builder, of Wayne, Delaware county, this State. The son, Harry Cochran, married Clara Smith, and resides with his father, being also engaged in buying and selling live-stock. In politics Mr. Cochran is a republican, but is too busy with business affairs to take any active part in politics.

* * *

R. NEWTON THOMAS, the senior member of the firm of R. N. Thomas & Co., which is extensively engaged in the coal, feed, grain and flour business at West Chester, is a son of David R. and Isabella (Doyle) Thomas, and was born at New London, Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1843. The Thomas family of Chester county, of which the subject of this sketch is a member, was founded by Dr. David Thomas (grandfather), who was born in Hilltown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1759, where he resided until 1808, when he settled in Lower Oxford township, Chester county, in which he died in 1824, aged sixty-five years. He was a physician, and served as a private in the revolutionary war and surgeon in the war of 1812. He was a strong democrat, and a leading Baptist in the community where he resided, and in 1791 married Mary Jones, of Bucks county. His son, David R. Thomas (father), was born at Hilltown, Bucks county, May 8, 1803, and died in Wilmington, Delaware, February 20, 1874, when in the seventy-first year of his age. He was a tanner and leather currier by trade, and worked for many years at Wilmington, Delaware. He was a consistent Methodist, and in politics left the Democratic party on the subject of slavery to identify himself with the republicans. In 1856 he married Isabella Doyle, who is now in the eighty-fourth year of her

age. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas were born eleven children: Mary Jane, wife of Thomas Kennedy, and now dead; Euphemia A., wife of John Edwards; John W. (dead); Margaret, widow of Anthony Donnan; Joseph L., who was a Union soldier in the late war, and died in Missouri, April 24, 1886; Francis A., now register of wills of Chester county (see his sketch); R. Newton; L. Fletcher, who served in three Pennsylvania regiments during the last war, and then was engaged in Philadelphia in the hide and tallow business until his death, on April 26, 1890; Charles W., a member of the furniture firm of Clark, Thomas & Co., of Philadelphia; Tacey M., who married Lewis Lenderman; and James M., now engaged in the wholesale butcher business in Wilmington, Delaware.

R. Newton Thomas spent his boyhood days in New London township, received his education at New London, this county, and at eighteen years of age quit working on the farm to learn the trade of carrier and tanner with his father, in Lower Oxford, Chester county. After learning his trade he did journey work for his father until 1862, when he enlisted in one of the independent companies of emergency men, which was raised to help repel Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania. Again, in 1863, when Lee threatened Pennsylvania a second time, he enlisted and served three months in Co. A, 29th regiment of Emergency men. Returning from his second service in the army, he resumed journey work with his father, which he followed until 1865. He then did journey work for John Way, at Chatham, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and with M. B. Chambers, Marshallton, Chester county, Pennsylvania, until 1869, when he became deputy sheriff of Chester

county under Sheriff D. W. C. Lewis, and at the end of his term accepted a position in the United States mint at Philadelphia, which he held for nine months. In 1872 Mr. Thomas became a member of the firm of R. N. Thomas & Co., and engaged in the coal business, to which, in 1878, he added the handling of grain, flour and feed. The firm have their office on Chestnut street, and have built up a very fine trade in their different lines of business.

On October 10, 1872, Mr. Thomas was united in marriage with Margaretta Dieks, a daughter of James Dieks, of West Goshen township, and to their union have been born four children: Lavina H., Ada I., Anita M., and Clara M.

R. Newton Thomas is a republican in politics. He is a member of Goshen Castle, No. 78, Knights of the Golden Eagle; Banner Lodge, No. 359, Independent Order of Odd Fellows (with which he united in 1864), and Gen. George A. McCall Post, No. 31, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is a past commander. At an early age Mr. Thomas developed those business habits which became the foundation of his present success in life.

CHARLES E. WOODWARD, M. D., an active, skilled and popular physician of West Chester, is a son of William P. and Rachel (England) Woodward. He was born at Marshallton, in West Bradford township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 8, 1846. His paternal grandfather, Eli Woodward, was born and reared in Chester county, where he followed farming during all the years of his active life. He owned a good farm near Marshallton, in West Bradford township, where he died.

His son, William P. Woodward (father), was born in 1817 on the homestead, where he passed his boyhood days. He died in the summer of 1863, on his farm near Marshallton, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in the forty-sixth year of his age. He was actively engaged in farming and merchandising at the time of his death. He was one of the early abolitionists of Eastern Pennsylvania, who so determinedly and persistently opposed human servitude, and lived to see slavery pass from the institutions of the American Republic. During the latter years of his life he was identified with the republican party and served for some time as a member of the school-board of his township. He was a consistent member of the Society of Friends, and married Rachel England, a daughter of Thomas England, a native of England, who came with his father and settled near Eli Woodward (paternal grandfather), in West Bradford township. To Mr. and Mrs. Woodward were born five children, two sons and three daughters: Dr. Charles E., Lydia D., wife of Paschal Worth, a farmer of Chester county; Mary E., who married John M. Sager, and is dead; Lindley and Anna, who died in infancy.

Charles E. Woodward was reared in his native county, received his education at Westtown Boarding school, and then attended the college of pharmacy of Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1867. In a short time after this he commenced the study of medicine, and 1872 entered the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the class of 1874. Immediately after graduation he came to West Chester, where he has been engaged ever since in the active and successful practice of his profession.

On June 7, 1876, Dr. Woodward was united in marriage with Ellen L. James, a daughter of Wellington C. James, now a retired business man of West Chester. Dr. and Mrs. Woodward have two children, a son and a daughter: Florence and Wellington.

Dr. Woodward is a republican in politics. He is a member of West Chester Lodge, No. 322, Free and Accepted Masons, and West Chester Lodge, No. 42, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Dr. Woodward has ever taken a deep interest in the profession of his choice and has never failed to improve any offering opportunity within his reach in the field of medical progress and advancement. He is a member of the West Chester, Chester county, and Pennsylvania State medical societies, and of the pension examining board of Chester county, and a member of the college of Physicians of Philadelphia, attending physician to Chester county prison, and lately elected to the medical staff of the West Chester hospital. To his profession he has given nearly a quarter of a century of close application and hard labor, and while allowing nothing to command much of his time from his professional labors, yet he has taken such interest always in the welfare and progress of his borough, that he is highly esteemed as a citizen as well as deservedly popular as a physician.

JACOB L. FUNK, one of the solid and substantial citizens of East Coventry township, this county, and a leading member of the Mennonite church, is the eldest son of John and Susan (Latshaw) Funk, and was born April 4, 1824, in Washington township, Berks county, Pennsylvania. His

paternal great-grandfather was Henry Funk, who removed to Buckingham county, Virginia, about 1786, and resided there until his death. He married Barbara Showalter, a native of Germany, who died in 1824. They had eleven children: Jacob, Christian, John, Henry, Daniel, Joseph, Susan, Elizabeth, Hester, Samuel, and Catherine. Their eldest son, Rev. Jacob Funk (grandfather), was born May 30, 1761, in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, but removed in early life to East Vincent township, this county, where he passed the remainder of his life, and died July 22, 1817, aged fifty-six years. He was a member and minister of the Mennonite church, and died immediately after returning home from preaching a friend's funeral. He was twice married, first wedding Mary Shelley, who died April 27, 1809, leaving a family of nine children: Elizabeth, who married Abram Haldeman, a minister of the Mennonite church, who preached in Chester and Juniata counties; Susan, married John Longacee, a farmer of Montgomery county; Fannie, married Benjamin Haldeman, who was a farmer residing at Vincent, this county; Mary, married John Wise, a farmer of Butler county; Barbara, married John Showalter, and lives near Phoenixville, this county; Katie, married Frank Shelley, a prosperous farmer of Berks county; Jacob, married Anna Heistand, and resided in East Vincent township, this county, where he was engaged in farming; John, father of the subject of this sketch; and Rev. Henry, who united in marriage with a Miss High, and resided in Berks county. All the family were strict members of the Mennonite church. After the death of Mrs. Funk, Rev. Jacob Funk wedded the second time, but had no children by his second marriage.

John Funk (father) was born July 12, 1800, in that part of Vincent which is now East Vincent township, this county, where he resided until a short time before his marriage, when he removed to Washington township, Berks county. In 1825 he returned to Chester county, locating in East Coventry township, and later went to North Coventry, where he died October 26, 1877, aged seventy-seven years. He was a farmer all his life, a republican in political faith, and in religion a strict member of the Mennonite church, in the various interests of which he was always active and ever ready to do his part in any good work. On March 2, 1823, he married Susan Latshaw, who was born March 11, 1800, and died August 2, 1885. They had two children: Jacob L., the subject of this sketch, and Hannah, who was born January 23, 1831, and on December 22, 1853, married George W. Landis, who was born June 13, 1832, and is now feed and stock agent for the Philadelphia & Reading railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Landis had two children: John D., born June 29, 1859; and Sue, born December 8, 1861. The former married Florence May Swindles, of Philadelphia, on October 14, 1886, by whom he has one child—Harold Landis, born July 18, 1887—and he is now chief clerk in the passenger agents' department of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, and resides in Philadelphia.

Jacob L. Funk was reared partly in East and partly in North Coventry townships, receiving his education in the common schools. He has been a farmer, fruit grower, and stockman all his life, and owns a large lumber yard and four houses. In political sentiment he is a staunch republican, and in religious belief follows the traditions of his ancestors, and is a prominent member of

the Mennonite church, of which he is treasurer.

On May 6, 1847, Mr. Funk married Elizabeth Gable, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Gable, who was born October 29, 1827, and died June 1, 1881, aged fifty-four years. By this marriage he had a family of five children: (1) Lavina, born July 20, 1848, and died May 19, 1857; (2) John, a farmer of East Coventry township, who was born June 9, 1851, and on September 14, 1876, married Kate Delwiter, by whom he has two children — Emma L., born June 17, 1877, and Etna E., born May 6, 1879; (3) Hannah L., born July 29, 1858, married John Haldeman September 28, 1882, and has three children — Ollie R., born July 28, 1884; Florence M., born November 1, 1886; and Martha L., born October 19, 1887; (4) Hattie, born September 12, 1863, married W. H. Saylor September 11, 1884, and has four children; and (5) Sue, born October 17, 1865, and on July 19, 1892, married John E. Latshaw, of Spring City, who was born August 1, 1865, and is a carpenter employed in the foundry of Buckwalter & Slauffer.



HAROLD B. PUGH, one of the successful young business men of Chester county, and the senior member of the well known Jordan Bank creamery firm of H. B. & E. A. Pugh of Oxford, is a son of William and Mary E. (Brown) Pugh, and was born in East Nottingham township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1864. His paternal great-grandfather, Jesse Pugh, was of Welsh descent, and of the third generation from the emigrant ancestor John Pugh. His son, Abner Pugh (grandfather), was born in East Nottingham town-

ship, where he purchased the farm now owned by his grandsons. He was an early abolitionist and a member of the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends. He followed farming and married Charlotte Michener, and reared a family of six children, one son and five daughters: Rebecca Reynolds, now dead; Rachel, who married Dr. Jacob Way; Elizabeth, the second wife of Joseph T. Reynolds; Esther, now dead; William and Annie, now also deceased. The son, William Pugh (father), was born September 18, 1836, in East Nottingham township, where he resided during the greater part of his life. He was a farmer and dairyman by occupation, a pronounced republican in politics and a member of the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends. He owned and operated the well known Jordan Bank dairy (which was established in 1866), and died June 3, 1892, aged fifty-six years. He was very successful in dairying and other agricultural pursuits, and married Mary E. Brown, a native of Lancaster county, who was born August 31, 1842, and received her education in the public schools and Millersville State Normal school. She died January 28, 1883, at forty years of age. To their union were born three children: Harold B. and Edwin A., managers of the home farm and members of the creamery firm of H. B. & E. A. Pugh; and Charles E., who is assistant teller in West Grove National bank of Chester county. Mrs. Mary E. Pugh (mother) was a daughter of Elisha Brown, who was a prosperous farmer and resided near Fulton house, Lancaster county. He was a republican and a member of the Society of Friends, and married Rachel W. Bradway, by whom he had six children: Slater F., Thomas B., of the firm of Pyle &

Brown, of West Chester, this county, who is president of the Southern Kansas Mortgage Company, of Wellington, Kansas, and of the Dingee & Conrad Company, of West Grove, this county; Charles H., who was a successful business man in Philadelphia, but is now dead; Mrs. Mary E. Pugh; Walter W., cashier of the West Grove National bank; and Worthington, who is now dead.

Harold B. Pugh was reared on the farm and received his education in the public schools and a Friend's select school in Oxford, Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1884 he engaged in the creamery business with his father, which he continued until 1888, when he formed a partnership with his brother, Edwin A., under the firm name of H. B. & E. A. Pugh, and they have conducted a most successful creamery business ever since. They have the home dairy where they keep sixty cows, and own and operate the well known and celebrated Jordan Bank creamery, whose product is so popular in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. During the year 1891 they paid out over twenty-five thousand dollars for milk, and sent one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds of butter to market. They are also extensively engaged in farming and raising thoroughbred and registered Jersey dairy stock.

On October 23, 1890, Mr. Pugh was united in marriage with Clara L. Kirk, daughter of Isaac S. and Fannie L. Kirk, of Fremont, this State.

Harold B. Pugh is a republican in politics, and a member of the Oxford meeting of the Society of Friends, as is also his wife. He is one of the trustworthy and reliable citizens of East Nottingham, and has been remarkably successful in his various business enterprises. He is at present vice-

president of the National Creamery, Butter-makers and Factory Cheesemakers association for the State of Pennsylvania.

JACOB W. MOYER, a prominent farmer of East Vincent township and a leading member of the German Reformed church, is the second child and eldest son of William and Deborah (Wagoner) Moyer, and was born in East Pikeland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1831. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, received his training in the public schools, and resided in his native township until 1877, when he removed to East Vincent township, where he now lives. Here he owns a fine farm, containing sixty-nine acres, and has it well improved, supplied with good buildings, and in a high state of cultivation. In his political faith Mr. Moyer is a staunch democrat, and in religion a strict member of the German Reformed church, of which he has been a deacon for many years, first in East Pikeland, and later in East Vincent township.

On December 23, 1856, Mr. Moyer was married to Mary E. Vanderslice, a daughter of Joseph Vanderslice, of East Vincent township. To them was born a family of three children, one son and two daughters: Deborah, married Davis Brownback, a carpenter, residing at Phoenixville, this county, and has one child—Chester; Sallie, who wedded James Kimes, a prominent undertaker at Spring City; and Irvin, who was united in marriage with Anna Rapp, and now lives with his father on the farm in East Vincent township, and has one child, a daughter named Myrtle.

The paternal grandfather of the subject

of this sketch, Jacob Moyer, was a resident of East Pikeland township, this county, and died there about 1849, at the advanced age of seventy years. He was a farmer by occupation, and passed his long and active life in the cultivation of the soil and raising good stock. Politically he was a democrat of the old school, and served as supervisor of his township for many years. He was a Lutheran in religion and took an active part in supporting the interests of his church. He served in the war of 1812, and was a member of the National guards. His wife was Mariah Shade, by whom he had two children: William, and a daughter named Elizabeth, who married a man named Yager, and is now deceased. William Moyer (father), was born in East Pikeland township in 1803, and lived there all his life. He was a farmer and shoemaker, and became quite prosperous. He died in 1874, aged about seventy-two years. Following the political traditions of his family, he was an active democrat, and served his township as assessor and supervisor. In religion he was a strict member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and married Deborah Wagoner, a daughter of Jacob Wagoner, of East Pikeland township, this county. To them was born a family of children, six of whom lived to reach maturity and became useful and respected citizens of this county: Mariah, married George Walker (now deceased), has one child, and lives in East Pikeland township; Jacob, the subject of this sketch; William, a farmer of East Pikeland township, who married Louisa Yager, and has three children; Benjamin, a carpenter, who married Andora Whitby, has two children, and resides at Phoenixville; Isaac, who married Hannah Starr, has four children, and is now

a member of the police force at Roxborough, Philadelphia county; and Elwood, who wedded Manda Harpel, and is engaged in farming on the old homstead in East Pikeland township, this county.

Joseph Vanderslice, the father of Mrs. Moyer, was born in East Pikeland township, this county, in the year 1806. He was a tailor by trade, but engaged in farming during his later years, and lived in this county all his life. In politics he was a democrat, and resided in East Vincent township at the time of his death. He was killed by a train on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, in December, 1882, when in the seventy-sixth year of his age. His wife was Sarah Custer, and they reared a family of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, four of whom still survive: Nicholas, William, Hamilton, and Mary E., the wife of the subject of this sketch.

JOHN BUCKWALTER, one of the enterprising and useful citizens residing in the vicinity of Kenilworth, is the eldest son and second child of William and Catherine (Lotshaw) Buckwalter, and was born in East Coventry township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 27, 1856. The Buckwalter family in America was founded by Francis Buckwalter, a Protestant refugee from Germany who settled on the Manavon tract, at what is now Phoenixville, in 1720. There he purchased six hundred and fifty acres of land from David Lloyd, the patentee, for one hundred and ninety-five pounds. His children were Joseph, Jacob, Johannes, Mary and Yost, and from them are descended the numerous Buckwalter family of this section. They have intermarried with some of the oldest and

best families in Chester county, and among them have been a number who have distinguished themselves in various lines of activity, including stock raising, finance, merchandising and official station. David Buckwalter, paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Chester county, and passed his entire life within her borders, actively engaged in agriculture. He married a Miss Ziegler, by whom he had a family of seven children: John, Daniel, David, Samuel, Joseph, Jacob and Barbara. Samuel Buckwalter (grandfather), was born on the old Buckwalter farm near Phoenixville, this county, about 1782, and died in East Vincent township in 1877, aged nearly ninety-five years. He was a wheelright by trade, and in politics a whig and republican. For a number of years he served as school director in his township, and was a member of the Mennonite church. He married Mary Johnson, and had a family of fourteen children: Samuel, Annie, David, Joseph, Jacob, William (father), Mary, Barbara, Samuel (2), Nathan, Seth and Sarah (twins), Benjamin and Lovina.

William Buckwalter (father) was born in Upper Providence township, Montgomery county, this State, January 2, 1818, where he grew to manhood and received a common school education. He then learned the trade of carpenter, but has worked very little at that business, preferring agricultural pursuits. While yet a young man he removed to Chester county and has continued his residence here ever since, for the last ten years residing with his son in North Coventry township. In politics he is a pronounced republican with whig antecedents, and in religion a strict adherent of the Mennonite church. On St. Valentine's day, 1850, he was united in wedlock with

Catherine Lotshaw, a daughter of Jacob Lotshaw, of East Pikeland township. To this marriage was born a family of four children, three sons and one daughter: Annie, now the wife of Seneca Mowry, a prosperous farmer of East Vincent township, by whom she has four children—Samuel Howard, William Ashley, Milton and Newton; John (subject); Theodore, who died in infancy, and Hiram, who wedded Elma Grubb, resides in East Vincent township, and has five children—Ada, William, Bessie, Russell and Annie. The mother, Mrs. Catherine Buckwalter, died in 1882, aged nearly fifty-seven years.

John Buckwalter was reared principally in this county, and received his education in the public schools of East Coventry township. After attaining manhood he began life on his own account as a farmer and has followed that vocation all his life, meeting with good success and accumulating some property. In his political affiliations he is a republican, and in 1892 was elected to the office of school director. Religiously he is a Dunkard, or German Baptist, and has long been an active and useful member of that denomination. On December 13, 1879, Mr. Buckwalter was married to Ella Prizer, a daughter of Harmon Prizer, of East Coventry township, and the fruit of their union has been two children: Clifton, born September 28, 1880; and Wilmer, born November 22, 1885.

MARK TOWNSEND, an industrious citizen and a successful fruit grower of Oxford, is a son of Henry and Anna (Davis) Townsend, and was born in Wiltshire, England, February 11, 1830. His paternal grandfather, John Townsend, was

born and reared in the town of Melksham, Wiltshire, England, where he followed hauling. He married and had six sons and one daughter: John, Henry, James, Thomas, Richard, George, and Ann. Thomas, George and James were soldiers in the British army for several years, and James fought at the battle of Waterloo. These sons received a good education, and the second one, Henry (father), was a builder by trade. He married Ann Davis, a daughter of James Davis, of Tedbury, Gloucester county, England, and reared a family of ten children: James, now deceased, was a tailor and linen draper; Jane, wife of William Edwards, a gardener of Ambledon, Hampshire county, England; Eliza, wife of Boaz Shepard, of Trowbridge, Wiltshire county, England; Henry, (deceased); George, a builder, who married a Miss Brooks, and now resides in Melksham, Wiltshire county, England; Thomas who died young; Henry (2) now dead; Hannah and Job, who also died young.

Mark Townsend was reared in his native country, received a good practical education in the elementary and the private schools of Wiltshire, and then learned the trade of builder. He worked as a builder and contractor in his native country for several years, and in 1873 came to the United States and settled at Ridgeway, North Carolina, where he was engaged in farming and fruit growing until 1889. In that year he came to his present farm near Oxford, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he has been successfully engaged in fruit growing up to this time.

On January 30, 1854, Mr. Townsend married Mary A. Davis, a daughter of Job Davis, of England. To their union have been born seven children, four sons and

three daughters: Frederick W., engaged in the fruit business at Ridgeway, North Carolina; Wesley J., station agent at Marion, that State; Mary Jane, wife of J. H. Morrison, of Oxford, Pennsylvania; Caroline and Sydney who died in infancy; and Albert E. and Lizzie A., who reside in Oxford, this State. Mark Townsend yet gives his time principally to his prosperous and rapidly increasing fruit business.

RICHARD T. ELLICOTT, one of the older and highly respected citizens of Chester county, is the only son of Nathaniel H. and Tamson (Roberts-Trimble) Ellicott, and was born at Ellicott City, Maryland, on January 18, 1844. He is descended from the old Ellicott family so well known in Maryland, and received his education in the Friends' school at Providence, Rhode Island. After leaving school he associated himself with Col. John Clark, in the contracting business, in which they were very successful, both retiring very comfortably well off.

Jonathan Ellicott, for whom Ellicott City (Maryland) was named, was the paternal grandfather of Richard T. Ellicott, and his brother, Andrew Ellicott, was a prominent surveyor of that day, and as such was engaged in laying out the city of Washington about 1792. Nathaniel H. Ellicott (father) was born at what is now Ellicott City, Maryland, in 1791, where he was reared and educated. About 1849 he removed to Chester county, Pennsylvania, and settled at West Chester, in the house now occupied by the subject of this sketch, where he continued to reside until his death in 1861, when in his seventieth year. He was a miller by trade, and a strong abolitionist, believing that the "peculiar institution"

was the sum of all iniquity, and that part of the constitution which supported it a "league with hell." In his religious convictions he was a Quaker, and a life-long member of the Society of Friends. Notwithstanding his adherence to that organization, there was a strong military side to his character, and in 1814, when less than fourteen years of age, he took part in the engagement at Fort McHenry, at the time Scott Keys wrote his now famous song, "The Star Spangled Banner," while a prisoner on board at British man-of-war. In 1821 he married Thamazine Roberts, *nee* Trimble, a daughter of Richard Trimble, who was the founder of the free school system of New York city. By this marriage Mr. Ellicott had two children: Richard T., and a daughter named Jane T., who married Joseph P. Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are now dead. They had a family of three children, one son and two daughters: Cornelia T., who married R. Jones Monaghan, now a well known member of the bar at West Chester; Mary, wedded J. Townsend Fairlamb, now deceased, who was formerly western manager of the Pennsylvania Investment Company; and Henry George.

MONTGOMERY FRICK, one of the young and successful business men of Spring City, and secretary of the well known Schuylkill Valley Stove Manufacturing Company, is a son of Charles and Mary Ann (Evans) Frick, and was born at Linfield, Limerick township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1860. The Frick family, which was settled in Pennsylvania at an early day during the last century, is of Swiss origin, and Hon. Benjamin Frick

(grandfather), was a prominent man in his day. He owned several boats on the old canal, then was interested in the construction of a railroad, and his popularity was such that he was elected as a republican member of the State senate from Montgomery county when it was strongly democratic. He was very active and influential in politics, and married Ellen Davis, by whom he had six children, of whom one was Charles Frick, father of Montgomery Frick. Charles Frick was born in 1828, at Linfield, where he still resides. He has been engaged for many years in general business, but making specialties of lumber and coal. He is a republican in politics, served for several years as postmaster of Linfield, and takes an active part in the political affairs of his county. He is a member of the Baptist church, and married Mary Ann Evans, who is a daughter of Ezekiel Evans. To them were born four children: Benjamin, now dead; Lewis, who is engaged in business at Linfield; Montgomery and Mary.

Montgomery Frick was reared at Linfield, received his education in the public schools and Millersville State Normal school, and then was engaged in business with his father until 1889, when he helped to organize the Schuylkill Valley Stove Manufacturing Company, of Spring City, of which he has served as secretary ever since.

On October 28, 1885, Mr. Frick was united in marriage with Savilla Thomas, daughter of John Thomas, of Limerick, Montgomery county, and to them has been born (1892) one child, a son, named Charles Thomas.

Montgomery Frick is a republican in politics, but does not take a very active part in political affairs and gives his time to the business enterprise in which he is en-

gaged. The Schuylkill Valley Stove Manufacturing Company was organized early in the year 1889, and purchased their present plant which had been erected and operated up to that time under the auspices of the Knights of Labor. This extensive plant, which covers an area of three and a half acres of ground, is situated in the southern part of the borough, on the Schuylkill river and Schuylkill Valley railroad. The main buildings are brick, and comprise a four-story ware-house, an engine and boiler house, a cleaning room, a two-story cupola house and a molding room, all of which are thoroughly equipped with the latest and most approved machinery for stove manufacturing. The company employs eighty-five skilled workmen, has an annual output of one hundred thousand dollars' worth of stoves from their works, and have a large patronage in nearly every State of the Union. Mr. Frick has pursued a conservative but perfectly safe financial policy, and has thus contributed largely to the remarkable success of the company.

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COL. NATHANIEL M. ELLIS, a soldier and financier, was born at Pottstown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1821. His parents were Christopher and Margaret (Missimer) Ellis, the former of English and the latter of German descent. Christopher Ellis was one of the early settlers of Montgomery county, this State, a shoemaker by trade, and lived at Pottstown. He was a democrat in politics, and served in the war of 1812. He died about 1850, aged sixty-four years, and his wife passed away in 1824, in the thirty-second year of her age. The subject of this sketch, Col. Nathaniel M.

Ellis, received his early education in the public schools of Pottstown, and completed his studies under private tuition in the city of Philadelphia. At the early age of twelve and a half years he entered the service of the Reading Railroad Company, in the location, and was first employed in taking cross sections of the road. When it was completed from Pottstown to Norristown he was placed in temporary charge of the station at Phoenixville. He soon afterward left the employ of the company and resumed his studies in Philadelphia, where he remained for one year engaged in perfecting his education. In 1838 he returned to active service on the road, and Phoenixville having become an important point he was appointed general agent of the company at this place, having charge of all the various departments. He continued in the satisfactory discharge of the multitudinous duties connected with this responsible position until 1873, when he was compelled to resign on account of his health.

In 1842 Mr. Ellis was elected and commissioned as major of volunteers, and appointed in 1860 *aid-de-camp* to Governor Packer during his term of office. He has held many offices of public trust and honor, among them burgess of Phoenixville, president of the town council, borough engineer, and president of the school board, of which latter he was a member for many years, having always taken a profound interest in the great cause of popular education. In his political affiliations he has always been democratic, and was an active supporter of Judge Douglas in his contest for the presidency in 1860. At the breaking out of the civil war he took an active part in politics, deeming it his duty to at once openly espouse the cause his conscience

held to be right. He was prominent in the organization of the Phoenixville National bank, and was one of its directors for a number of years, and also served as a director of the Morris Cemetery Company, which he helped to organize. In addition to these he was also a director in the Masonic Hall association of Phoenixville. As a business man he was noted, during an active career extending from 1835 to 1872, for stability of purpose and strict integrity in all his dealings. In religious belief he is a Baptist, and is a prominent member of Phoenix Lodge, No. 75, Free and Accepted Masons. He has about retired from active business, and resides in a beautiful home, which he erected in 1844, at the corner of Main and Morgan streets. During all his life he has been known for the firmness of his friendships, and is among the most highly esteemed citizens of Phoenixville and Chester county.

In February, 1842, Colonel Ellis was united in marriage with Mary Morgan, a daughter of Hon. John Morgan, of Phoenixville, who was a prominent man in his day. To the Colonel and Mrs. Ellis was born a family of three children, one son and two daughters: Mordicai, who is now chief clerk in the office of the Phoenixville Bridge Company; Mary, who married Dr. William T. Porter, of this borough; and Sallie, living at home with her parents.

STEPHEN DARLINGTON, who was a constant student, a ripe scholar and one of the finest linguists of Pennsylvania, ranked high as a scientific and progressive farmer. He was a son of George and Lydia Barnard Darlington, and was born in what

is now Pocopson township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1799. The primogenitor of the Darlington family in Chester county was Abraham Darlington, who came from England about the year 1708. He was reared on a farm and learned the trade of saddler, but after coming to this county he settled east of the Brandywine on a farm of two hundred acres. His second wife was Elizabeth Hillborn, and their fifth child, Thomas Darlington, removed higher up on the Brandywine, where he settled on a farm now owned by one of his grandsons. Thomas Darlington married Hannah Brinton, and their sixth son, George Darlington (father), who was a farmer and miller by occupation and trade, settled, near the close of the last century, west of the Brandywine, on the Pocopson stream. He married Lydia Barnard, and his children in the order of age were: Hannah, Richard, Stephen, Cyrus, George, Joseph B., Hillborn, Lydia, and Eliza.

Stephen Darlington was reared on the farm, received a good education, and then engaged in farming and the study of mathematics. He settled on a farm bordering the Brandywine, and between that stream and his father's home, which had been previously owned by Henry Hoopes. This farm was in poor condition when Mr. Darlington came into possession of it, but he immediately commenced the fertilization of its soil and the improvement of its fences and buildings, and in fifty years he had brought it up to such a state that it ranks as one of the best farms of Pennsylvania. He brought the soil up to garden richness, and while his buildings were not ornamental, they were permanently finished and roofed with slate, from the dwelling to the pig sty. His fences were constructed



Stephen Darlington.

of iron and placed upon a stone basis so securely as to stand the test of a century.

On September 15, 1825, Mr. Darlington married Ann Mendenhall, who was born October 27, 1804, and died March 9, 1885, aged eighty years. She was a daughter of Aaron Mendenhall, who owned a fine farm in Pennsbury township, which had descended as a patrimonial estate from his father, Isaac, who inherited it from his father, Joseph, one of the sons of the immigrant Benjamin, who came about 1686, from Married Hill, Wiltshire, England, with his brother John, and settled in Pennsylvania, and from whom all of the name of Mendenhall now in America are descended. Mr. and Mrs. Darlington had five children: Fenelon, Sarah, Louisa, Emma, and Lamartine. Mr. Darlington was fortunate in the choice of a partner, who contributed her full share to the success of out-door as well as household operations. She was tidy in the extreme, and busied in usefulness from morn to bed time. She with her husband uniformly attended meetings of worship and business in the Society of Friends, of which they were members. She rarely took up a book or paper unless in the afternoon of the first day of the week. Notwithstanding this full timing of her hours, she was foremost in looking after those in suffering or in want, and was free in administering unto these by heart, hand and purse.

A memorable occasion of Stephen Darlington's life was his golden wedding which was celebrated Wednesday, September 15, 1875, with appropriate and interesting ceremonies, a full account of which appeared in the *Daily Local News*. It was really a grand reunion of the Darlingtons and Mendenhalls, families so noted for

punctuality and honesty that it is a common expression "as punctual as a Darlington or as honest as a Mendenhall." A magnificent repast was furnished in the commodious barn to accommodate the large number that were present. Addresses were delivered and poems read by several of the guests, but two of the most distinguishing events of the occasion were the marriage of Sarah D., the eldest daughter of Mr. Darlington, to Samuel Auge, of West Chester, who was a guest at the original wedding, fifty years before, and the address of welcome from Mr. Darlington and his wife, which was a poetical effort on the part of Stephen Darlington of so much merit that we reproduce it as it appeared in the public press:

"When noble LaFayette from beyond the sea,
Reviewed the land himself had helped to free,
Received the plaudits of a grateful shore,
Which scarcely ever man received before;
T'was then in early youth, as man and wife,
We ventured on the doubtful path of life;
Poor and of small account, we took our stand,
But thanks to toil and Heaven's protecting hand,
Enough of comfort 'round our home appears,
To satisfy the needs of closing years;
Enough of fame our modest cause attends,
And not the least, a list of valued friends;
And now since fifty suns have passed away,
Gladly we greet you on this bridal day;
You who with us have shared the early morn,
Or, who the bloom of later years adorn -
To all we wish a long and prosperous life,
A noble husband, or a worthy wife."

Stephen Darlington was a republican in politics. He gave close attention to the education of his children, and at the close of the day's labor after examining their work and progress in their studies, he gave them a lesson in the languages as a general rule. In early manhood he exhibited the taste and well-read scholarship of the poet, the persevering tact and thrift and effort of the mathematician; and gathered the self-

sought and self-found gems and treasures in language—while he shrunk not from the dull and slow and sturdly rounds of the practical farmer. In his early studies each new effort was crowned with a new joy (such as he only knows who ascends the golden pathway of art, of science or of duty), but in later life he confined his efforts mainly to farming operations and the study of the classics. Stephen Darlington's long and practically useful life closed on May 16, 1884, when he passed away from the scenes of his earthly labors. His remains were interred in a beautiful lot in Birmingham cemetery, but he will be long remembered in the community where he resided. A successful teacher of the county pays the following beautiful and well deserved tribute to his memory: "While Stephen Darlington was a model agriculturalist, he was also a constant student, a ripe scholar, and as a linguist had few equals, if any, in his native State."

HENRY P. WAITNEIGHT, one of the young and energetic members of of the Chester county bar, is a son of William Walters and Margaret C. (Broomall) Waitneight, and was born in Phœnixville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 6, 1861. The Waitneight family is of German lineage, but is American by residence for over a century. Its founder was Jacob Waitneight, who came from Germany, and, after serving in the American army during the revolutionary struggle for separation from the mother country and political independence, he married Catharine Grate, and settled in Chester county, where he followed farming for a livelihood. His son, Jonathan Waitneight, the paternal

grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in East Pikeland township, where he also followed farming, and died at an early age. He was an old-line whig in political sentiment, and married Maria Walters, sister of the late George Walters, for so many years civil engineer for the Phœnix Iron company, and had children. His oldest son, William W. Waitneight, was born July 19th, 1820, and at twenty years of age came to Phœnixville, which he made his home until his death, which occurred February 6th, 1886. He was a blacksmith by trade, and worked for many years for the Phœnix Iron company. Mr. Waitneight took considerable interest in municipal and county affairs, and served frequently as a member of the town council, of which he was president for several years. He was a whig and republican in politics, and served as the first superintendent of the water works. He was a member of Zion Evangelical Lutheran church, and Phœnix Lodge, No. 212, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he had been secretary for twenty-five years. He married Margaret C. Broomall, a member of the old Broomall family of Delaware county, and to their union were born seven children. Mrs. Waitneight, who still resides at Phœnixville, was born in Delaware county, June 16, 1823; her mother was Hannah Griswold (Conner) Broomall, who died in Phœnixville in 1879, at the advanced age of ninety-two; and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since her early youth.

Henry P. Waitneight was reared at Phœnixville, and after he was graduated from the High school in the class of 1879, he entered Dickinson college, of Carlisle, this State, where he took a classical course. Leaving college he made choice of the legal

profession as his life work. He read law with the firm of Monaghan & Haase, was admitted to the bar in 1886, and since then has been engaged in successful practice in Chester county, and has gained an enviable reputation as a careful and conservative adviser. In politics he is a staunch and pronounced republican, who believes in an energetic support of the cardinal principles of his party. He has been many times a delegate to county conventions, and was a delegate to the Harrisburg convention in April, 1892, which nominated Hon. John Dean, of Blair county, for supreme judge. He is a vestryman of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church, and a member of Phoenixville Lodge, No. 212, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Waitneight takes a deep interest in educational affairs as well as political matters. He was appointed in 1889 to fill a vacancy in the school board, occasioned by the death of Dr. L. B. Hawley, and in 1890 was elected for a full term of three years as a member of the board, of which he has twice been made president by a unanimous vote. Mr. Waitneight, although young in years, is prominently identified with the progress of Phoenixville, whose best interests he has always at heart. He is a recognized advocate of learning and ability in his chosen profession, and has gained reputation as an interesting speaker and as a man of broad and liberal views on all public questions of interest or importance.



PROF. JOHN HUNTER WORRALL, the widely known educator, who early won deserved recognition in his chosen profession, has been connected with the educational interests of this county since 1856. He is a son of Frederick and

Sarah (Hunter) Worrall, and was born near what is now Strafford, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in the first half of the present century. His grandfather, Elisha Worrall, was also a native of Delaware county, born near Middletown, where he was reared and passed most of his active and useful life. He was a farmer by vocation, and died near Strofferd, then called the Old Spread Eagle, at an advanced age. Frederick Worrall (father) was born near Concord, Delaware county, and spent his life in agricultural pursuits. He was a federalist and whig in politics, and married Sarah Hunter, a daughter of James Hunter, of Delaware county. By this union he had a family of five children, four sons and one daughter: Elisha, a farmer, who removed to Montgomery county, where he died in October, 1890; William, a miller by occupation, who died near Colledgeville, Montgomery county; Joseph L., whose residence is in the city of Philadelphia; Martha Ann, married Caleb B. Ring, a farmer of Chald's Ford, this county; and John Hunter, the subject of this sketch. Frederick Worrall died near the Old Spread Eagle hotel in Delaware county, in April, 1847, aged sixty-eight years.

John Hunter Worrall began his studies at Dr. Rollins' private school in Newtown township, Chester county, and later entered a like institution under the management of Thomas Connard, in Philadelphia, where he remained for two years. He then went to New Haven, Connecticut, and, under the instruction of Edward Umstead, prepared to enter Yale college, from which institution he was graduated with honors in the class of 1856. He immediately came to West Chester, this county, where he began teaching in the West Chester academy, and re-

mained three years. Returning to New Haven at the end of that time, he entered on a post-graduate course, which occupied nearly three years, and from which he was graduated with the degree of Ph. D. Professor Worrall then returned to West Chester and filled the chair of mathematics in the Pennsylvania Military academy for a period of two years. In 1864 he again became connected with the West Chester academy, and, in connection with Eugene Pauline, conducted that institution until 1870, when the trustees sold the property, and adding the fund derived from its sale to the appropriation made by the State, erected the West Chester Normal school building. Professor Worrall was then called to the chair of mathematics in the Normal school, but after one year in that position he retired and organized Worrall's Classical and Mathematical academy at West Chester, which he continued until the autumn of 1891, when failing health compelled him to relinquish its care. He still gives lessons in his rooms to a limited number of pupils, and many of the successful young business and professional men of this county have been prepared for the active duties of life under his care and instruction.

Professor Worrall is a leading member of the Episcopal church, in which he served as vestryman for a period of fifteen years, and as accounting warden for more than a decade. The mental equipments with which he began active life were indicated in the fact that in his freshman year he took first prize in his class in mathematics, and emphasized this triumph by repeating it in the sophomore year. He also received the gold medal on graduation for work done and high standing in mathematics. These early promises received ample fulfillment in the

active career of Professor Worrall, who soon became widely known for his scholastic attainments and greatly valued for his unusual merit as a teacher. He takes rank with the best and most popular educators in this part of Pennsylvania, and notwithstanding his recognized ability—rather, perhaps, on account of it—he is modest and unassuming in deportment. His popularity is co-extensive with his acquaintance, and is founded no less on his admirable qualities as a man than on his brilliant acquirements as an educator.

REV. ISAAC URNER BROWER, a minister of the German Baptist or Brethren's church, and a well respected citizen of Parker Ford, is a son of Gilbert and Lydia (Urner) Brower, and was born in East Coventry township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1844. The Brower family of Chester county is a branch of the old Brower family of Holland, and was founded in Chester county by Henry Brower about the year 1740. Gilbert Brower, a great-grandson of the above mentioned Henry Brower, was the father of the subject of this sketch.

Gilbert Brower was born February 5, 1815, and died December 18, 1890. He married Lydia Urner, and to their union were born three sons and two daughters: Harrison, the eldest (now deceased); Dr. William, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume, and in which is given a full history of both the Brower and Urner families; Rev. Isaac U.; Sallie H. (now deceased); and Elizabeth, who died in early childhood.

Mrs. Lydia (Urner) Brower, was born December 20, 1818, and died December 28,

1881, aged sixty-three years and eight days. She was descended from the old and historic Urner family of Canton Uri, Switzerland, one of whose members, Ulrick Urner, went in 1672 to Alsace, France, from which his three sons, John, Bishop Martin, and Jacob, came to Philadelphia in 1708. Jacob Urner died in 1744, and his son, the second Bishop Martin Urner, was the father of Martin Urner, whose son, John, married Elizabeth Grubb, and was the father of Mrs. Lydia Brower, the mother of the subject of this sketch.

Isaac Urner Brower received his education in the common schools, Freeland seminary (now Ursinus college), and the Millersville State Normal school, and taught twelve terms in the public schools of his own and adjoining counties. He was ordained as a minister of the Brethren's church in 1875. He has resided since 1867 on his present farm, near Parker Ford, of whose German Baptist or Brethren's church he has been one of the pastors for the past seventeen years. On January 2, 1868, Rev. Isaac Urner Brower married Mary A. Johnson, and this union has been blessed with one child, Charles J., born June 29, 1871, and who graduated from Spring City High school in the class of 1890, and is now (1892) reading medicine with his uncle, Dr. William Brower, having attended one course of lectures at Jefferson Medical college, from which institution he will graduate in class of 1894. Mrs. Mary A. Brower, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Weikel) Johnson, was born in Upper Providence, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1848.

Rev. Isaac U. Brower has served since 1875, as treasurer of East Coventry Union church and cemetery. In politics he is a

conservative republican, but takes no part in political affairs, giving his time to his farm and to his ministerial labors.

ALBERT WEEKS, M. D., a graduate of the Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia, who has been in successful general practice at Phoenixville for more than ten years, is a son of Job and Hannah (Adams) Weeks, and was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, June 15, 1858. The paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a native of England, but came to the United States one hundred and twenty years ago and settled in New Jersey, where he died at an advanced age. His son, Job Weeks (grandfather), was born in Burlington county, that State, and was a farmer all his life. He died on his farm there about 1862, in the sixtieth year of his age. In politics he was a whig and republican, and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years. He married and reared a large family, among them being Job Weeks (father), who is also a native of Burlington county, New Jersey, where he still resides. He owns a large farm, and was for many years an extensive contractor and builder, but is now practically retired from active business, being in his seventy-second year. Politically he is an ardent republican, and has held nearly all the offices of his township. In religion he is a strict adherent of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has served as superintendent of the Sunday school for a number of years. In 1842 he married Hannah Adams, a native of Burlington county, New Jersey, by whom he had a family of eleven children. She is still living, being now in the seventy-second year of her age. She is

a member of the same church as her husband, and greatly esteemed for her kindness and splendid Christian character.

Dr. Albert Weeks was reared in Burlington county, New Jersey, and received a good English education in the excellent public schools of that State. After leaving school he entered a drug store in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he remained for two years as clerk and salesman. At the end of that time he began reading medicine with the eminent Dr. D. D. Richardson, then of Philadelphia, but now superintendent of the State asylum for the insane at Wilmington, Delaware. Later he matriculated at Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, from which well known institution he was graduated in the spring of 1880, with the degree of M. D. After graduation he became first assistant physician in the insane department of the Philadelphia hospital, and occupied that position two years. April 1, 1882, he removed to Phoenixville, this county, where he immediately opened an office, and has been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession ever since. His thorough knowledge of medicine and acquired skill in its administration have given him great success as a physician, and he has consequently built up a practice which is now quite large and correspondingly lucrative.

On August 2, 1882, Dr. Weeks was united in marriage with Mary Umstead, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah Umstead, of the city of Philadelphia. To the Dr. and Mrs. Weeks have been born two children, both daughters: Sarah Ione and Vivian.

In his political affiliations Dr. Weeks is republican, though taking no very active part in politics; and he is a strict member of the Methodist Episcopal church of

Phoenixville, and also a member of Castle, No. 67, Knights of the Golden Eagle. Dr. Weeks' ability and standing in his profession is acknowledged wherever he is known, and he is a prominent member of the Chester County Medical society, and of the Inter-County Medical society. In addition to giving strict attention to the arduous duties connected with his large private practice, he is also serving as official examiner for several leading life insurance companies doing business in Phoenixville.

THOMAS D. DUNN, M. D., a prominent and active physician and surgeon of West Chester, and who has had ten years of successful practice in the hospitals of Philadelphia, and at the county seat of Chester county, is the son of Rev. Thomas H. and Diantha M. (Curtis) Dunn, and was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1855. The Dunns trace their trans-Atlantic ancestry to Scotland, from which country Philip Dunn, the paternal great-grandfather of Dr. Dunn, came to Pennsylvania during the last century and settled in New Jersey. In a short time he left that State to become one of the pioneer settlers of Crawford county, whose territory was then scarcely free from the incursion of the Indian tribes of what is now the State of Ohio. He took up a large tract of land and cleared out a good farm, on which he resided until his death. His son, Gideon Dunn (grandfather), was born in New Jersey, served in the land forces of the United States along the northern border during the war of 1812, and followed farming until his death in Crawford county, to which he had removed in early life with his father. He married Rachel Holton, the only white

woman who escaped in the Indian massacre at Sandusky, Ohio, and reared a family of two children: Rev. Thomas H. and Philip. Rev. Thomas H. Dunn (father), was born on his father's Crawford county farm in 1826, received his education at Allegheny college of Meadville, Pennsylvania, and served for many years as a minister of the Seventh Day Baptist church. He was a man of influence in his neighborhood, and a republican in politics, and died August 29th, 1881, aged fifty-five years. He married Diantha M. Curtis, now resident of Meadville, Crawford county, who was a daughter of Miles Curtis, of New York, and was born in Crawford county in 1832. To them were born a family of four children, three sons and one daughter: Elizabeth R., Dr. Thomas D., Dr. Ira J., who was graduated from the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania in 1891, and Arthur D., now seventeen years of age and at home.

Thomas D. Dunn attended the public schools and then entered the Northwestern State Normal school of Edinboro', Erie county, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1875. Leaving the normal school he took a special course at Allegheny college, and having made choice of a professional career, became a medical student in the office of Dr. Jacob Price, of West Chester, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. After completing the required course of reading he entered the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1881. Immediately after graduation he entered the University hospital as resident physician, where he served one year. After a term of six months at the Children's hospital, Philadel-

phia, he settled to the practice of his chosen profession in West Chester.

On the 28th of November, 1883, Dr. Dunn was united in marriage with Kate E. Cobb, daughter of T. B. Cobb, of Tionesta, Forest county. Their union has been blessed with one child, a daughter, named Rachel, who was born April 4, 1885.

Dr. Dunn is a republican in politics, but has never aspired to political preferment or sought office at the hands of his fellow-citizens. He is a member of the Philadelphia Pathological society, the college of Physicians of Philadelphia, and of the Pennsylvania State Medical society.

HENRY EPPEHIMER, a reliable business man, and vice-president of the Schuylkill Valley Stove Manufacturing Company, of Spring City, is a son of George and Eliza (Ortlip) Eppheimer, and was born at Lawrenceville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, June 11, 1835. His paternal grandfather, Eppheimer, was a native of Switzerland, and left his mountain home to settle in Montgomery county, where his son, Valentine Eppheimer (grandfather), was born and reared. Valentine Eppheimer learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed in his native county until the construction of the Schuylkill Canal, when he was employed as tool dresser, and died from malaria caught while thus engaged. He married a Miss Yokum, by whom he had four children, three sons and one daughter: Mary, George, Jonas and John. George Eppheimer, the second son and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1809, in Potts Grove township, Montgomery county, and at fifteen years of age went to Philadelphia, where he learned the trade of

tailor, which he followed until 1832. In that year he came to Lawrenceville, this county, and opened a tailoring establishment, which he conducted up to his death in October, 1879, when he was well advanced in the seventy-first year of his age. He was a democrat in politics until 1856, when he identified himself with the Republican party, which he ever afterwards supported. He married Eliza Ortlip, who died in May, 1875, aged fifty-nine years. To their union were born five sons and one daughter: Henry; William, who was killed in a steamboat explosion on the Delaware river in 1854; Frank, who operated a stove foundry for some years, and is now engaged in general mercantile business at Royer's Ford; Mary, married Albert Hartman, and after his death wedded Andrew Anderson, who is now dead; Howard P., who is in the employ of the Schuylkill Valley Stove Manufacturing Company of Spring City; and Addison, who is a merchant tailor of Royer's Ford, Montgomery county.

Henry Eppheimer was reared at Lawrenceville, received his education in the common schools of Chester county, and learned the trade of molder, which he followed at various places until 1889. In that year he became a member of the Schuylkill Valley Stove Manufacturing Company, of which has served as vice-president ever since.

On May 1, 1858, Mr. Eppheimer married a Miss Schueck, daughter of Matthias Schueck, of Montgomery county. Mr. and Mrs. Eppheimer have eight children, four sons and four daughters: Alice, wife of Lewis Caldwell, of Philadelphia; Minerva, William K., Harry C., Edmund S., Stella, Maggie M., and George.

The Schuylkill Valley Stove Manufactur-

ing Company was organized in the spring of 1889, and purchased its present plant of a company which had erected it under the auspices of the Knights of Labor. The plant is in the southern part of the borough, and consists of a large four story warehouse, an engine and boiler house, a cleaning room, a two story cupola house, and a molding room. The buildings are all of brick, and have been thoroughly equipped throughout with the best of machinery for the manufacture of stoves. The company employs a force of eighty-five skilled workmen, and the annual output of their works is valued at one hundred thousand dollars. The company has been remarkably successful, and has a steady demand for its stoves in nearly every State of the Union.

Henry Eppheimer is a republican in political sentiment, and has been a member for several years of Spring City Lodge, No. 553, Free and Accepted Masons. He is a skilled workman and a thorough-going business man. He is fully conversant with every detail and feature of his important industry, and ranks as a substantial and useful citizen of his borough.

FRANCIS A. THOMAS, a successful business man of West Chester, a Union soldier of the late civil war, and the present register of wills of Chester county, whose term of office will expire in 1895, is a son of David R. and Isabella (Doyle) Thomas, and was born at Jennersville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, May 24, 1841. His paternal grandfather, Dr. David Thomas, was born in Hilltown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1759, and after reaching manhood, he left in 1808 to settle in Lower Oxford township, this county, where he died in

1824, at sixty-five years of age. He was a physician, and served as a private in the American army during the last years of the revolutionary war, and in the war of 1812 served as surgeon. He was a democrat in politics and a consistent member of the Baptist church, in which he was a pillar of strength. He married Mary Jones, of Bucks county, in 1791, and reared a family of sons and daughters. Their son, David R. Thomas, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Hilltown, Bucks county, May 8, 1803, and came with his father to Twaddell, in Lower Oxford township, this county, where he learned the trade of tanner and leather carrier, which he followed in Wilmington, Delaware, until a few years before his death. He was a democrat in politics until the slavery question became prominent in politics, when he identified himself with the republican party and supported its principles ever afterwards. He died February 20, 1873, aged seventy-one years. He was a strict member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and married Isabella Doyle, who was born in Philadelphia, October 28, 1808, and now resides with her son, R. Newton Thomas, of West Chester. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas had a family of eleven children: Mary Jane, born March 28, 1832, married Thomas Kennedy, and is now dead; Euphemia A., wife of John Edwards of Chester, Delaware county, born February 14, 1834; John W., born in June, 1835, and died in 1842; Margaret, born March 14, 1837, and now widow of Anthony Donnan, of Philadelphia, where she now resides; Joseph L., born June 27, 1839, served three years in the Federal army during the late war, and afterward went to Missouri, where he died April 24, 1886; Francis A.; R. Newton

(see his sketch); L. Fletcher, born December 6, 1844, who served during the late war in the 124th Pennsylvania infantry, 43d regiment emergency men, and the 192d Pennsylvania infantry, and after the war went to Philadelphia, where he was engaged in the hide and tallow business until his death in 1890; Charles W., born January 3, 1847, a member of the firm of Clark, Thomas & Co., manufacturers and dealers in furniture at Twenty-third and Passyunk streets, Philadelphia; Tacy M., born June 28, 1849, and married Lewis Lenderman, of Wilmington, Delaware; and James M., who was born July 16, 1852, and is engaged in the wholesale butcher business at Wilmington, Delaware.

Francis A. Thomas was reared in Chester county, received his education in the common schools of his native township, and learned the trade of wheelwright, which he followed until the commencement of the late civil war, when, on September 1, 1861, he enlisted in Purnell's Legion of Maryland volunteers. He participated in many of the hard battles of the Army of the Potomac, received a flesh wound in the face at Cold Harbor, and was wounded in the left arm at the Weldon railroad fight. He was honorably discharged from the Federal service on October 28, 1864, at Baltimore, Maryland, and returned to Chester county, where he was engaged in farming until 1871, when he again engaged at his trade, but was compelled to quit it on account of impaired health. He then accepted a position with his brother, R. Newton, who was engaged in the flour, feed, coal and grain business in West Chester, and remained with him until January 1, 1891, when he entered upon the duties of his office as register, to which he had been elected on the republican

ticket at the preceding November election of 1890.

On January 3, 1866, Mr. Thomas married Grace Squire, daughter of William Squire, of Hopewell borough, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and to their union have been born two children: William S. and David R.

Francis A. Thomas is a stanch and active republican in politics. He is a member of West Chester Lodge, No. 322, Free and Accepted Masons, and West Chester Castle, No. 226, Knights of the Golden Eagle. Mr. Thomas has discharged well all of the many duties of his present responsible position, and is an honorable and respected citizen of West Chester, ever doing all in his power for the business interests and the prosperity of his city and county.

He is past post commander of Post 31, Grand Army of the Republic, West Chester; member of Minqua Tribe, No. 8, Improved Order of Red Men, Wilmington, Delaware; and past-chancellor commander of Oriental Lodge, No. 13, Knights of Pythias, Wilmington, Delaware, and member of Veteran Legion, No. 2, Philadelphia.

GEORGE G. MYER, now serving his fifth year as justice of the peace at Coatesville, is one of our veteran soldiers who saw active service during the entire progress of the civil war. He was among those who "went out first and came in last." He is a prominent Mason and an intelligent, useful and highly respected citizen. Squire Myer is a son of John and Catharine (Bream) Myer, and was born in the city of New York, June 8, 1839. John Myer (father) was a native of Baden, Germany, but left the Fatherland in early life to seek a home in the new world. Upon his arrival in America

he settled in New York city and remained there until 1850, when he removed to Lancaster city, Pennsylvania. He lived in Lancaster, where he was engaged in the shoe business, until June, 1877, when he went to Missouri, where he remained for twelve years, and where he died in his sixty-seventh year. In politics he was a democrat, and in religious faith a follower of Martin Luther, being a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church for many years previous to his death. His wife, Catharine Bream, was also a native of Germany and a member of the Lutheran church. She died at Lancaster in 1878, aged sixty-four years. One of their sons, Gustavus, now resides in Lancaster city, this State, and their only surviving daughter, Josephine, is also a resident of that city.

George G. Myer was reared in the city of New York until his eleventh year, when he came with his parents to Lancaster city, this State. He received a good English education in the common schools, and after leaving school was associated with his father in the shoe business at Lancaster until 1861. Early in that year, April, 1861, he volunteered as a musician in the 1st Pennsylvania infantry, and on the expiration of his term of service re-enlisted for nine months in Co. A, 122d Pennsylvania infantry, as corporal, and afterward in Co. F, 9th Pennsylvania cavalry. He was wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, was with General Sherman on his famous march to the sea, and served until the Confederacy collapsed and the great civil war had gone into history. Returning to his home in Pennsylvania with shattered health, he rested for a time and then learned the barber's trade and engaged in that occupation at Lancaster until 1868, when he removed to Coatesville,

Chester county, where he has resided ever since, conducting a large barber shop with gratifying success and a constantly increasing business.

In political sentiment Squire Myer is a democrat, but broad and liberal in his views and popular beyond his party. Although the borough is largely republican, he has been elected and served one term as chief Burgess of Coatesville, three terms as councilman, school director for three years, and is now serving his fifth year as justice of the peace. He is the first democrat ever elected to all these offices, and the simple statement of this fact is a most eloquent testimonial to the character and high standing of Squire Myer in the community where he has so long resided.

On December 26, 1859, Mr. Myer was married to Anna Cochran, a daughter of Oliver Cochran, of Marietta, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

In the Masonic circles of Chester county Squire Myer is well known, being past-master of Goddard Lodge, No. 383, Free and Accepted Masons; Coatesville Chapter, No. 207, Royal Arch Masons; and eminent commander of Centennial Commandery, No. 55, Knights Templar. He is also a member of Onondaga Tribe, No. 83, Improved Order of Red Men, and of Brandywine Post, No. 54, Grand Army of the Republic.

PERCY C. HOSKINS, M. D., of West Chester, who has achieved an enviable reputation in his profession and is an active member of the Pennsylvania State Medical society, is a son of Dr. John R. and Hannah (Cheever) Hoskins, and was born in East Goshen township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1852. Interest always

attaches to those who have been the founders of well known and substantial families in any State or county, and the Hoskins family which was planted in eastern Pennsylvania during the last century, is of Welsh descent. The first of the name in the State was the great-grandfather of Dr. Hoskins, and who married and reared a family. One of his grandsons, Dr. John R. Hoskins, was born in 1820, at Village Green, then known as Seven Stars, in Delaware county. In early life he shipped on board a trading vessel commanded by Captain Cheyney of his native county, and made a voyage to the Isle of France and the city of Calcutta, the metropolis of British India. After leaving the ocean he read medicine and entered Jefferson Medical college, from which he was graduated in the class of 1844. Immediately upon graduation he opened an office at Sugartown, but soon removed to East Goshen, where he remained until 1877, when he came to West Chester, in which city he died on March 4, 1884, at sixty-four years of age. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and a Jeffersonian democrat in politics, and married Hannah Cheever, who was born in 1832, and is still living. Dr. and Mrs. Hoskins were the parents of two children, a son and a daughter: Sarah P., wife of sheriff James G. Parker, whose sketch appears in this volume; and Dr. Percy C., the subject of this sketch.

Percy C. Hoskins was reared in East Goshen township, received his education in West Chester academy and West Chester State Normal school, and then determined upon medicine as a life vocation. He read with his father and upon completing the required course entered Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia, from which time-

honored institution he was graduated with high standing in his class on March 13, 1875. After graduation he opened an office in East Goshen township, where he soon had an extensive practice, which he relinquished in 1883, to remove to West Chester. He has steadily built up a very fine practice at the county seat, and is regarded as one of the most successful physicians of the borough.

On October 16, 1877, Dr. Hoskins married Stella M. Locke, daughter of Thomas M. Locke, of Philadelphia, and to their union have been born five children, three sons and two daughters: Emily L., John R., Thomas L., Percy C., jr., who died August 17, 1887; and Phyllis C.

Dr. Hoskins is a democrat in politics, and a member and vestryman of Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal church of West Chester. He is a member of Tamenend Tribe, No. 197, Independent Order of Red Men, and West Chester Lodge, No. 42, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a member and past master of Thompson Lodge, No. 340, Free and Accepted Masons, of Duffryn Mawr. Dr. Hoskins is a member of the West Chester Medical society, secretary of the Chester County Medical association, and has held membership for several years in the Pennsylvania State Medical society. During President Cleveland's administration he served as a member of the board of pension examiners for Chester county. Dr. Percy C. Hoskins is an affable gentleman, and a highly respected citizen of his city and county, and ranks as an able and skillful physician in a section of the "Keystone" State, where merit only commands prominence; was division surgeon under General Dobson of the tenth division of National Guards of Pennsylvania, which figured in

the riots of 1877, at Pittsburg, was in this during 1876 and 1877, or until the State militia was reorganized.

J. HOWARD RICHARD, a well known business man, and president of the Schuylkill Valley Stove Company, of Spring City, is a son of Anthony and Elizabeth (Ammon) Richard, and was born in the city of Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania, July 30, 1850. Anthony Richard was born near Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1807, and died at Pottstown, Montgomery county, this State, August 28, 1870, when in the sixty-third year of his age. He was a man of good business ability, and served for many years as superintendent of the shipping department of the Reading railroad at Pottstown. He was a republican in politics, and a Baptist in religious belief and church membership. He married Elizabeth Ammon, a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, who died November 19, 1878, aged sixty-eight years. They had a family of three children: Henry A., of Pottstown, who is a real estate superintendent for the Reading Railroad Company; Howard; and John, who died in infancy.

J. Howard Richard was reared principally in Montgomery county, received a common school and academic education, and after leaving Pottstown academy entered the service of the Reading Railroad Company as a fireman. After serving for a necessary length of time as fireman he was promoted to locomotive engineer, and continued in that capacity until 1875, when he resigned to engage in the bakery business at Collegeville, Montgomery county, which he followed successfully up to 1888. In that year he went to Pottstown, but not finding

sufficient inducements at that place to enter into any kind of business there he came to Spring City, in the the spring of 1889, and was instrumental in organizing the present Schuylkill Valley Stove Company, of which he was treasurer and superintendent up to January, 1892, when he was elected president.

On May 24, 1873, Mr. Richard was united in marriage with Sallie M., daughter of James and Sarah Dunlop, of Linfield, Montgomery county.

J. Howard Richard is a republican in politics, and has served as a member of the borough council. He has been prominent in the Masonic fraternity for some years, and is a member of Warren Lodge, No. 310, Free and Accepted Masons, of Trappe, Montgomery county; Pottstown Chapter, No. 271, Royal Arch Masons; and Hutchinson Commandery, No. 32, Knights Templar. Besides his business affairs at Spring City, he is interested in financial matters at Royer's Ford, of whose Industrial Savings bank he has served as a trustee ever since it was organized.

The Schuylkill Valley Stove and Manufacturing Company (limited), was organized in the spring of 1889, with J. Howard Richard, as treasurer and superintendent; Henry Eppheimer, president; and Montgomery Frick as secretary, who, together with John W. Gephart, E. W. Poley, William F. Stephen and L. L. Esenhower, constitute the present board of directors, and with C. C. Armpriester, treasurer, are the chief stockholders of the company. The company's plant was built and operated for a short time under the auspices of the Knights of Labor, and was bought of the Knights of Labor in the spring of 1889, by the Schuylkill Valley Stove and Manu-

facturing Company (limited). It is situated in the southern part of the borough, on the Schuylkill canal and Schuylkill Valley railroad. The plant consists of the following brick buildings: a large four story warehouse, 60x90 feet; an engine and boiler house, 36x36 feet; a cleaning room, 24x45 feet; a two story cupola house, 24x36 feet; and a molding room, 80x160 feet. It is one of the finest equipped plants of its kind in the country, and furnishes regular employment to a force of eighty-five skilled workmen. Its annual output is valued at one hundred thousand dollars, and the company's stoves find a ready market, being sold in nearly every State of the Union. In building up this enterprise to its present prosperous condition Mr. Richard has been very active. He has given to it that care and attention which are necessary to success, while his management has been both skillful and judicious.

JOHN SLEICHTER, one of the prosperous and progressive young farmers of North Coventry township, is the eldest son and second child of Isaac and Mary (Kullp) Sleichter, and was born June 17, 1859, in East Coventry township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. The family is of German descent, the first of the name to come to America, so far as we have any account, being Michael Sleichter, paternal great-grandfather, who left his native home in the Fatherland at an early day to seek his fortune in the newer west. He came to the United States and settled in East Vincent township, this county, where he lived until his death. He was a farmer by vocation, and reared a large family, among whom was Abram Sleichter (grandfather). The

latter was reared on the farm, and after attaining manhood married Sarah Hause, and to them was born a family of six children, two sons and four daughters: Isaac, father of the subject of this sketch; Abram, a laborer who lives in East Vincent township; Kate, deceased; Mary, also dead; Hettie, who married William Lukens, now deceased; and Dessie, who is now the widow of Benjamin Boyer. Abran Sleichter was a farmer all his life and died in East Vincent township. His wife is also dead. Their son, Isaac (father), was born in East Vincent township in 1839, of which he is still a resident. He grew up on the farm, receiving his education in the common schools, and has followed agricultural pursuits all his life. In politics he is a republican and has served his township as school director. He takes an active and intelligent interest in all public questions and keeps well posted on the progress of current events. In religious faith he is a Mennonite, and always ready to do his part in the support of his church and its different religious and charitable interests. He married Mary Kullp, a daughter of John Kullp, of East Vincent. By this marriage he had a family of five children, two sons and three daughters: Sarah, married Harry Steyer, a successful farmer of East Vincent township, and has two children—Webster and Mary; John, the subject of this sketch; Webster, who wedded Lily Finkbiner, a daughter of David Finkbiner, of Spring City (whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume), and has two sons—Walter and Grant; and Lizzie and Annie, both of whom are living at home with their parents.

John Sleichter was reared on his father's farm in East Coventry township, and received a good English education in the ex-

cellent public schools of his neighborhood. He was not one of that numerous class of farmer's sons who desert the farm for underpaid employment in the town or city, as soon as they can get away; but on the contrary became early impressed with the dignity and independence of farm life, and determined to devote his attention to the cultivation of the soil and kindred pursuits. In April, 1886, he purchased the farm on which he now resides, located on the Schuylkill road in North Coventry township. It consists of seventy-three acres of valuable land, finely improved and supplied with all necessary farm buildings. The soil is rich and productive, and the place is kept in a high state of cultivation. In connection with his other operations he carries on a small dairying business, owning ten fine cows. He is active, energetic and enterprising, and finds little cause to help swell the popular wail that "farming does n't pay." In 1883 Mr. Sleichter was united in marriage with Kate Prizer, a daughter of Harman Prizer, of East Coventry township. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Sleichter has been blessed by the birth of one child, a daughter, named Mary, who was born February 10, 1884. In politics Mr. Sleichter is an ardent republican, giving his party a hearty support on all leading questions, while in religious faith he is a strict member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Pottstown.

REV. JACOB B. SOULE, the present popular, earnest and efficient pastor of Parker Ford Baptist church, who has a wide reputation as a pulpit orator, is what may rightly be termed a model minister, and an affable, cultivated and agreeable gentleman. He was born September 18,

1825, in Buffalo township, Perry county, Pennsylvania, and is the eldest son of John and Nancy (Lackey) Soule. The family is of German origin, but American by a residence of several generations. Jacob Soule, paternal grandfather, was born in Loraine, Germany, but came early to the United States, and settled, in all probability, within the bounds of Chester county, where he remained but a short time and then removed to Perry county. He was a farmer by occupation, and purchasing land in Perry county, lived there until his death at an advanced age. In early life he was a Catholic in religion, but afterward left that church and embraced the Protestant faith. His son, John Soule (father), was born on the homestead in Buffalo township, Perry county, September 11, 1804, and was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools of his neighborhood. After leaving school he learned the carpenter's trade, and for a number of years devoted his time and attention to that vocation. He afterward purchased a farm, and gave his later years to agricultural pursuits. In politics he was a democrat until the organization of the republican party, when he identified himself with the latter, and always took an active and patriotic interest in political affairs. He was reared in the Protestant faith and became a member of the Church of God, in which he was prominent, active and useful for many years. He died at his home in Carroll township, near Bloomfield, Perry county, in 1878, at the age of seventy-one years, having passed his whole life in that county. In 1824 he married Nancy Lackey, a daughter of Henry Lackey, a native of the Emerald Isle, who came to America and settled in Perry county, Pennsylvania, at an early day, where he lived

until his death. By this marriage Mr. Soule had a family of four children, three sons and a daughter, all of whom lived to reach maturity and become useful and influential members of society. The eldest was Rev. Jacob B., the subject of this sketch. The second was a son named Henry L., who acquired a fine classical and theological education, and is now a minister of the Church of God, actively engaged in his chosen work in South Dakota. He is a distinguished scholar and fine linguist. The third son, John Wesley, resides in Perry county, this State, and is a teacher of high standing. He also owns a fine farm there, to the management of which he devotes part of his time. The only daughter, named for her mother, Nancy, received a good education, and after reaching womanhood became the wife of John Carberry, of Huntingdon county, this State.

Rev. Jacob B. Soule was reared in Perry county, where he received an academic education. In later life he took up the Chautauqua course of study, graduating in theology under Rev. Dr. Townsend, the eminent theologian and one of the Chautauqua professors, on March 1, 1888. He had completed his Greek studies under Rev. Alfred A. Wright, February 28 of the same year. For a number of years he had been engaged in teaching, having been superintendent of the model department of a normal school in Perry county. He also taught music in connection with his other duties. In 1854 he was ordained to the ministry in the Church of God, and began preaching, his first charge being at Shippensburg, this State. From there he went to Wooster, Ohio, and next to Decatur, Illinois. He subsequently served his church successively at Chambersburg, Carlisle and

Lancaster city. He then joined the Baptist church, and served the following churches: Colerain, Lancaster county; Atglen, Chester county, and in the city of Little York, York county, Pennsylvania. On June 15, 1888, he came to Parker Ford, where he has been successfully engaged in doing the work of his divine Master ever since. In connection with his ministerial labors he publishes a small monthly paper called *The Quiver*, devoted to the religious and church interests of his people. He has always been earnest and successful in his work, possessing more than the ordinary degree of energy and will power, and many admirable traits of character which qualify him for his duties and contribute to his influence and success. In politics he is a prohibitionist, and a prominent member of the Good Templars and Knights of Honor. He is a member of the Union League, and was elected chaplain, which office he holds to this day.

Rev. Jacob B. Soule has been twice married. His first wife was Mary Stambaugh, a daughter of Daniel Stambaugh, the first sheriff of Perry county. To that union was born a family of three children: Frances Amanda, who died in infancy; William Alexander, also deceased at an early age; Jane Mary, living at home with her father. After the death of his first wife, Rev. Mr. Soule wedded Mrs. Rebecca Smetz, *nee* Hoffman. He has no children by this marriage.

JOSIAH HOOPES, senior member of the great nursery firm of Hoopes, Brother & Thomas, of West Chester, who in addition to his great reputation as a successful business man, is known throughout

the United States and Europe as a botanist of considerable repute, is the eldest son of Pierce and Sarah (Andrews) Hoopes, and was born in the city of West Chester, Pennsylvania, on the 9th of November, 1832. The Hoopes are descended from English Quaker stock, the first of the name to come to America being Joshua Hoopes, who left his native town in Yorkshire, England, about 1683, and settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, with his wife Isabel and three children—Daniel, Margaret and Christian. Daniel married Jane Worriow, and had a large family of twenty-one children. Three of his sons came to the immediate vicinity of West Chester, and from them have descended the very numerous and highly respected family of Hoopes now found in Chester county. Thomas Hoopes, the paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born on the old Hoopes homestead in the edge of West Chester, and was the son of Nathan and Margaret Hoopes. Here his son, Abner Hoopes (grandfather), was born, lived and died. Here, too, in 1801, was born Pierce Hoopes (father), who received the best education afforded by the common schools of that day and afterward attended for a time that ancient and popular Quaker institution of learning, the Westtown academy. Until that time the occupation of this branch of the family had been universally that of tillers of the soil, but after finishing his education Pierce Hoopes engaged in the mercantile business in West Chester, and successfully conducted a general store in that place from 1830 to 1835. In the latter year he removed to the city of Philadelphia, where he embarked in the lumber trade and became quite prosperous. He continued to reside and do business in Philadelphia until

1850, when a desire possessed him to return to the old homestead in Chester county, part of which he then purchased. Here he lived for a number of years, surrounded by all the comforts of life and enjoying that happy and peaceful contentment which comes to crown a life well spent. He was a quiet, unassuming man, possessing many good qualities and universally esteemed for his personal worth and kindly disposition. His death occurred August 20, 1888, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. In 1831 he married Sarah Andrews, a daughter of James Andrews, of Wilmington, Delaware, whose ancestors came to America with William Penn and settled in the old village of Darby, near Philadelphia. To them was born a family of two sons, the elder being the subject of this sketch, and the younger, Abner Hoopes, now a member of the well-known and popular nursery firm of Hoopes, Brother & Thomas, of West Chester.

Josiah Hoopes was reared principally in Philadelphia, where his father was engaged in business, and received a superior English and classical education in the high schools of that city. His chief delight was in the study of botany, and he early became an enthusiast on that subject. Following his inclinations, in 1853 he built a small greenhouse, which he filled with specimens of the flora of the world, laboriously gathered from all parts of the continent. To this collection he continued to add, as opportunity and circumstances permitted, until it finally developed into the present large and prosperous nursery business, which occupies at least five hundred acres of the best land in the vicinity of West Chester, devoted to the production of every variety of flower or fruit that will succeed in this climate. This vast product is presented to the general pub-

lic by a large corps of trained salesmen who travel through all parts of the United States. In their line the firm of Hoopes, Brother & Thomas is among the largest dealers in this country.

Liberally educated himself, Mr. Hoopes has always manifested a lively interest in the great question of popular education, and for a number of years served as trustee of the West Chester State Normal school. He is an active member of the board of trade in this city, and being a man of sound judgment and keen business insight, his services are in almost universal demand among advisory committees and others connected with the management of the various public and private institutions of the place. He takes a special delight, however, in the scientific development of his chosen work, and never wearies in his experiments and researches along the line of botanical or scientific investigation. He has written much on horticulture, botany and kindred subjects, being for many years a regular contributor to the horticultural department of the *New York Tribune* and other publications. He has traveled extensively in Europe, visiting nearly all the famous flower gardens, parterres and botanical collections of the old world, and making himself familiar with the flora of all lands. In 1868 he published his valuable "Book of Evergreens," a practical treatise on the *conifera*, or cone-bearing plants of the world, which has since been recognized as authority on this class of trees in America.

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PROF. CARLOS B. COCHRAN, a graduate of the Michigan State university at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and now at the head of the scientific department of the

Pennsylvania State Normal school at West Chester, Pennsylvania, is the eldest son of Isaac Cook and Julia Augusta (Bingham) Cochran, and was born July 1, 1854, at Albion, Michigan. His paternal grandfather, Isaac Cochran, was a native of Scotland, born and reared on the historic highlands of that ancient country, who in middle life emigrated to America and settled among the green mountains of Vermont, where he passed the remainder of his days. His son, Isaac C. Cochran (father), was born in Vermont in 1822, but removed to Michigan while yet a boy. He entered Albion college, at Albion, that State, and after graduation became a teacher in the college, and was thus employed for some years. Later he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died at Utica, Michigan, in 1868, aged forty-six years. In 1853 he united in marriage with Julia Augusta Bingham, a daughter of Nathaniel D. Bingham, who was a native of New York. By this marriage he had a family of four children, two sons and two daughters: Carlos B., the subject of this sketch; Flora Grace, now deceased; Alice and Alfred.

Prof. Carlos B. Cochran was educated at the Ann Arbor university, Ann Arbor, Michigan, finishing the classical course and being graduated from that institution in the summer of 1877. He took a post-graduate course in the sciences and then matriculated in the medical department of the university. His medical studies were continued until within one year of graduation, when, in 1879, he was prevailed on to abandon them and accept a position as professor of natural science in the scientific department of the Pennsylvania State Normal school at West Chester. At the same time he is connected with the Pennsylvania State board of ag-

riculture as inspector of food, being associated in the latter with Dr. Henry Leffman, of the city of Philadelphia. Their function is to make analysis of meats, butter, and other food products, for the Pennsylvania State board of agriculture. In addition to his other duties Professor Cochran is frequently called upon for work in his line as a chemist. He has been a close student, has an excellent mental equipment for his work, and ranks high among his scientific associates.

On July 16, 1885, Professor Cochran was united in marriage to Sarah Marshall, a daughter of Abraham Marshall, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and their union has been blessed by the birth of one child, a daughter, named Flora Grace. In politics Professor Cochran is a staunch republican, but his professional duties are such as to preclude any active participation in practical politics.

JOSEPH H. BENJAMIN, a member of the fire brick manufacturing firm of Rogers, Benjamin & Co., of Spring City, and whose services were freely given for the defense of his State when Governor Curtin called for emergency men in 1863, was born October 4, 1841, in East Vincent township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Daniel A. and Rebecca (Wanamaker) Benjamin, natives respectively of the city of Philadelphia and Lehigh county. Mr. Benjamin was reared in his native township, received his education in the common schools and then learned the trade of painter, which he followed with fair success for three years. He then became manager of the Moorhead clay works, at Spring Mills, Pennsylvania,

where his services were of such a desirable character that he held his position for eighteen consecutive years. At the end of that time, in 1884, Mr. Benjamin resigned and came to Spring City, which has been his home ever since. His object in coming to the latter named place was to engage in the fire-brick business. He and Allen Rogers formed a partnership, and after examining various works and sites, purchased the brick plant of Custer & VanLeer, which they fitted up and thoroughly equipped for the manufacture of fire-brick and stove linings. Two years later the firm name changed from Rogers & Benjamin to Rogers, Benjamin & Co. Their plant is situated on First avenue, and lies along the tracks of the Reading railroad. From time to time since coming in possession of their works, as their increased trade demanded or they perceived some new method worthy of trial, they have enlarged their plant and placed improved machinery within their buildings until they now have one of the best equipped plants of its kind in the State. Their main building is a solid brick structure, two stories high, with a basement, and is 50 feet in width by 120 feet in length. Almost adjoining it is a three-story brick fire-proof building, 40x50 feet in dimensions, and at various other places on the plant are situated all other buildings necessary to the manufacture of their products. They employ from twelve to fifteen men. The reputation of their fire-brick and stove linings and the demand for the same extends over a considerable area of country. Their clay is of first-class quality, their productions are manufactured with the utmost care by experienced and skilled workmen, and their trade has been rapidly increasing from year to year. Mr. Benjamin is a member and

trustee of the Spring City Methodist Episcopal church, and has held membership for several years in Marble Hall Lodge, No. 351, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he is a prohibitionist, who believes in aggressive political action as the surest means to wipe out the curse of intemperance in this country.

In February, 1868, Mr. Benjamin was united in marriage with Hester A. Steltz, daughter of Henry Steltz, a farmer of Montgomery county.

The Benjamin family of which Joseph H. Benjamin is a member, is of Jewish descent. His grandfather, Alexander Benjamin, came to Philadelphia, where his son, Daniel A. Benjamin (father), was born, in 1801. Daniel A. Benjamin was reared principally in East Vincent township, Chester county, and learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed for several years. He was a democrat and a member of the Reformed church, and died at Spring City in 1882, aged eighty-one years. He married Rebecca Wanamaker, a daughter of Casper Wanamaker, a farmer of Lynn township, Lehigh county. To Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin were born seven children: Elizabeth and Susan, who are both dead; John, of Spring City, who served in Co. B, 175th Pennsylvania infantry, during the late war; Mary A., deceased; Joseph H., the subject of this sketch; Franklin, a resident of Philadelphia, and in the employ of a leading railway company; and Rachel, who is now dead.

Joseph H. Benjamin served in 1863 in Co. C, 33d regiment of Pennsylvania militia, which was called out by Governor Curtin to protect Pennsylvania from Lee's invading legions. Mr. Benjamin is one of Spring City's well-known business men and reliable citizens.

JOSHUA RINEHART, one of the older, substantial and prosperous farmers of East Coventry township, is a representative of that sturdy German element which has always been prominent in the material development and growth of the old Keystone State. He was born March 6, 1813, in the township where he now resides, and has given nearly all his long and active life to agricultural pursuits. During his boyhood he attended the early public schools, where he acquired a good practical education, and afterward became an apprentice and learned the useful trade of carpenter. For a period of four years he followed that occupation in the city of Philadelphia, and then returned to this county, where he has engaged in it more or less ever since, except when attending to the requirements of his agricultural work on the farm where he resides. He has met with good success in his combined employments, and is now in condition to take life easy and comfortable. In politics he is a republican, and has been elected and served as school director of his township for three years.

On April 15, 1841, Mr. Rinehart married Amelia S. Dare, a daughter of David and Mary Dare, of Cumberland county, New Jersey, and to them was born a family of four children, two sons and a like number of daughters. The eldest son, Howard, married Annie Wauger, by whom he has five children. He is now engaged in farming, and resides on the Schuykill road in East Coventry township. Cornelia, the eldest daughter, married J. Irwin White, who is engaged in the insurance business at Millersville, in Lancaster county. The youngest daughter, Francina, is still at home, while Edgar, the youngest son,

married Lavinia Sowders, and is engaged in farming in East Coventry township. He has a family of three children. Mrs. Amelia S. Rinehart died March 23, 1891, in the eighty-third year of her age.

Joshua Rinehart is one of the eight sons born to Abram and Catharine (Brower) Rinehart, who had also three daughters. Abram Rinehart's paternal grandfather, Ulrich Rinehart, was a native of Germany, who left the Fatherland in early life (1733) to seek his fortunes in the newer world, then, as now, attracting the attention of enterprising men in all parts of Europe, who were desirous of improving their circumstances and bettering their condition in life. After landing in America Ulrich Rinehart spent some time in considering the advantages offered by different sections, and finally settled in East Coventry township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he continued to reside until his death. His son, John Rinehart (grandfather), was a hard working, industrious man, and cleared out and cultivated a large farm, beside owning and operating one of the earliest mills in his neighborhood. His son Abram (father) was born on the home farm in East Coventry township, where he was reared and educated, and where he spent his entire life. He was an extensive and prosperous farmer, and also engaged to some extent in the business of distilling. In politics he was an old line whig, and in religion a member and local preacher of the German Baptist church. In 1792 he married Catharine Brower, a daughter of Henry Brower, of East Coventry, and of their eleven children only two now survive. Abram Rinehart died in 1842, aged seventy-two years, and his wife in 1849, when in the seventy-seventh year of her age.

OLIVER WELLS is the youngest son and sixth child of James and Margaret (Umstead) Wells, and was born September 28, 1827, in that part of Coventry which is now North Coventry township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. The family is descended from English Quaker stock, and was planted in America by John Wells, paternal great-grandfather of Oliver, who was born near Bath, England, but in early life bid a long farewell to his native shores and sought to make himself a "local habitation and a name" in the new world. He was naturally attracted to Pennsylvania and settled in the eastern part of the State, where he lived and died, and where his descendants have become numerous. One of his sons, Joseph Wells (grandfather), was born in Robinson township, Berks county, this State. He was a farmer by occupation and became prosperous and influential in his community. In religion he was a strict member of the Society of Orthodox Friends, and maintained a high reputation for honesty, integrity and general uprightness of character. He married Margaret Wells, and reared a family of ten children, all of whom attained maturity and lived honorable, useful lives. Only one of the family now survives, David Wells, who resides in North Coventry township, near Price's meeting house. He was a carpenter for many years, but devoted the latter part of his life to agricultural pursuits, and is now almost ninety years of age.

James Wells (father) was born on the old homestead in Robinson township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, in March, 1790. There he grew to manhood and received a careful religious training and such education as was furnished by the schools of that day. He was a young man of great energy and wonderful industry, and an ability far

above the average. After leaving school he learned the trade of carpenter, and followed that occupation most of his life. In 1825 he removed from Berks to Chester county, and settled in North Coventry township, where he continued to live until his death, June 14, 1853. By birthright he was a member of the Society of Friends, but in 1846 he joined the German Baptist Brethren church, of which he remained a faithful adherent the remainder of his life. He was married twice—first to Margaret Umstead, a daughter of Samuel Umstead, a prosperous farmer of Union township, Berks county. By this union he had a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters: Samuel, deceased; Umstead, also dead; Christiana, married George Keim, a farmer of North Coventry township; Herman, now deceased, who was for many years paymaster on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad; Hannah, married John A. Pennypacker, of Phoenixville; Oliver, whose name introduces this sketch; Elmira, died May 26, 1892, at the age of sixty-one years; Margaret, now the wife of Joseph Cox, of Philadelphia; and Elizabeth, who wedded John Cox, of the same city. The mother of these children, Mrs. Margaret Wells, died March 27, 1847, and Mr. Wells afterward, February, 1850, married Sarah Kinewalt, now also deceased.

Oliver Wells was reared principally in North Coventry township, this county, and received a good practical education in the common schools of his neighborhood. After attaining his majority he engaged in business for himself as a lumber merchant, and having the native energy and ability which constitutes the best working capital of life, he has met with good success, and is now in comfortable circumstances. If he is remarkable for any one thing, it is probably

the modesty with which he regards his own achievements and his reticence in speaking, or rather in never speaking, of them.

On December 26, 1854, Mr. Wells was united in marriage with Katherine Mintzer, a daughter of Henry Mintzer, of Pottstown, Montgomery county, this State. To them was born a family of eight children: Josephine, married James K. Huey, an employee of Pottstown Iron Company, residing in North Coventry township; Sophie, the wife of Rev. William Rader, a Congregationalist minister, now located at Biddeford, Maine; Harry M., James Edgar, Herman and Olivia, all four of whom died of diphtheria within one week, in March, 1872; Horace O., who has just graduated (1892) from Phillips academy, at Andover, Massachusetts, and will at once enter Williams college at Williamstown, that State, where he proposes to take a full course; and Cheyney T., residing at home with his parents and attending school. Mrs. Wells is an earnest, capable woman, and is now in the fifty-eighth year of her age, having been born in North Coventry township, Chester county, in February, 1835.

WILMER W. MacELREE is a son of James and Mariah (Buffington) MacElree, and was born at West Chester, Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1859. His paternal grandfather, George MacElree, was a native of Ireland, and died on board the vessel on which he had embarked for America. His son, James MacElree (father), was born in 1825, in Ireland, where he received an excellent education. He is a good scholar and a fine linguist. In 1847 he came to Pennsylvania, and settled in Lancaster county, where he taught school

for several years, and worked some little at the carpenter trade, which he had learned in his native country before coming to America. In 1852 he came to West Chester, where he has resided ever since. He married Mariah Buffington, a member of the old and well known Buffington family, of Chester county, and to their union have been born two children: Wilmer W., and Dr. George A., who was graduated from the university of Pennsylvania, and is now engaged in the successful practice of his profession in Kansas.

Wilmer W. MacElree grew to manhood in his native city, received his education in the public schools, and took special courses in languages under the tutorship of Prof. J. Hunter Worrall. He read law with John J. Pinkerton, was admitted the bar in 1880, and since then has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession at West Chester.

On January 18, 1884, Mr. MacElree was united in marriage with Ella Eyre, a daughter of David Eyre, of West Chester. To their union have been born three children, two sons and one daughter: Mary E., Willmer H., who died March 19, 1892, and J. Paul.

Wilmer W. MacElree is a republican in politics upon the leading political issues of the day, but in State and local affairs is inclined to be rather independent in his support of men and measures. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of West Chester Lodge, No. 42, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Westminster Presbyterian church, of West Chester. Wilmer W. MacElree has always realized the importance of the Sunday school as a potent factor in the growth of the church and the advancement of Christianity and civilization. He has

labored arduously and successfully in establishing Sunday schools in different parts of the county, where they had never existed or had gone down for want of necessary support. He has done considerable lecturing on literary subjects throughout the county and in Philadelphia, and has interested himself in all efforts to promote or extend the beneficent influences of the religion of the Nazarene, which "the fishermen of Galilee brought to the throne of the Cæsars."

WILMAR W. WEST, one of the prominent farmers and esteemed citizens of Sheeder, and a brother of Hon. Joseph G. West, is a son of David and Elizabeth (Green) West, and was born June 8, 1832, in East Pikeland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather, David West, was a native of Chester county, and lived and died within her borders. He was a blacksmith by trade, and married and had an only son, David West (father), who was born in Goshen township, this county, January 1, 1803, where he was reared, and received the limited education afforded by the schools of that early day. Upon reaching his majority he engaged in farming, and some years later sold his farm of thirty acres and removed to East Pikeland township, and from there to East Vincent, on April 1, 1851. He continued to reside in East Vincent township until 1867, when he once more removed and settled at Kemblesville, Franklin township, where he died January 1, 1870, aged sixty-seven years. His life was principally devoted to agricultural pursuits, and he owned a farm of one hundred and forty-three acres in East Pikeland town-

ship, and another of a hundred and forty-two acres in East Vincent. He was a democrat in early life, but changed to the opposition during the Harrison campaign of 1840, and adhered firmly to the republican party from its formation. For a number of years he served as justice of the peace in East Pikeland township, and was a man of strong will and good judgment, holding the respect of all who knew him. In religion he was a Quaker, and for many years an active and influential member of the Society of Friends. He married Elizabeth Green, a daughter of John Green, of Vincent township, and was the father of six children, five sons and a daughter: Anna, now the widow of Levi Pennypacker; Thomas G., who married Edith Green (now deceased), and lives in Wisconsin; J. Pierce, (deceased) was a farmer and justice of the peace in this county, and married Elizabeth J. Maris, who survives him and now resides in Philadelphia, where her husband was for some time a clerk in the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and where he died January 22, 1886, aged fifty-seven years; William, deceased in early life; Wilmar W., the subject of this sketch; and Dr. Joseph G., who married Ella Haynes (now deceased), and lives in Franklin township, this county, practically retired from active business. Dr. Joseph G. West was born May 2, 1834, educated at Pughtown, Oakdale seminary, and Strobe's school, then managed by Professor Levis; taught school in Lebanon county one winter, and afterward read medicine with Dr. Maurice Fussell, of Chester Springs. Later he entered the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from that institution with the degree M. D., in the

class of 1860. He located at Kemblesville, this county, in the fall of that year, where he was successfully engaged in practice and also conducted a drug store until 1889, when he retired and was succeeded by his son, Dr. Frederick West. Dr. Joseph G. West served as postmaster at Kemblesville for a number of years, and in 1890 was elected by the republicans of Chester county as a member of the house of representatives of Pennsylvania, running one hundred and four votes ahead of his ticket, and receiving a total vote of ten thousand four hundred and sixty-four. He is now (1892) a candidate for re-election.

Wilmar W. West was reared principally in East Pikeland township, and came to East Vincent with his father's family when about nineteen years of age, and has resided here ever since. His education was obtained in the public schools of his neighborhood, and after leaving school he settled down to farming, and has been exclusively engaged in agricultural pursuits, in which he has been successful. He is a man of marked intelligence, and in his political affiliations has always been republican, though never taking an active part in politics.

On September 5, 1885, Mr. West united in marriage with Elizabeth Green, a daughter of John Green, of Chester county, this State. To them was born a family of four children: John G., who married Flora Pennypacker and resides on the old homestead; William G., wedded Anna Barker and now lives at Sylmar, Cecil county, Maryland; David, now a clerk in the office of the Western Publishing Company, at Chicago, Illinois; and Ada, who married Chester Smith, a prosperous farmer of East Vincent township, this county. Mrs. Elizabeth West died June 21, 1862, at the early

age of twenty-seven years, and on May 18, 1864, Mr. West wedded Joanna Rowland, a daughter of Joseph Rowland, of East Vincent township. By this second marriage he had three children, two sons and a daughter: Charles O., deceased; Jennie B., also dead; and Elton G., now a machinist and pipe repairer in the city of Philadelphia.

J. Pierce West had three children by his marriage with Elizabeth J. Maris, one son and two daughters: Levi G., who married Caroline H. Burrell, and now resides in the city of Philadelphia, where he is engaged in the flour and feed business; Anna, married William C. Passmore, a well-to-do farmer of London Britain township, this county; and Emma F., who has acquired considerable skill and reputation as a teacher of the deaf, and is now traveling in Europe, studying the methods in use among such teachers on the continent.

GEORGE KEIM, one of the oldest and best known farmers in the vicinity of Kenilworth, is the fifth child and third son of Jacob and Hannah (Swetzer) Keim, and saw the light first, June 29, 1814, in Nantmeal township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He was reared on the farm, where he became familiar with "hard work and plenty of it," and received his education in the common schools of the neighborhood. After leaving school he learned the carpenter trade and has worked at that business a great deal, though engaged in farming to some extent, and also in boating and burning lime. When a young man he run a boat on the Schuylkill canal for some nine years, and afterward operated a lime-kiln in this county for nearly a quarter of a cen-

tury, manufacturing building lime and supplying Pottstown with his product for many years before there was a railroad in this section. In his political opinions he is a republican, and has served as school director for two terms in North Coventry township. He is a strict adherent of the religious denomination known as the Brethren or Dunkards, and takes an active part in supporting its various interests.

On January 14, 1841, Mr. Keim was married to Christina Wells, a daughter of James Wells, a prosperous farmer of North Coventry township, and the fruit of their union was a family of five children: James W., formerly a merchant at Kenilworth, but now deceased; Elizabeth, also deceased; Herman, likewise dead; Mary, married Wiley Ragan, a grocer at Pottstown, Montgomery county, where they reside; and Martha, now the wife of James A. Healy, a member of the coal and lumber firm of J. A. Healy & Bro., of Pottstown. The mother, Mrs. Christina Keim, is a native of North Coventry township, this county, and was born December 13, 1817. She is consequently now in her seventy-fifth year, and remarkably active for a woman of her age.

The paternal grandfather of the present George Keim was also named George. He was a native of Chester county, where he lived all his life, and died in East Nantmeal township about 1822, at an advanced age. By occupation he was a farmer and stock raiser, and married Catharine Shingle, by whom he had a family of eight children, three sons and five daughters. One of his sons, Jacob Keim (father), was born about 1777, in Chester county, and lived in Nantmeal township, where he died about 1822, at the early age of forty-five years. He was also devoted to agricultural pursuits,

and was an old-line whig in politics, and served as tax collector of East Nantmeal township. In religious faith and church membership he was a Dunkard or German Baptist, as was his wife, Hannah Swetzer. They had a family of six children, four sons and two daughters: David, who resides in Warwick township, and is now in his eighty-ninth year; Samuel, who lived on the old homestead in Warwick township, but is now deceased; Esther, also deceased; Kessiah, who married David Wells, a farmer of North Coventry township; George, the principal subject of this sketch; and Jonathan, who now resides in Montgomery county.

James Wells, the father of Mrs. Keim, was a native of Berks county, this State, born March 25, 1790, in Robinson township. He learned the trade of carpenter when a young man, and in later life removed to Chester county and became a farmer. He died at his home in this county June 25, 1853, aged sixty-three years. Politically he was a whig, and in religion a Dunkard, or German Baptist. He married Margaret Umstead, by whom he had a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters: Samuel, Umstead and Herman, deceased; Oliver, Christiana, and Hannah, living; Elmira, deceased; Margaret and Elizabeth, living.

JACOB HIGH, an excellent farmer and deservedly popular citizen of this county, residing near Vincent, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1827, and is the second son of Henry and Anna (East) High. He was reared on the farm, inured to hard work, and has spent a long and rather active life in agricultural pursuits, in which he has been remarkably successful. He now owns two fine farms in

East Vincent township, one containing seventy-two acres and the other eighty-two. Each is well improved and valuable. His education was obtained in the common schools of his neighborhood, and he has always manifested considerable interest in public questions and kept himself well posted on passing events. Though never taking an active part in politics he is a staunch republican, and being a man of deep religious convictions, has long been a strict member of the German Reformed church, which he has served for many years in the capacity of elder.

In 1857 Mr. High was wedded to Hannah Keyser, a daughter of Isaac Keyser, of Vincent, and by that union had two children. The eldest, Anna E., married John W. Culp, who now resides with Mr. High. The younger child was a son named William H., who is now deceased. Mrs. High died in 1862, at the early age of thirty years, and on Christmas eve, 1865, Mr. High married Elizabeth Tyson, a daughter of Mathias Tyson, of East Vincent township. To them was born two daughters: Mary F., now the wife of Winfield S. Wismer, a prosperous farmer of East Coventry township; and Lilia B., living at home with her parents. Mrs. High's father, Mathias Tyson, was born in 1809, in Worcester township, Montgomery county, this State, where he lived until 1840, when he removed to Chester county, settling in East Vincent township, where he died in 1874, aged sixty-seven. He belonged to the yeomanry of the land and spent his life principally in the cultivation of the soil. In politics he was a whig and republican, and by religious conviction and church membership a Dunkard or German Baptist. He married Kezia Ranck, of Lancaster county, in 1838, and had a family of four

children: Anna, deceased; Elizabeth, now Mrs. High; Susan, who married David G. Burgey; and Emaline, now deceased.

The Highs are of German descent, but have been native Pennsylvanians for many generations. Jacob High, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Cumberland county, this State, where he lived all his life and where he died at an advanced age. He was a farmer and stock raiser, and in politics identified himself with what is known as the old-line whigs. He married Magdalene Gable, by whom he had a family of two children, and after her death married again, and had a family of four or five children. Henry High (father) was born in East Vincent township, this county, about 1798, and died at his home in North Coventry township in November, 1858, aged sixty years. He was a farmer by occupation, a whig and republican politically, and a member of the Mennonite church. In 1825 he married Anna East, a daughter of Samuel East, of Berks county, and to them was born a family of nine children, three sons and six daughters: Samuel, Jacob and Henry, the latter now deceased; Mary, Sarah and Leah, also dead; Elizabeth, the wife of Adam Mench, of Upper Providence, Montgomery county; Kate, now the wife of John Mench, of Pottstown, Montgomery county, and Anna, unmarried.

The High family is an old one in Pennsylvania, and has given the Commonwealth a number of useful, industrious and honorable citizens.

WILLIAM E. REIFF, secretary and treasurer of the Keystone Agricultural works of Pottstown, who is also interested in various other enterprises in this

State and elsewhere, is the second child and only son of Rudolph and Magdalena (East) Reiff, and was born March 3, 1836, near Pottstown, in North Coventry township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He was reared principally on the farm and received his early education in the common schools of his neighborhood, completing his studies in Freeland seminary, at what is now called Collegeville, Montgomery county. At the close of the civil war he embarked in the lumbering business on his own account in North Carolina, as a member of the firm of Landis, Whitman & Co. He remained there only one year, and then returned to his old home in Pennsylvania and opened a grocery store at Pottstown Landing, which he successfully conducted for more than twelve years, building up a large and lucrative trade and becoming quite prosperous. In 1881 he became secretary and treasurer of the Keystone Agricultural works at Pottstown, a position which he has continued to fill with ability and distinction ever since. He is a stockholder in the business, and to his energy, enterprise and executive talents is due in a large measure the growing success of this manufacturing concern. Mr. Reiff is also a stockholder and director in the Pottstown National Iron bank, and a member of the Pottstown Land and Improvement Company, in which he is likewise a director. In addition to his other business enterprises he is interested in the Montgomery Lead and Zinc Mining Company, of Joplin, Jasper county, Missouri, the business of which is owned principally by Pennsylvania capitalists.

On February 24, 1869, Mr. Reiff was united in marriage with Emma M. Law, a daughter of Davis and Rebecca (Urner) Law, of this county. In his political affilia-

tions he has always been a republican, and while he is no politician and entertains a distaste for what is known as practical politics, he is at all times well posted on current questions, and exercises a good deal of influence in his party.

The Reiffs are of German descent, but have been honored citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania since early times. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Joseph Reiff, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, his ancestors having removed from Leacock township, Lancaster county, to this county, about 1750, and settled in North Coventry township. There he continued to reside until his death in 1838, at which time he had attained the age of nearly sixty-one years. He was a farmer by occupation and became very prosperous, owning large tracts of land and conducting his operations on an extensive scale. In religious faith he was a Mennonite, and a life-long member of that church, while politically he adhered to the old whig party. He married Sarah Harley, and was the father of ten children.

Rudolph Reiff (father) was born in North Coventry township, this county, in 1808, and passed his entire life in that township. He was reared on the farm, educated in the common schools of that day, and devoted his life to the cultivation of the soil and stock raising. His farm contained one hundred and thirty-six acres of excellent land, to which he afterward added ten acres, and was always well cultivated and carefully managed. He died at his home in North Coventry township in 1884, aged seventy-six years. Politically he was a whig and republican, and in religion a strict member of the Mennonite church. He was an active man, of sound judgment and good business

ability, and served as director of the Pottstown Mutual Insurance Company for many years, and was also a director in the Pottstown Bridge Company. He married Magdalena East, of Berks county, Pennsylvania, by whom he had a family of three children, one son and two daughters. The eldest was Mary A., who married Isaac Delwiter, a prosperous farmer residing at Charleston village, this county. They have three children. The other daughter, Sarah, wedded William W. Yarnell, a farmer of North Coventry township, this county, and has three children. The mother, Mrs. Magdalena Reiff, died in 1840, in the twenty-ninth year of her age, and greatly respected and beloved by her neighbors and friends.

ISAAC J. TUSTIN, one of the active business men of Phoenixville, and who has been a large dealer in agricultural implements since 1880, is a son of Jones and Elizabeth (Pennypacker) Tustin, and was born in Schuylkill township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, August 19, 1854. He was reared on the farm, received his education in the common schools of his native county, and was engaged in farming until 1880. In that year he removed to Phoenixville, and established his present business house, which is located on Bridge street. He handles agricultural implements of all kinds, has a heavy and well selected stock of reapers, mowers, horse rakes, plows and improved cultivators; also deals in fine carriages and wagons, and commands a good trade in the northern part of Chester and the western part of Montgomery county. He has good facilities for shipment over a wide area of surrounding country, and being a practical farmer is specially qualified

to select the best and most useful farm machinery to be had in the market. Mr. Tustin has made himself master of his business, in which he takes great delight to serve the best interests of his numerous patrons. His business is marked by a steady annual increase, and its present prosperity augurs well for the future. He is a republican in politics.

On September 6, 1882, Mr. Tustin was united in marriage with Hannah L., daughter of Reuben and Mary Caveny, of Juniata county.

Isaac J. Tustin, as the name of Tustin would imply, is of Welsh lineage, and his grandfather, Isaac Tustin, was a farmer and life-long resident of Chester county. He was an old-line whig, and a member of the Baptist church. He married a Miss Jones, by whom he had five children: Jones, Joseph, Isaac (now deceased), John (dead), and Rachel. Jones Tustin, the first son and father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Chester Springs, in West Pike-land township, September 10, 1816. He was engaged extensively in farming until about ten years ago, when he retired from active business life. He is a republican and Lutheran, and still takes an active part in the affairs of his party and church. In 1838 Jones Tustin wedded Elizabeth Pennypacker, who was a consistent member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and passed away from this earthly life and its troubles on January 26, 1877, when in the fifty-eighth year of her age. To their union were born three children, two sons and one daughter: Milton, now clerk in the employ of the Phoenix Iron Company; Annie, wife of James Anderson, a farmer of this county; and Isaac J.

The Tustin family possesses the same

characteristics that have distinguished the numerous old and highly respected Welsh families of this county, some of whom came over with Penn, and all of whom are noted for thrift, energy and honesty.

MAJ. GEORGE M. RUPERT, a member of the Chester county bar, who has been engaged since 1859 in the active practice of his profession at West Chester, is a son of William and Rachel (Achuff) Rupert, and was born in Upper Oxford township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1835. His paternal grandfather, William Rupert, sr., was born and reared in Philadelphia county, ere the city limits had become identical with the county boundary lines. He received a good education in the select and academic schools of the "Quaker City," which he left about 1820, to settle in Upper Oxford township, this county, where he purchased a farm. He followed teaching, was enthusiastically devoted to his profession, and was one of the most successful teachers of his day. He was a useful and well respected citizen in the community where he resided. He married and reared a family of industrious and respectable sons and daughters. His son, William Rupert, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1808, in Philadelphia county, and at twelve years of age was brought by his parents to Upper Oxford township. He received a good English education and after arriving at manhood's estate removed to West Fallowfield, where he was engaged in the general mercantile business, and which he relinquished some years before his death, which occurred in April, 1878, when he was in the seventieth year of his age. He

was an active and thorough-going man, and in addition to merchandising, was engaged to some extent in farming. He married Rachel Achuff, who died April 13, 1890, aged seventy-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Rupert were the parents of seven children, of whom six grew to maturity: Noah, who is engaged in farming in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; George M., Alfred, a justice of the peace and stationer of West Chester, who has served as prothonotary of the county, and whose sketch appears in this volume; Charles A., who is postmaster at Ercildoun, East Fallowfield township, where he has served for several years as general manager of a large mercantile establishment; David H., who holds a position in the office of the Philadelphia Street Traction Railway Company; and Martha J., who married John Y. Latta, a cattle dealer and prominent business man of Sadsbury township, and died a few years ago.

George M. Rupert grew to manhood in his native county, received his education at Hopewell academy, and then made choice of the legal profession as his life vocation. He read law with Judge William Butler, then of Chester county, but now a United States District judge at Philadelphia, and under his instruction acquired a good theoretical and practical knowledge of law, as Judge Butler had an extensive clientage and tried many important cases in the different courts of Pennsylvania.

He was admitted to the bar on October 20, 1859, and has been engaged in the active and successful practice of his profession at West Chester ever since. He believes that willingness and application are among the main things necessary to success in the practice of the law. He is a republican in politics, but gives his time

chiefly to his professional labors. He is a member of Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal church, and West Chester Lodge, No. 322, Free and Accepted Masons.

When Lee threatened the fair fields of the Keystone State in 1862, Mr. Rupert left his practice and enlisted in a regiment of Emergency men, of which he was made major. Again in 1863, when Lee poured his legions into Maryland, Mr. Rupert hastened to offer his services to the authorities of his native State, and was detailed to serve at Harrisburg under General Couch, who commanded the department of the Susquehanna.

On June 15, 1871, Mr. Rupert was united in marriage with Anne B. Brinton, daughter of John B. Brinton, of West Chester. To their union have been born three children, one son and two daughters: Bessie B., Anne B., and George H.

JEREMIAH S. LEOPOLD, now deceased, was a prosperous farmer who lived an active and useful life, serving many years as president of the Pottsgrove Live Stock Insurance company, and becoming widely known in this part of the Keystone State. He was the only son of Jacob and Catharine (Strunk) Leopold, and was born January 8, 1818, in North Coventry township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He was reared on the farm and received the best education afforded by the country schools of that day. After leaving school he devoted himself almost exclusively to agricultural pursuits, except a few years spent in running a market in the city of Philadelphia, and became the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and six acres in his native township of North Coventry, in

the management of which he was very successful. He was a man of good business ability and sound judgment, and for a period of eighteen years he served as president of the Pottsgrove Live Stock Insurance company, of Pottstown. In political sentiment he was an ardent democrat, and while never taking a very active part in politics, was always found supporting the great principles of equality and justice enunciated by the founders and early leaders of his party. His was an intensely religious nature, and for many years he was a strict member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and later became attached to Shenkel's Reformed church. He died on his farm June 24, 1887, in the seventieth year of his age, and greatly respected and beloved by a wide circle of friends, old and young.

On October 6, 1864, Mr. Leopold was married to Sallie Stauffer, a daughter of John and Susan (Benner) Stauffer, of Chester county. To Mr. and Mrs. Leopold was born a family of five children, two sons and three daughters: Emma K., born January 2, 1866; Annie L., born September 30, 1869; A. Howard, born February 18, 1871; G. Wafren, born July 15, 1873; and Mary H., born August 19, 1876. Mrs. Sallie A. Leopold is a native of East Coventry township, this county, born May 23, 1841, and is consequently now in the fifty-first year of her age. After the death of Mr. Leopold the family removed to South Pottstown, where they now reside, and where they have a commodious, well arranged and beautiful home, which in every part displays the great care and excellent taste with which it is kept.

Jacob Leopold, father of the subject of this sketch, was born July 2, 1790, in North Coventry township, Chester county, where

he lived all his life, dying March 11, 1872, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. He was a farmer by occupation, but worked some at the mason's trade, which he had learned when a young man. In political faith he was a Jacksonian democrat, and in religious life a strict member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, which he served as elder for many years. He married Catharine Strunk, February 21, 1817, and was the father of three children, one son and two daughters. The eldest of these was Jeremiah S., whose brief biography has here been given. The second was Mary A., born October 19, 1820, who married Arnold Pennypacker (now deceased), and lives at Vincent, this county. The youngest daughter was Elizabeth A., whose natal day was December 20, 1831. John Leopold, father of Jacob Leopold, came to this country from Germany when a boy, and lived on the same farm till an advanced age. Three generations lived and died on the same farm.

JOSEPH C. GREEN, a well known general merchant of Pughtown, is the eldest son of John and Sarah (Morrison) Green, and was born in East Vincent township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 18th, 1826. His paternal grandfather, George Green, was a native of Edgemont, Delaware county, this state, and lived and died on the farm where he was born. He spent his life in agricultural pursuits, was a large land owner, and died about 1842, in his eightieth year, leaving an estate valued at eighty thousand dollars. Politically he was an old-line whig and became prominent in the politics of his section. He was elected to the position of commissioner of Delaware county, and served in that capacity a num-

ber of years. In religious faith he was a Quaker, and was a life-long member of the Society of Friends. He married Mary Chaney, who was also a Quaker, and who, being gifted in speech, frequently preached for the Friends in that county. They reared a family of seven children: Chaney, Edith, John, Jesse, Hiram, Isaae, and Mary A., all of whom are now deceased. John Green (father) was born on the old Green homestead in Delaware county in 1801, from which he removed to East Vincent township, Chester county, in the spring of 1826. He was an intelligent, progressive farmer, and did much to encourage improved methods among the farmers of his neighborhood, being among the first in Chester county to introduce and use lime on his lands. His farm was always well kept and carefully cultivated, and he became very successful and prosperous. He died at his home in East Vincent township, October 10th, 1875, at the good old age of seventy-four years. In politics he was a whig and republican, and served as supervisor and constable of his township. In 18— he married Sarah Morrison, a daughter of John Morrison, of Delaware county, and to them was born a family of ten children, four sons and six daughters: Joseph C., the subject of this sketch; Hannah, who married Levi Pennypacker, and is now deceased; Mary, also dead; Edith, married Thomas G. West, and died in 1891; George, also deceased; Elizabeth, wedded Wilmer W. West, and is now dead; Martha, also deceased; Rebecca, now the wife of Isaac P. Davis, a farmer of East Vincent township; John, now in the grocery business in Philadelphia, who served three years as a musician in the army during the civil war, and later married Bell Pennypacker, by whom he has a family of children:

and George, a machinist of Pottstown, who married Lovina Stauer and has three children living and one dead.

Joseph C. Green was reared principally on his father's farm in East Vincent township, and received the best education obtainable in the public schools of this county. After leaving school he engaged in agricultural pursuits to some extent, and remained a resident of his native township for half a century. In 1877 he removed to Pughtown, where he conducted a hotel for one year, and then embarked in the general merchandise business, which he has very successfully managed ever since. He owns the handsome building in which he does business, and also the building now occupied by the public school, and sixteen acres of valuable land upon which is a handsome brick residence adjoining Pughtown. Politically he is a republican, but takes no active part in politics. He is a member of Strichter Lodge, No. 254, Free and Accepted Masons, of Pottstown, and also of Yankton Tribe, No. 218, Improved Order of Red Men, at Pughtown, of which latter he has served as treasurer. In 1866 Mr. Green was married to Leah Priser, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Priser, of South Coventry township.

FRANK N. SAVAGE, one of the leading young farmers of East Coventry township, now residing on the old Savage homestead near Parker Ford, is the youngest son of Davis and Aquilla (Harley) Savage, and was born in East Coventry township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, April 26, 1863. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Zenus Savage, was a native of Chester county, and for many years a farmer of East Coventry township,

where he died at an advanced age, on the old homestead now in possession of Frank N. Savage. He was a democrat in political opinion, and married Rebecca March, by whom he had a family of four children: Washington, now deceased, but a resident of East Coventry township during life, where he was engaged as a farmer and carpenter, having also been connected with the foundry and stove manufacturing business; Davis (father); Emaline, married George Missniner, and after his death wedded Hern Dietrick; and Elias Swortley, who now resides in Florida. Davis Savage (father) was born at the old homestead in East Coventry township, December 29, 1828. He was educated in the common schools and afterward taught one term himself, when he settled down to farming in East Coventry township. There he continued to reside, engaged in agricultural pursuits, until his death, February 5, 1890, when in his sixty-second year. Politically he was a republican, and his sound judgment and other stable qualities caused him to be elected justice of the peace in his township, an office he administered with satisfaction to the public and credit to himself during an entire decade. In 1850 he married Aquilla Harley, a daughter of Benjamin Harley, of North Coventry township, who was a farmer in early life, a butcher in his later days, and served for fifteen years as a justice of the peace in his township. By this marriage Mr. Savage had a family of five children: Wilmot, born October 17, 1851, and died November 14, 1851; Rebecca, born October 9, 1852, married Christian Miller, of Seattle, State of Washington, a contractor and builder in the employ of the Puget Sound Improvement Company, who has four children — Davis, Chanceford, Edmund and Ina

Kate; Allen, born March 7, 1854, deceased August 25, 1861; Caroline, born November 23, 1856, married Elwood Leopold, a prosperous farmer of East Coventry township, and has one child—Stella; and Frank N., the subject of this sketch. The mother, Mrs. Aquilla Savage, was born July 11, 1829, and passed away from earth August 27, 1891, at almost the exact age at which her husband died in 1890.

Frank N. Savage was reared at the old homestead in East Coventry township, this county, inured to farm labor and familiar with all the varied processes of successful agriculture. He received a good English education in the public schools of the neighborhood, and after leaving school determined to become a farmer, and has spent all his life in the cultivation of the soil. He now owns a fine farm of forty-two acres of valuable land, splendidly improved and supplied with all necessary farm buildings. Inheriting the energy and enterprise of his ancestors, he promises to attain still greater success in the years to come.

On Christmas day, 1883, Mr. Savage was wedded to Amelia J. Reagan, a daughter of Washington Reagan, residing near Pugh-town, this county. Their union has been blessed by the birth of one child, a son named Davis Washington, who was born January 9, 1885.

DAVID G. WELLS, first burgess of Spring City, and one of the substantial business men of the Schuylkill valley, is a son of Jesse and Mary (Grubb) Wells. He was born on September 12, 1825, in North Coventry township, this county, where he was reared on the farm and received a good

practical English education. Arriving at man's estate he saw no opening in any business that was then within his reach that was more profitable than farming, and purchased his father's farm, which he owned and tilled for two years. He then sold the farm and was engaged successfully at Spring City for four years in the general mercantile business with his brother, Joseph Wells, and David S. Taylor. At the end of that time, in 1861, he became a member of the firm of Smith, Francis & Wells, which leased the Spring City foundry for ten years, but after seven years of that time had elapsed, he withdrew from the company to engage in farming in North Coventry township, where he remained one year. He then purchased a farm in the neighborhood of Kimberton, East Pikeland township, which he disposed of four years later to build a bakery at Spring City, which he owned for two years. He was then interested in various lines of business until 1874, when he purchased his present dairy farm of sixteen acres, and has been engaged in dairying ever since. In 1862, when Lee was pushing his veteran columns northward across the State of Maryland, Mr. Wells was one of those who volunteered to defend his country and State from Confederate invasion. He was commissioned as second lieutenant of Co. C, 21st Pennsylvania militia, and served until the army of Northern Virginia was defeated at Antietam and driven back across the Potomac. Mr. Wells served two consecutive terms as burgess of Spring City, and at present is a member of the borough school board, of which body he has been treasurer and secretary. He is a prohibitionist in politics, and has been an active member for eighteen years of the German Baptist church of Coventry, of whose Sun-

day school he has served as superintendent for several terms.

In 1851 Mr. Wells married Emeline, daughter of Jacob Shantz, a farmer of Parker Ford. To their union was born eleven children, five sons and six daughters: Isaac Erwin, Samuel, Enos Milton, Clara, Joseph, George, Ella, Annie, Emma, Katie, and one daughter who died in infancy. After the death of his first wife, on the 4th of June, 1890, David G. Wells married Sarah A. Grubb, formerly of Coventry, latterly of Philadelphia. She was a daughter of Peter and Catharine Grubb, of Coventry, both now deceased, and granddaughter of David Grubb, herein mentioned.

David G. Wells is known as an intelligent, honest and reliable man. He traces his paternal ancestry back to the old Quaker Wells family of Chester county, of which his grandfather, Joseph Wells, was a member. Joseph Wells was a farmer by occupation, and an old-line whig in politics, and removed to Joanna Heights in Berks county, where he died. He married and reared a family of ten children: Isaac, Samuel, William, James, Edmund, Jesse, Joseph, David, Ann and Hannah. Jesse Wells, the sixth son, and the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1798, at Joanna Heights, where he was reared and grew to manhood, after which he removed to North Coventry township, opposite Pottstown. He there learned the trade of weaver, which was then a much more profitable business than at the present day. He purchased a small farm soon after removing to North Coventry, where he was engaged in farming and weaving from 1828 to 1840, when he went to Berks county, in which he remained two years. He then came to East Vincent township and purchased a farm of eighty acres.

one mile west of Spring City, on which he resided until 1855, when he came to the above named borough, where he died in 1876, aged seventy-eight years. While living in North Coventry township, Jesse Wells married Mary Grubb, who was a daughter of David Grubb, and died in 1883, aged eighty-seven years. They reared a family of three children: Lieut. David G.; Joseph, a merchant of Spring City, who died in September, 1858; and Mary A., widow of Samuel B. Taylor, and now a resident of Spring City. The Wells family is widely known for its industry and thrift, and its reputation is ably sustained by David G. Wells, whose name heads this sketch.

ANDREW J. WILLIAMS, general manager for the Parkesburg Iron Company, and a successful business man who has done much for the rebuilding of his town and county, and the development of the industrial interests of this section, is a son of David D. and Esther (Way) Williams, and was born in West Caln township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, April 16, 1840. His paternal grandfather, Andrew Williams, was a native of Scotland, where he married and from whence he came with his wife to the United States about 1800, and settled in Baltimore, Maryland, where they resided only a short time before removing to Chester county, Pennsylvania. He was a tailor by trade, and engaged in that occupation for many years near Fogg's Manor, this county, where he died in 1855, at an advanced age. During the war of 1812 he served as a soldier in the American army, was a democrat in politics, and a member of the United Presbyterian church. His son, David D. Williams (father) was a



Andrew J. Williams.

native of this county, born near Fogg's Manor in 1809, and reared and educated at that place. After attaining manhood he married Esther Way, and became a prosperous farmer of West Caln township, this county, where he lived until his death in 1849, at the early age of forty years. Like his father he was a democrat and a member of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Williams was born near Cochranville, this county, was a member of the Presbyterian church, and died in 1843.

Andrew J. Williams was left an orphan when only three years old, and was reared on a farm in West Caln township until he had attained his eighteenth year. He attended the public schools in boyhood, and later took a course of instruction in the academy at New Bloomfield, Perry county, finishing by two terms at the Coatesville academy. After leaving school he engaged in teaching for nearly three years, and in 1863 entered the employ of the Hibernia Iron Works in West Caln township as a clerk, where he remained until 1872. In that year he came to Parkesburg as superintendent of the iron works here, and since 1882 has occupied the position of general manager of the Parkesburg Iron Company in which he is a stockholder and director. This extensive industrial concern was established in 1873, and in 1882 was incorporated and the present organization effected. The product consists principally of tube skelp, which is iron used for boiler tubes, and the output is about ten thousand tons every year. The mills are fitted up with improved appliances, railroad switches pass through the yards, incandescent lights are used, telephonic connection is had, and an average force of two hundred and fifty workmen are employed. The product of

these works is known as of a superior order, and is much sought after by consumers all over the country. Mr. Williams is also a stockholder in the Parkesburg Water Company and the Coatesville Opera House Company, and is treasurer of the Parkesburg Building and Loan association.

In January, 1879, Mr. Williams was married to Sarah L. Wilson, a daughter of Oliver P. Wilson, of Sadsbury township, this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Williams have been born one son and two daughters: Ellen B., Augusta H., and Horace A.

Politically Mr. Williams is an ardent republican, always giving his party a loyal and active support, and has served as a member of the borough council. He is a member of Coatesville Lodge, No. 564, Free and Accepted Masons; and of the Parkesburg Beneficial association, of which latter he is now vice president. In 1863 he enlisted at Coatesville in an independent cavalry company, called the Continental troop, and was sworn into the service of the United States, but never assigned to any regiment. They served for two or three months as a body guard for Gen. Baldy Smith. Mr. Williams is treasurer of the Episcopal church of Parkesburg.

REV. JOSEPH S. EVANS, an honored minister and respected citizen of West Chester, and who has served continuously for thirty-two years as the pastor of the Goshen Baptist church of West Goshen township, is a son of Thomas and Phæbe (Spragg) Evans, and was born in Mount Holly, New Jersey, September 15, 1831. The Evans family of Chester county, of whom the subject of this sketch is a member, is of Welsh descent, and was founded

by Lot Evans, who came from Wales and settled in Uwchland township, where he followed farming until his final summons to rest from earthly labor came to him. His son, Jesse Evans (grandfather), was born and reared in Uwchland township, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death. He married and reared a family of children. One of his sons, Thomas Evans (father), was born in 1786, and learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed for some years. Being a man of far more than ordinary intelligence, he soon became active and prominent in his community. He was a whig in politics, and served for several years as deputy sheriff of Chester county. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and died March 31, 1838, when in the fifty-second year of his age. He married a Miss Graves, who died at an early age, and he then wedded Phœbe Spragg, a daughter of Jesse Spragg, who was a native of New Jersey, and at the time of his death a resident of West Chester, where his widow lived to be over one hundred years of age. Mrs. Phœbe (Spragg) Evans was born September 28, 1797, and died July 16, 1886, aged eighty-nine years. By his second marriage Thomas Evans had seven children, four sons and three daughters: Martha, wife of Adam Webber, of West Chester; Catharine, widow of Chambers Heck, of West Chester; Charity, widow of James Pope, of Burlington, New Jersey, and now a resident of the city of Philadelphia; Rev. Joseph S. Evans, and Lewis Y. Evans, now residing in Chester county, Pennsylvania.

Joseph S. Evans received his education at Lewisburg (now Bucknell) university, which he was compelled by impaired health to leave some time before his class was graduated. Leaving college he returned

to the farm, where he remained until he was twenty-four years of age, and then having regained his health to some extent, he engaged in teaching, which he followed for ten years, the last six of which he was principal of one of the West Chester schools. During the latter years of his teaching he studied for the ministry. He was licensed to preach on November 17, 1860, and on November 14, 1861, was ordained to the ministry, in which he has continued to serve Goshen Baptist church up to the present time, excepting about one year that he spent in the Union army during the last war, as a chaplain and teacher. In 1866 Mr. Evans opened a first class drug store at No. 9 North Church street, which he has operated successfully ever since. He keeps a choice stock of fresh and pure drugs, has courteous clerks, and makes a specialty of filling prescriptions.

On February 9, 1859, Mr. Evans married Ruth Anna Peirce, daughter of Richardson Peirce, of Westtown, this county, and to their union have been born six children, one son and five daughters: Sallie, (dead); Mary, Willie Anna, now dead; Sarah, Ruth, deceased; and Joseph S., attending Haverford college, Pennsylvania, from which time-honored institution of learning he will be graduated in the class of 1895.

Rev. Joseph S. Evans is a republican in politics, but no aspirant for office and never takes any part in party contests, although a close observer of political matters, upon which he keeps well informed. He enlisted in the United States service in 1862 as chaplain of the 124th Pennsylvania infantry, and served for nearly one year. He has acted for twenty years as chaplain of Gen. George A. McCall Post, No. 31, Grand Army of the Republic, of West Chester, and has served

since 1890 as chaplain of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The Goshen Baptist church is situated in West Goshen township, at the junction of the old Philadelphia and Strasburg roads, and some two miles from West Chester. The first church building was erected in 1809, for the use of all denominations, until the Baptists should be strong enough to organize a church, which they did January 20, 1827. Its pastors have been Revs. Simeon Sigfried, Robert Compton, A. G. Compton, Charles E. Moore, Enos Barker, Thomas Griffith, Henry Essick, Josiah Phillips, George W. Mitchell, F. Jasinky, John Reece, J. W. Warwick, and Joseph S. Evans since November 14, 1861.

When Rev. Evans became pastor of Goshen church it was not in a very flourishing condition, but under his labors it has increased from thirty-five members in 1861 to over two hundred at this time. The old church building having been damaged by fire in February, 1874, Rev. Evans then advocated the erection of a new church, and was so successful in his efforts that he secured \$3,200, with which the present handsome stone church was erected on the site of the old one. He moved with so much expedition in the undertaking that the new church was dedicated on November 25, 1874, having been erected in less than six months. Rev. Evans is a sound logician, a clear thinker, and an interesting and entertaining speaker. He is a hard student, and has given to his church the best years of his life and a thoroughly conscientious and faithful ministry. Joseph S. Evans is a zealous and untiring worker in the vineyard of his Divine Master, where his labors have been crowned with abundant success.

COL. FRANCIS C. HOOTON, a popular republican leader of Pennsylvania, and who commanded the 175th Pennsylvania infantry during the Peninsula campaign, is an ex-district attorney of Chester county, and is one of the oldest members of the West Chester bar. He is the son of Mott and Eliza (Carpenter) Hooton, and was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 31, 1836. The Hootons are of English Quaker stock, of Yorkshire, England, and settled in New Jersey at an early day in the history of that State, while the Carpenters trace their lineage to Gloucestershire, from which country the founder of the Chester county branch of the family came to America. Colonel Hooton's great-grandfather, Capt. John Hooton, was commissioned as a captain in the King's American dragoons, and served in the English cavalry during the revolutionary war. At the close of that great struggle between the Thirteen Colonies and the "Mother Country," Captain Hooton was transferred with the English forces that were sent to Nova Scotia, where he soon retired as a cavalry officer on half-pay. He was a native of New Jersey, and married and reared a family. His son, Andrew Hooton (paternal grandfather), was born in Nova Scotia, and in early life came to Morrestown, New Jersey. He went from thence to Philadelphia, where he was a conveyancer and real estate agent for many years. He served as alderman at Philadelphia, and removed about 1840 to Iowa, where he served as a member of the first Constitutional convention of that State. His son, Mott Hooton, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1813, in the city of Philadelphia, where he died in 1838, and where his remains were interred in the cemetery of St. Andrew's church. He was a

hardware merchant, and married Anna Eliza Carpenter, by whom he had two children: Colonel Francis and Captain Mott, the latter enlisted as first sergeant in April, 1861, and at the close of the war entered the regular army, in which he is now serving as captain of Co. F, 22d U. S. infantry, at Fort Keogh, Montana. Mrs. Hooton, after her husband's death, married Maris Rhoads, a farmer of Delaware county, and had two children by her second marriage: Sallie, and Anna who married Morton Chase, and died in 1888, leaving two children. Mrs. Rhoads died March 8, 1892, at seventy-eight years of age. She was a daughter of John Carpenter and a granddaughter of Capt. Thomas Carpenter, who commanded Co. A, 6th regiment Pennsylvania Militia, and entered the Continental army, where he commanded a company with distinction at Long Island and Monmouth. He was a native of Chester county, and his remains were interred in Friends burying ground at Marshalltown. His son, John Carpenter (maternal grandfather), was born in Chester county, and removed to Philadelphia, where he engaged in business.

Francis C. Hooton received his education in the Friends' Select school of Philadelphia, Bolmar's institute for young men of West Chester, and Fairmount seminary of Norris-town. He read law with Hon. John Hickman, Judge W. B. Waddell, and was admitted to the bar on October 30, 1857. He has practiced his profession successfully at West Chester ever since, except when serving in defense of his country's liberties during the last great civil war. He was appointed by President Lincoln as a draft commissioner and conducted the first draft ordered for the county of Chester in 1862, and in the autumn of that year was elected as

lieutenant-colonel of the 175th Pennsylvania infantry, which served bravely in North Carolina, and in the Peninsula and Maryland campaigns of 1862 and 1863. The colonel of the regiment resigned early in July, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hooton was promoted to colonel, and led his regiment in several severe engagements. The regiment was mustered out of the Federal service in August, 1863, and Colonel Hooton returned to the active practice of his chosen profession.

On June 29, 1870, Colonel Hooton married Anna, daughter of the late John R. Penrose, of Philadelphia, and they have one child, a daughter, named Mary Penrose.

In politics Colonel Hooton is a pronounced and leading republican, who energetically advocates the cardinal principles of his party. He was elected district attorney of Chester county in 1867, and rendered good satisfaction as a public official during his term of service. He was the republican presidential elector of his district in 1868, served as chairman of the republican county committee for 1876, 1877 and 1878, and was chairman of the republican State central committee in 1879. His record of service for his party is one to which his friends can point with justifiable pride. He is a member of the West Chester Lodge, No. 322, Free and Accepted Masons, and is its present representative to the grand lodge of the State. He is also a member of Me-Call Post, No. 31, Grand Army of the Republic; P. H. R. A. Chapter, No. 198, Military Order of the Loyal Legion; and the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, which numbers only four hundred and forty in membership. While Colonel Hooton's revolutionary progenitors on the paternal side were loyalists to the cause

of Great Britain, his maternal ancestors were among the stoutest hearts and bravest whigs who drew their swords first in the cause of colonial rights and afterwards for American independence. Col. Francis C. Hooton is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church of West Chester. He is intelligent and well read in his profession, active and energetic, and has made good use of his time and opportunities. In 1869 he prepared a small work, entitled "The General and Special Pennsylvania Road Laws," which was published at West Chester. It met with such approval that, in 1872, he wrote a second and larger work upon roads, entitled "The Supervisor's Guide," which was published by Kay & Brother, of Philadelphia, and is regarded throughout the State as a standard authority upon the subjects of which it treats; also "Hooton's Justice and Legal Guide," published by Rees, Welsh & Co. Colonel Hooton manages his cases with tact and judgment, and has made a good record in the field of his chosen profession.

CAPT. HENRY EVANS CHRISTMAN, one of the substantial and progressive farmers of Chester county, and a man who stands high as a citizen, is the youngest son of Col. Jacob and Margaret (Evans) Christman, and was born in East Vincent township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1822. He was reared on the farm, and received his education in the public schools and at the Trappe academy in Montgomery county, then conducted by the Rev. Mr. Rodenbaugh. After leaving school he engaged in farming for his father, and managed his estate until 1873, when he purchased the farm and began business on

his own account. He now owns and operates a splendid farm containing two hundred and seventy-six acres of as fine land as can be found in this section, all well improved except about fifty acres, on which stands a dense growth of valuable timber. The farm is carefully cultivated, yields excellent crops, and is supplied with handsome, commodious, and elegant farm buildings, and all the necessary improved farm machinery. His present residence was erected in 1880, and his farm is a part of the Callowhill Manor property of one thousand acres on French creek, which was conveyed by the proprietary under Penn, April 16, 1686, to Robert Thompson; and this tract of two hundred and seventy-six acres was purchased at judicial sale, in the settlement of the Hazel Thomas estate, by Henry Christman, the paternal grandfather of Henry E. Christman, the deed being dated February 26, 1819.

On June 13, 1877, Mr. Christman united in marriage with Martha Christman, a daughter of John Christman, of this county. In politics he is an ardent democrat, has been a school director, and was elected as justice of the peace, but did not serve. He is a regular attendant and liberal supporter of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

The family to which Mr. Christman belongs is of German origin, tracing its ancestry back to the Fatherland, from whence came Daniel Christman in the good ship Alexander, William Clymer, master, "from Rotterdam, last from Cowes," as the vessel's report shows. He landed in America September 5, 1730, and settled in Worcester township, then part of Philadelphia county, but now comprised in the county of Montgomery. He afterward removed to Frederick township, Montgomery county,

where he died. He was a farmer by occupation, a member of the Lutheran church, and his remains lie entombed at Leedy's burying-ground in Frederick township. His children were: Anna E., married Johannes Grobb in December, 1749, and lived in East Coventry township, this county; Felix, born in 1733, and removed to Vincent township; Elizabeth, born in 1734; Jacob, born in 1737, and died February 27, 1804; George, born in 1739, was a farmer, and lived in Frederick township, Montgomery county; and Henry (grandfather), who was born in Frederick township, that county, in 1744. At an early age the latter came with his father's family to Vincent township, this county, where he continued to reside until his death, September 16, 1823, at the age of seventy-nine. In early life he learned the saddler's trade, and followed that occupation nearly all his life. He was a staunch democrat, and a firm adherent of the Lutheran church, and being a man of enthusiasm and great activity, he became prominent in both political and religious circles. By his industry and good business management he accumulated considerable wealth. He married Susan Keely, by whom he had a family of ten children: Susan, born February 25, 1750, married Henry Christman, and died September 19, 1823; Elizabeth, born May 29, 1768; Catharine, born July 19, 1770; Susan, born October 24, 1773; Magdalena, born April 28, 1776; Henry, born March 14, 1779; Margaret, born February 6, 1782; Mary W., born January 7, 1785; Jacob, born May 5, 1788; and George, born May 9, 1793. Jacob Christman, father of Henry E., was born in Vincent township, and died there March 2, 1871. He spent his life principally in agricultural pursuits, and

took rank with the most advanced farmers of his day. In politics he was a democrat, and served as school director and filled other local offices at different times. He was a member of the State militia for many years, serving for a time as colonel of his regiment. On January 30, 1809, he married Margaret Evans, a daughter of farmer John Evans, of this county, who was of Welsh extraction. To them was born a family of five children, three sons and two daughters: Susan, born July 8, 1810; Elizabeth, born October 23, 1812, and died June 21, 1853; Samuel (deceased), born February 16, 1814; Jacob, born July 16, 1815; and Henry E., the subject of this sketch. Some of the Christman families have dropped the "t" from the name, but their German ancestors all inserted it as indicating their belief in Christ and their church connections.

Henry E. Christman often heard his parents tell the story of his grandmother Christman's experience during the revolutionary war. In the autumn of 1777, after the battle of Brandywine and the massacre at Paoli, while the colonial troops were retreating over the Warwick hills, she on one occasion used her oven all day baking bread for the hungry soldiers. Her children became impatient and cried, but they had to wait until the patriots were served.

NATHANIEL F. DOTTERER, a prosperous farmer residing near Pottstown, who for some years has been serving as justice of the peace in North Coventry township, and is a valuable and highly esteemed citizen of Chester county, is the eldest son of Michael and Caroline (Fegley) Dotterer, and was born in Frederick township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania,

April 6, 1839. He was reared on his father's farm, where he early became accustomed to hard work, and learned those habits of industry, frugality and honesty that lie at the base of all honorable success in life. His education was received in the common schools of his neighborhood, and after leaving school he learned the trade of millwright, and followed that occupation about three years, when he for five years following worked at the carpenter trade during the summer seasons and teaching public school during the winter—teaching two terms in Frederick township, Montgomery county, and three terms in Chester county. In 1862 he entered the employ of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company as a carpenter, and in 1865 was promoted to the position of assistant to the superintendent of their shops at Pottstown. Later he was given charge of the railway trains and engines, and the machine shop at Pottstown, on the main line division of that road, and also at the same time served as shipping clerk, having charge of the roadway materials which were principally all distributed from Pottstown by trains for the main line and all branches operated by the company until 1878, at which time the work shops, train department and material yards were vacated at Pottstown, moved to Reading, taken in charge of and operated by the Transportation department. During 1883 and 1884 he had charge of the laying of tracks on the Shamokin, Sunbury & Lewisburg railroad—a line of thirty-two miles in length, and running from Shamokin to West Milton; also the building of new side-tracks at Williamsport and at Newberry—improvements made to facilitate and improve the anthracite coal trade westward, and which are operated by the Philadelphia

& Reading Railroad Company. He was afterward employed for some time as supervisor of the Port Richmond wharves of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, at Philadelphia, but resigned during the labor troubles of 1887, and in 1887 purchased a farm of one hundred and seventeen acres of valuable land in North Coventry township, since which time he has devoted his attention entirely to agricultural pursuits, and has been very successful.

On April 25th, 1860, Mr. Dotterer was united in marriage with Caroline L. Rudy, a daughter of Jacob Rudy, then residing in Frederick township, Montgomery county, this State, though a native of Switzerland. To Mr. and Mrs. Dotterer has been born a family of five children, one son and four daughters: Alice, Florence, Edgar, Laura and Emma. The latter two are twins. The second daughter, Florence, died October 15, 1865, aged 7 weeks, and the other children are all living at home with their parents on the farm.

Politically Squire Dotterer has always been a republican, but is inclined toward independence in politics. He has served one term as school director of his township, and in the autumn of 1889 was elected to the responsible position of justice of the peace, the duties of which office he is now discharging with ability and a justice that gives general satisfaction. Squire Dotterer is a member of Stichter Lodge, No. 254, Free and Accepted Masons, at Pottstown, of which he is past master.

Squire Dotterer's paternal grandfather was Conrad Dotterer, a native of Montgomery county, this State, where he lived all his life, and died in 1827, at the age of fifty-eight years. He was a millwright by trade, and also engaged to some extent in

agriculture. Politically he was a democrat, and in religious faith an adherent of the German Reformed church. He was married to Catharine Younkin, by whom he had six children. Michael Dotterer (father) was born in Frederick township, Montgomery county, this State, June 18, 1811, and was a resident of that township until 1858, when he came to Chester county and settled in East Coventry township. Later he removed to North Coventry township, where he now resides with his son, the subject of this sketch. He has always been engaged in the cultivation of the soil, is a democrat in his political belief, and following the religious traditions of his ancestors is a believer in the faith of the the German Reformed church. In 1837 he married Caroline Fegley, of New Hanover township, Montgomery county. She died January 25, 1887, in her seventieth year. To them was born a family of six sons and daughters, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest. The others are: Sophia, who married Moses M. Grubb; Catharine, who wedded Joshua Frederick; Benjamin, deceased; Milton, and Caroline, who married Joseph Engall.

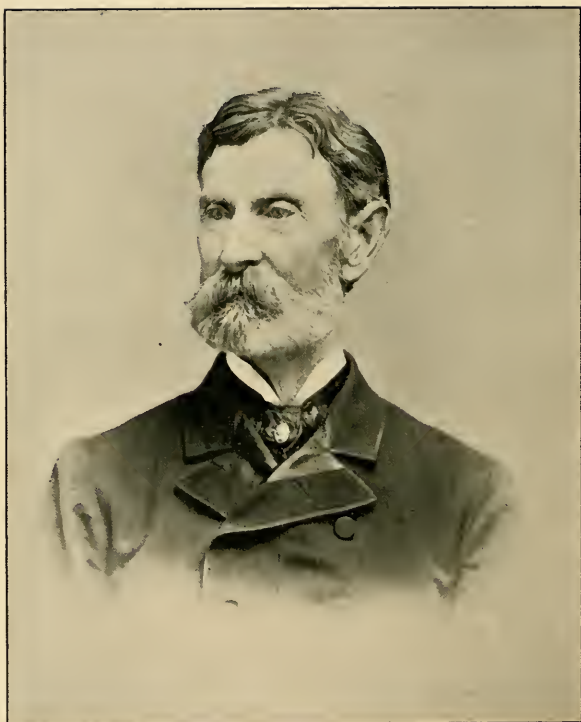
The following genealogy of the family was compiled and furnished by N. F. Dotterer:

First generation: George Philip Dotterer, Veronica (maiden name unknown), his wife; George Philip Dotterer died in Frederick township, Montgomery county, Nov. 6th, 1741; Veronica Dotterer died before December 9, 1752; they were born in Europe—where we know not; do not know when they arrived in Pennsylvania, but think in 1722—certainly not later. Children: Michael¹ Dotterer, born in Europe in spring of 1698; Bernhard² Dotterer, died in New

Hanover township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, between January 20, 1758 and April 12, 1758; Anna Elizabeth² Dotterer, married (first) Michael Zimmerman, married (second) Jacob Korr; Heironimus² Dotterer, died in Falkner Swamp, in November, 1727; Barbara² Dotterer, married Jacob Markley; Conrad² Dotterer, born in September, 1712, died in Frederick township, in January, 1801.

Second generation: Michael² Dotterer, born in Europe, in spring of 1698; died in Frederick township, April 7, 1786; aged 87 years, 11 months, and several days; Anna Maria (Fisher) Dotterer, his wife. Children: Anna Sophia³ Dotterer, born March 5, 1726; Anna Veronica³ Dotterer, born September 5, 1727; George Philip³ Dotterer, born August 30, 1729; John Conrad³ Dotterer, born May 10, 1731; Maria Margaretta³ Dotterer, born June 27, 1733; John Michael³ Dotterer, born October 31, 1735; John Jacob³ Dotterer, born July 4, 1737; A son (no name), born January 22, 1739; Johannes³ and — twins, born November 18, 1741; Anna Maria³ Dotterer, born January 4, 1745.

Third generation: John Michael³ Dotterer, born October 31, 1735; died in Frederick township, March 12, 1811; first wife, Anna (Reiff) Dotterer, born in 1740; died January 30, 1766; second wife, Catherine (Reiff) Dotterer (sister to foregoing Anna Reiff), born February, 11, 1745; died November 16, 1820. Children by first wife: Philippina⁴ Dotterer, born June 22, 1761; Philip⁴ Dotterer, born July 17, 1763; Peter⁴ Dotterer, born —; Michael⁴ Dotterer, born January 30, 1766. Children by second wife: John⁴ Dotterer, born —; died June 25, 1836; Conrad⁴ Dotterer, born April 9, 1769; Anna Maria⁴ Dotterer, born May 11,



John Russell McClurg, M. D.

1773; Catharine⁴ Dotterer, born August 6, 1778.

Fourth generation: Conrad⁴ Dotterer, born April 9, 1769; born, lived and died in Frederick township; died September 29, 1827; wife, Catharine (Younkin) Dotterer, born in Buck's county, August 25, 1777; died in Frederick township, September 16, 1840. Children: John⁵ Dotterer, born —; died —; Samuel⁵ Dotterer, born September 2, 1801; died February 21, 1854; Eliza⁵ Dotterer, born August 18, 1805; died February 19, 1867; Philip⁵ Dotterer, born August 4, 1809, died July 21, 1884; Michael⁵ Dotterer, (father of subject) born June 18, 1811; still living; Sophia⁵ Dotterer, born December 3, 1819, died October 23, 1884.

JAMES McCLURG, of Newton Stewart, County Galloway (now Wigton), Scotland, was the father of Dr. Walter McClurg, a surgeon in the royal navy, who married and settled at Hampton, Virginia, prior to 1746, and who resigned, lived, and died there in 1783. His only son, Dr. James McClurg, M. D., was born at Hampton, Virginia, in 1746, graduated from William and Mary college, 1762; as M. D. University of Edinburgh, 1770; and studied in Paris during 1771-2. He was urged to locate in London, but was prevented by his strong Americanism. Returning to Virginia in 1773, he located at Williamsburg, Virginia. Elected a member of the American Philosophical society of Philadelphia, 1774. Appointed a surgeon in the Virginia navy, 1776, and later in the year physician general of hospitals of the southern department, at Williamsburg. Appointed professor of anatomy and medicine in the William and Mary college, 1779.

Declined the chair of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. Removed to Richmond, Virginia, in 1783. In 1787 was appointed a member of the Federal convention, sitting in Philadelphia, to frame a constitution for the United States. He here acted with the Washington-Madison group. Duty called him home before the final adoption. Received a grant of land and back pay for services during the revolution. His only son, Walter, died in 1810. Was thrown from his carriage, severely injured, and died July 9, 1823. Thus the elder line became extinct.

James McClurg's younger son, John McClurg, was born at Newton Stewart, Scotland, November 14, 1726. Came to Hampton, Virginia, in 1752, and thence to Chester county, Pennsylvania. On the 20th of October, 1752, he was granted by the Pennsylvania proprietaries one hundred acres of land in Londonderry (now Lower Oxford) township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, for £15 10s., with the yearly quitrent of one half penny sterling for every acre thereof. One hundred and nineteen and one-half acres were surveyed November 10, 1752, and settled by him. In the county records of 1754 he is rated as "a land owner and taxpayer." In 1753 he married Eliza Jackson, (daughter of Samuel Jackson, who had come to Chester county prior to 1737, and who was a prominent land owner and elder in the Presbyterian church,) and their children were: Sannel; William, who "went west," to Pittsburg, it is believed; Elizabeth, no record; and John, who removed to Slateridge, York county, Pennsylvania, where he married and died, leaving two children, William and Mary, the former of whom was killed by a horse, and the male line is extinct.

John McClurg died in Lower Oxford township, Friday, July 12, 1799.

Samuel McClurg, oldest son of John and Eliza McClurg, was born on his father's farm in Lower Oxford township, Tuesday, July 9, 1754. He removed to Slateridge, York county, Pennsylvania, and purchased a farm. In 1787 he married Agnes Foulis, of Lower Oxford township, Chester county, daughter of Archibald and Mary Foulis. It is told how this devout Presbyterian couple would, on each communion Sunday, ride on horseback by way of McCall's Ferry, Susquehanna river, to Oxford, a distance of at least thirty miles. He died Wednesday, April 4, 1810, of chronic pneumonia, resulting from exposure.

Agnes Foulis was born Tuesday, May 24, 1763, in Scotland. Her father, Archibald Foulis, and James Patton, both loved Mary Wilson, who married the latter, and before he died, in 1760, bore him eight children. Archibald Foulis, meanwhile lived in Belfast, Ireland, having left Scotland when rejected, and now returned and married the widow, Agnes being their only child. They soon went to Chester county, Pennsylvania, and in 1772, his name is on the list of "land owners and taxpayers." After the death of her husband, Agnes, with her children, removed to a homestead near Oxford, Pennsylvania, where, in 1811, her name appears on the church records, among the heads of families. Died at Oxford, Saturday, December 8, 1849. Their children were: Mary, married James Reyburn; Elizabeth, married William Osmond; Archibald; Jane, married Joseph Kelso; Rachel, married George Irwin; Nancy, married John Pollock; John, born Thursday, January 27, 1803, and died Monday, December 20, 1869 — and who married,

first, Martha Moore—second, Nancy Jane McIntire; and Sarah, married James Smith. Archibald McClurg, elder son of Samuel and Agnes McClurg, was born at Slateridge, York county, Pennsylvania, on his father's farm, on Tuesday, March 25, 1794. Removed in 1810 to Lower Oxford township. Was a farmer, and assisted in building the then large bridge over the Susquehanna river, at McCall's Ferry. On February 27, 1819, he bought forty acres of land near Oxford, Pennsylvania, from his mother. On Thursday, November 25, 1819, he married Sarah Russell, of Russellville, Chester county, Pennsylvania. In 1825, he bought a tract of land at Mill Creek Hundred, Delaware, which he soon sold. In 1839 he bought "a plantation of one hundred and fourteen acres in West Nottingham township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, (near Glenroy), subject to the payment of the original patent." In religion he was a Presbyterian, in politics, a whig, and later a republican; and in his earlier life, was an enthusiastic militiaman. Died on his farm, at West Nottingham, Saturday, May 8, 1864, of acute gastroenteritis. Sarah Russell, his wife, was born Thursday, April 10, 1797, at Russellville, and died at her home, in West Nottingham, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on Sunday, January 4, 1852. Her father, John Russell, esquire, was born in Chester county, in 1759, and died Wednesday, May 16, 1804. Her mother, Margaret McNeil, was born in Chester county in 1770, and died at Russellville, Friday, December 9, 1814. The children of Archibald and Sarah McClurg were: John Russell; Nancy, born 1822, married Edward Lloyd; Samuel, born 1823, died unmarried; Margaret, born 1825, married Marshal Wright; Sarah Elizabeth, born

1828, married William Wright; Jane, born 1839, unmarried; James Hervey, born 1832, married Elizabeth Grier—two children, Blanche and James Patterson; William, born 1834, bachelor; Mary, born 1836, died unmarried; Archibald Alexander, born at the Battle of Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; and Hanna Euphemia, born 1844, unmarried.

John Russell McClurg, M. D., was the oldest child of the foregoing; and born in Lower Oxford township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, Saturday, September 23, 1820. Reared on his father's farms, and educated at the public schools, and the New London, Pennsylvania, and Newark, Delaware, academies. He taught in the public schools and in the Newark academy. Studied medicine under Dr. David W. Hutchinson, of Oxford, Pennsylvania, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as an M. D., March 14, 1846. Located at Chandlersville (now Landenberg), Chester county, Pennsylvania, and there practiced his profession until 1858. Removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1859. After a successful examination before an army medical board, he was commissioned major and surgeon, United States volunteers, October 4, 1862. His record of service was: Temporary duty at Jefferson barracks, St. Louis, Missouri, November 11 to November 21, 1862, when he was ordered to establish and take charge of a United States general hospital at Cleveland, Ohio. This duty was performed in such a thorough and expeditious manner, as to win him much commendation from his superiors. While stationed here, he delivered a course of lectures on military surgery at the Cleveland Medical college. He was commended by Governor

Brough, of Ohio, for arming a number of convalescents in the hospital and sending them to enforce the draft. Was presented with a sword by the inmates of the hospital as a token of their appreciation. Was ordered, September 4, 1864, to Jackson, Michigan, as inspector of recruiting, and here unearthed many frauds, and on December 8, 1864, to similar duty at Detroit, Michigan. On December 17, 1864, was ordered, by telegraph, to Louisville, Kentucky, and established and took charge of the transfer general hospital. On March 25, 1865, was ordered to the charge of the "Joe Holt" United States general hospital, together with the eruptive hospitals, at Louisville, Kentucky, and Jeffersonville, Indiana, aggregating about three thousand beds. On July 29, 1865, ordered to the additional duty of president of an examining board for assistant surgeons. On August 7, 1865, was ordered to close all hospitals, destroy infected stores, etc. On September 19, 1865, ordered home. Brevet lieutenant colonel, United States volunteers. October 6, 1865; and honorably mustered out October 7, 1865. In November 1865, located at West Grove, Pennsylvania, and practiced his profession there until May, 1870, when he removed to West Chester, Pennsylvania, where he has since resided, and successfully practiced his profession. A prominent member of the American Medical association, a member of the Chester County Medical society, of the Oxford Medical society, honorary member of the Lancaster city and County Medical society, of the biological and microscopical section of the Academy of Sciences, of Philadelphia, an associate member of the Victoria Institute, or Philosophical society of Great Britain, a founder of the Philosophical

society of West Chester, Pennsylvania, a member of the Bi-Centennial executive committee, 1876, and a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. Was married on January 1, 1851, at Montgomeryville, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, to Ruth Ann Higgins, daughter of the Rev. George Higgins and Mary (born Landreth), his wife. They have two children, Walter Audubon; and Frank Layard, born March 7, 1857.

Ruth Ann Higgins was born at Milton, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, Wednesday, March 2, 1831. She was the daughter of the Rev. George Higgins, a noted Baptist clergyman, born at Philadelphia, Monday, December 16, 1799, died at Montgomeryville, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, Tuesday, March 9, 1869, and Mary Landreth, his wife, born at Philadelphia, Monday, August 20, 1804, and died at Philadelphia, Thursday, April 6, 1848. The only child of George Higgins, a native of England, who married Margaret Trimble, at Philadelphia, in 1799, and died the same year at Cape May, New Jersey, of the yellow fever. Mary Landreth was the daughter of Cuthbert Landreth, who married Pelatiah Burroughs, at Philadelphia, Saturday, May 25, 1793.

Walter Audubon McClurg, eldest son of the foregoing, was born Wednesday, February 4, 1852, at Chandlersville (now Landenberg), Chester county, Pennsylvania, educated at the public schools, Cleveland, Ohio, Military academy, the Kennett Square academy, and the Millersville State Normal school; studied medicine under his father, and graduated as an M. D. on Saturday, March 9, 1872, from Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Practiced his profession for nearly two years at West

Chester, Pennsylvania, then passed a successful examination before the Naval Medical Examining board, and was commissioned an assistant surgeon, United States navy, (ranking with Ensign), February 8, 1874. Promoted to passed assistant surgeon (lieutenant J. G.), November 2, 1877, and to surgeon (lieutenant), January 25, 1889.

Record of service: Naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 12 to November 18, 1874; Flagship Pensacola, Pacific Station, and Tuscarora, Pacific Station, November 18, 1874, to September 14, 1876; Steamer Plymouth, North Atlantic Station, January 26, to July 7, 1877; Store-ship New Hampshire, Port Royal, South Carolina, December 10, 1877, to January 6, 1879; Naval Hospital, Washington, January 6, to December 2, 1879; Flagship Tennessee, North Atlantic Station, December 2, 1879, to December 2, 1882; Naval academy, Annapolis, December 7, 1882, to May, 1883; Practice-ship Dale, May to September 2, 1883; Naval academy, September 1, 1883, to October 7, 1884; Naval hospital, Philadelphia, October 7, 1884, to January 6, 1886; Steamer Tallapoosa, South Atlantic Station, January 6, 1886, to March 7, 1889; Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy department, Washington, June 1, 1889, on special duty.

JONATHAN H. KULP, the representative of an old Holland family which has been resident in this Commonwealth for nearly two hundred years, is the seventh child and fourth son of Samuel and Catharine (Hunsberger) Kulp, and was born in Limerick (now Rogersford) township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1833. When he was only eight months

old the family removed to Chester county and settled on the farm near Pottstown, where he now resides, and which has ever since been his home. Here he acquired a good practical education in the excellent public schools, and then settled down to farm life, unattracted by the temptations which were even then luring many young men from the farm to engage in other pursuits in our larger towns and cities. The homestead, which has been owned by Mr. Kulp since 1874, contains one hundred acres of as good land as can be found in this section, and is all improved. It is very productive, and in its management Mr. Kulp has been successful and prosperous. Politically he is a staunch republican, and has served two terms as school director of his township. In religious faith he is a Mennonite and actively supports the various interests of that church, to which his people have belonged for many generations.

On the 31st of October, 1859, Mr. Kulp was wedded to Harriet Amole, a daughter of Jonas and Rachel Amole, of North Coventry township, this county. To their union was born a family of six children, three sons and three daughters: Jonas, who married Ida Reigner, and now resides at Royer's Ford, Montgomery county; Henry, still living at home; Emma, now the wife of John L. Kulp, a farmer of Royer's Ford; Katie, Sallie, and Ernest, the three latter also living at home with their parents.

The Kulp family is descended from an old Holland family, and trace their American ancestry back to three brothers, Peter, Martin and Henry Kulp, Mennonite preachers, who emigrated from Holland in 1707, and settled in and near Germantown, Pennsylvania. The paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Dielman

Kulp, a grandson of one of those brothers, and a native of Worcester township, Montgomery county, where he lived and died. He married Wilmina Rellenhouse, by whom he had a family of eight children: Esther, Magdalena, Wilmina, Henry, Daniel, Matthias, Martin and Isaac. Daniel Kulp (grandfather) was born in Worcester township, Montgomery county, where he lived most of his life, but removed to Norton township some time previous to his death. He was a farmer by occupation, and in religious faith and church membership a Mennonite. Politically he was a whig and federalist, and married Elizabeth Funk, by whom he had a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters: Jacob, Daniel, David, Samuel, Magdalena, Wilmina and Anna, all of whom are now deceased. Samuel Kulp (father) was born in 1798, on the old homestead in Worcester township, Montgomery county, where he grew up and was educated in the common schools. He also inclined toward agricultural pursuits, and after leaving school became a farmer in Montgomery county, where he continued to live until 1853, when he removed to Chester county and settled in North Coventry township. At his home there he died in 1872, after an active life comprising nearly three quarters of a century. In political sentiment he was first a whig and later a republican, and married Catharine Hunsberger, a daughter of Samuel Hunsberger, of Montgomery county. They had a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters: Catharine, deceased; Ann, married Samuel Stauffer, now a retired farmer residing at Pottstown; Daniel H., a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume; Sarah, now the wife of Samuel High, a retired farmer of North Coventry township; Samuel, deceased; Da-

vid, who wedded Emily Wells and resides in North Coventry township, where he is engaged in farming; Jonathan H., the principal subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, married William P. Stauffer, a prosperous farmer of East Coventry township; and Mary A., the wife of Abraham L. Delwiler, a miller by vocation who now resides in East Coventry township.

THOMAS K. STERRETT, deceased, was one of the active, talented, and prosperous men of the last generation, who, inheriting great business ability, possessed also the rarer gift of utilizing each power of mind and making every faculty contribute to his usefulness and success in life. He was a son of John and Margaret (Hagar) Sterrett, and was born May 6, 1830, in Warwick township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. His early education was obtained in the common schools, but he subsequently took a full academic course, and acquired a fine classical education, together with a practical business training. Leaving school, he accepted a responsible position with the firm of A. M. Campbell & Co., of the city of Philadelphia, in whose business his father, John Sterrett, was owner, where he became book-keeper and general manager. This position gave him ample scope for the exercise of those accurate methods in looking after details and that fine executive ability which became his distinguishing characteristics. To his watchful care and able management was largely due the great success of this prosperous firm, and with it he remained for a period of between twenty and twenty-five years. In May, 1879, he practically retired from active business, and returning to his native

county, settled at Warwick Furnace, where he was afterward appointed postmaster, and served in that capacity for a number of years. It was a matter of comment that the postal affairs of the town were never more accurately managed nor more satisfactorily conducted than during his administration of the office. Mr. Sterrett was also a large stockholder in the Pottstown National Iron bank, and was serving as director of that financial institution at the time of his death. He died at his home in Warwick April 21, 1890, in the sixtieth year of his age. In political faith he was a democrat, and his sympathies were always with the great mass of the people. He was broad and liberal in his views, but devotedly attached to the idea of popular government—a government which should secure equal rights for all and allow special privileges to none.

On July 2, 1867, Mr. Sterrett was united in marriage with Mary R. Baker, a daughter of Bassett and Catherine Baker, of the city of Philadelphia. This union was blessed by the birth of one child, a daughter, named Mary Maud, who was born September 30, 1868, in Philadelphia. On September 27, 1892, Mary Maud Sterrett was united in marriage with H. Clarence McMichael, son of Belinda and William McMichael, of Upper Uwchlan, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and they now live with her mother in their handsome home at Warwick. Mrs. Mary A. Sterrett was born July 17, 1836, in Philadelphia, is a woman of intelligence and refinement, and possesses remarkable business capacity. She is sole manager of a fine farm containing five hundred acres of valuable land, beside which she owns part of another excellent farm, and controls an interest in the business of a prosperous firm in Philadelphia.

John Sterrett, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Warwick township, this county, August 31, 1796, where he grew to manhood. His occupation was that of miller, and he erected and for many years operated the mill now owned by Frank James. He sold out, came to the city, and when Thomas K. Sterrett married, lived with his son, also coming back with him to Warwick, at which place he died March 26, 1888. He was placed in St. Mary's cemetery. He was a man of great energy and good business ability, and became very prosperous in later life. He married Margaret Hagar, and was the father of six children, all now deceased, of whom Thomas K., the subject of this sketch, was the youngest. The others were Margaret, James, Catharine, William, and John R. Politically John K. Sterrett was a staunch democrat, kept well posted on the questions of his day, and was always active in support of democratic principles. In religious faith and church membership he was an Episcopalian, and his death occurred at his home in Warwick township, March 26, 1880, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. His funeral took place on Easter Sunday, March 28, at which time his remains were followed to their last resting place in St. Mary's cemetery by a large concourse of relatives, friends, and neighbors, among whom his entire life had been spent, and in whose hearts his memory was deeply cherished.

FRANK D. EMACK, M. D., a son of Elbert G. and Margaret (Turner) Emack, was born April 22, 1850 in Prince George county, Maryland. He was reared on the farm. He entered Columbia college at Washington, District of Columbia, and

took a thorough course of training in that institution, after which he read medicine in his native county, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Maryland, at Baltimore, in 1875. Immediately after receiving his degree he was appointed one of the resident physicians of the Bayview asylum in Baltimore, which position he held for several months, and then resigned to locate in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, for the practice of his profession. He was engaged in continuous practice in that county until 1881, when he removed to Phoenixville, Chester county. Here he soon acquired a large general practice, which he has successfully conducted ever since. He is a prominent member of the Chester County Medical society and the American Medical association. Doctor Emack has been a close student of medicine and its allied sciences, has made many original investigations and accurate observations, and his standing as a physician is deservedly high.

In 1884 Doctor Emack was united in marriage to Clara L. Love, a daughter of John B. Love, of the city of Philadelphia. To the Doctor and Mrs. Emack have been born two children, one son and a daughter: Margaret C. and John Beresford. In politics the Doctor is a staunch democrat, and in religion a strict Episcopalian, being a member and vestryman of St. Peter's Episcopal church of Phoenixville.

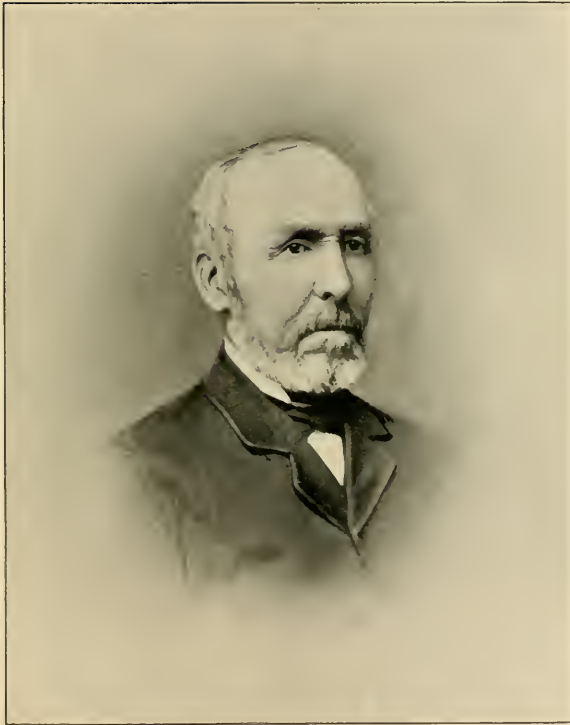
The Emacks are of Scotch-Irish origin, and have been residents of the United States for three generations. The first of the name to come to America was William Emack, paternal grandfather of Dr. Frank D. Emack. He was born in the north of Ireland (County Tyrone), of Scotch-Irish parentage, and while yet a young man left

the Emerald Isle and emigrated to this country, settling in Washington city. His wife was Ann Jackson Duke, of the Morduitt family, England. He was a merchant, and continued to reside and do business in Washington until his death in 1833, then in the sixtieth year of his age. He reared a family, one of whom, Elbert G. Emack (father), became a merchant, and engaged in business in his native city of Washington until 1840, when he removed to Prince George county, Maryland. There he purchased a large farm, and engaged in agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his life. He died September 12, 1886, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. For forty years he was vestryman in the Episcopal church, and always took an active part in supporting the varied interests of his denomination. In politics he was first a whig, and later became a democrat. He was elected and served as a member of the constitutional convention of 1868, but always declined to accept any political office. In 1836 he married Margaret Turner, a native of Baltimore county, Maryland, by whom he had a family of nine children. She is a member of the Episcopal church, and still resides on the old homestead in Prince George county, Maryland, being yet hale and hearty, though now in the seventy-seventh year of her age. Her father, Hon. James Turner, maternal grandfather of Doctor Emack, was a native of Harford county, Maryland, who became a resident of Baltimore county when a young man, where he died March 27, 1861, aged sixty-six years. He was an extensive and prosperous farmer, owning over one thousand acres of fine land in Baltimore county. In politics he was a democrat, and became a prominent and influential leader in his party. He

represented his district in the lower house of the legislature of Maryland, and also in the State senate, and afterward served four years as a member of Congress at Washington. The maternal great-grandfather of Doctor Emack was James Calder, a brother of Admiral Sir Robert Calder. They were of Scotch-Irish descent, and their mother was a Miss Stewart.

JOHN GILFILLAN, a well known and prominent business man of Coatesville and Chester county, and a worthy descendant of that wonderful Scotch-Irish race, so noted for firmness, temperance and honesty, is a son of James and Ann (Scobey) Gilfillan, and was born near Londonderry, County Derry, province of Ulster, Ireland, November, 1815. Two centuries ago three Gilfillan brothers left Scotland, and settled in the north of Ireland, which, at that time, was a land of refuge for the persecuted Scottish Covenanters. The land on which these brothers settled is still in the hands of their descendants, and one of them founded the family of which James Gilfillan (father) was a member. James Gilfillan passed his life on his farm, which was within five miles of Londonderry, and died in 1872, at eighty-eight years of age. He was a conscientious man, and a strict member of the Presbyterian church, and married Ann Scobey, who died when in the seventy-fourth year of her age.

John Gilfillan was reared on his father's farm, and, after attending private schools, entered Temple Moyle agricultural college, where the higher mathematics and modern languages were taught. On alternate days his class worked on the college farm, and



John Giffillan.

thus, by this plan, he received both a thorough literary and practical agricultural education. This college at that time was one of the leading agricultural institutions of Great Britain, whose students were carefully instructed in the latest and most approved methods of successful farming. Leaving college, and having no great taste for agricultural pursuits, Mr. Gilfillan turned his eyes toward the United States, as a wider and more favorable field for success in business life than what was afforded him at home or on the continent of Europe. In 1834 he set sail for Philadelphia, accompanied by his uncle, David Scobey, who became a prosperous merchant of Schuylkill county, where he died a few years ago; and his cousin, Robert Gilfillan, who established a grocery house in Philadelphia, and is now dead. Mr. Gilfillan, in a few days after landing at Philadelphia, came to Cochransville, where he learned the trade of tanner, with James Wilson, to whom he had letters of introduction from Ireland. In 1837 Mr. Wilson removed to East Fallowfield township, and Mr. Gilfillan and Samuel Wilson purchased the tannery, which they ran very successfully until 1839. In that year Mr. Gilfillan bought his partner's interest, and operated the tannery until 1872, when he gave over its management to his sons, with the view of retiring from business, and residing at Parkesburg, where he had purchased property. His intentions of a retired life were, however, defeated by the following circumstances: He was appointed, on account of his knowledge of tanning, to settle the estate of John Shely, at Coatesville. A part of the estate was the Coatesville tannery, which Mr. Gilfillan perceived was in such shape, and so situated, as to offer a fine business opening, and after settling up the

estate, he purchased it, and has operated it successfully ever since.

In 1841 Mr. Gilfillan married Anna C. Steel, who died ten months later, and on September 26, 1843, he wedded Jane, daughter of Robert Wilson. By his second marriage he has had nine children, of whom seven are living: J. B., a leather dealer, at Cochransville; F. P., now in Philadelphia; Rev. Joel S., who has charge of the Presbyterian church of Livermore, California; Robert, of Virginia; John P.; Emma, wife of Joseph R. Kenworthy; and Lucinda.

John Gilfillan is a democrat in politics. He was appointed in 1857 as collector of tolls at Parkesburg, served two terms as justice of the peace at Cochransville; and was a member of the town council of Coatesville from 1878 to 1879. He has always been an earnest advocate of popular education, was among the first to recommend the establishment of a graded school in every district, and while serving as a school director of Coatesville, was largely instrumental in having the school debt of that place refunded in five per cent. bonds, in place of those issued at seven per cent. Mr. Gilfillan is a director of the Penn Mutual Fire Insurance Company of West Chester, and the National bank of Coatesville, and has acted as administrator during the last twenty years, in settling up many large estates. He is a member of the Presbyterian church of Coatesville; Skerrett Lodge, No. 343, Free and Accepted Masons of Cochransville; and Hebron Lodge, No. 437, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is also a Royal Arch Mason, and the representative of Skerrett Lodge to the Masonic Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. The Coatesville tannery plant of Mr. Gilfillan was es-

tablished in 1830, by a Mr. Temple. The main buildings are two in number, with a large tan yard in cover between them. He employs four skilled workmen, and is extensively engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of leather, except sole leather, which however, he keeps in stock. Altogether a self-made man, in the truest sense of the word, he has slowly but steadily pushed onward in the busy world, and his labors, in his own particular line of business, have been crowned with marked success.

ROBERT C. KELTON, the founder of the thriving village of Kelton and one of the older and most highly respected citizens of Penn township, is a son of Capt. John M. and Elizabeth (Correy) Kelton, and was born at West Grove, London Grove township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1819. He spent his boyhood years on the farm, attended the public and private schools of his neighborhood, and upon attaining his majority, engaged in farming in London Grove township, which he followed but one year. He then went to Wilmington, Delaware, where he was in the grocery business for four years. At the end of that time, in 1859, he came to the site of the present station of Kelton, which bears his name, and is forty-three miles south of Philadelphia on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central railroad. He has been station agent there for thirty-five years, and was the first postmaster of the place, serving from 1874 to 1889. He has a good farm of seventy acres, and in connection with farming owns a warehouse, which was built on his land in 1868. He has been active and industrious throughout his life, and has seen Kelton grow from a single log hut to a

small village of good buildings and enjoying such a present amount of business as to warrant it size and prosperity in the future. Mr. Kelton was formerly a democrat, but is now a republican in politics. His patriotism was attested in 1863, when he enlisted in the Pennsylvania militia and served in defending the State against Lee's second northern invasion. He is a member of New London Presbyterian church and was a trustee of New London church while residing near it. Mr. Kelton has always been faithful to every trust reposed in him and has lived such a life as to honor his church and reflect credit on the old and honest Scotch Kelton family from which he is descended.

On March 21, 1848, Mr. Kelton married Martha E. Nelson, a daughter of William Nelson, of Penn township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. To their union have been born five children: Mary and May, who died in childhood; William, a farmer of New Garden township, who married Anna Brown, of New Garden township; John, married Elizabeth Barrett, of Arlington, Illinois, and is now engaged in farming in South Dakota; and Ellie, manager of the telegraph office at Kelton.

Robert C. Kelton is a lineal descendant of James Kelton, who was born in Scotland in 1695, and came from the north of Ireland to Chester county in the early part of the last century. He purchased five hundred acres of land near West Grove, built a house which is still standing, and was a Jeffersonian democrat in politics. He died in 1781, aged eighty-six years. After the death of his first wife Margaretta, he married Mary Hackett, of London Grove township, daughter of James Hackett, by whom he had two children: Hon. James, jr., and

Margaret, wife of James Menough. Hon. James Kelton, jr. (grandfather), was one of the prominent men of his day in eastern Pennsylvania. He was born in 1776; was sheriff for three years, served ten years in the assembly and four in the State senate, and died November 25, 1844, aged sixty-eight years. He was the first postmaster of West Grove, serving as such for twenty years, and acted for a long time as a stockholder of the first stage route in the United States, and which was between Philadelphia and Baltimore. He was a democrat and a Presbyterian, and on February 7, 1793, married Agnes Mackey, who was a daughter of David Mackey, and died May 16, 1823. Their children were: David, Capt. John M., James, Mary Jackson, Robert, Joseph, Agnes Lambson, Margaretta, George, Julia, and Rachel McClenahan. Capt. John M. Kelton (father) was born February 1, 1795, and died December 10, 1886, when in the ninety-second year of his age. He was both prominent and useful as a man and a citizen. He was a republican and a Presbyterian. He served as justice of the peace for forty years; was director of the poor for eleven years; and was one of the founders of Lincoln (then Ashton) university, and a promoter of the building of the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central railroad. John M. Kelton organized and was commissioned captain of a company during the war of 1812, but it was never called into active service. Captain Kelton, on December 10, 1818, married Elizabeth Correy, who died August 7, 1872, in her seventy-ninth year. To their union was born two children: Robert C., whose name appears at the head of this sketch, and Ellen, wife of James Mackey, who resides at Avondale, Chester county, Pennsylvania.

JAMES C. SELLERS, a graduate of Yale college, and a prominent lawyer of Philadelphia and West Chester, who has been in active and successful practice since the centennial year, is the only son of James and Emmeline B. (Smith) Sellers, and was born May 4, 1854, at South Orange, New Jersey. The Sellers are descended from old English Quaker stock, the family having been planted in America by Samuel Sellers, a weaver, who came over from Derbyshire, England, in one of the vessels that crossed the Atlantic with William Penn in 1682. He took up one hundred acres of land, and established himself in the weaving business, in Darby, then Chester, now Delaware county. From him the now numerous Sellers family of this State have descended. The first in America to weave wire into sieves and screens was his grandson, John Sellers (1728 to 1804), who became distinguished for his mechanical ingenuity, was a member of the American Philosophical society, and occupied several important official places, being a member of the Provincial assembly from 1767 to 1771, of the Constitutional Convention of 1789, and of the State senate in 1790.

James Sellers, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and a grandson of the John Sellers above mentioned, was a native of Delaware County, this State, but removed to the city of Philadelphia, where he engaged in the wire weaving business and became an inventor of considerable note. He was a member of the Society of Friends—as were all the Sellers—and married Elizabeth Cadwallader, of Bucks county, by whom he had a family of fourteen children. One of these was James Sellers (father), who was born in Philadelphia in 1823. He received a liberal education.

studied medicine in the university of Pennsylvania and at the college of physicians and surgeons in New York, and after graduation located at South Orange, New Jersey, where he died in 1854, when but thirty years of age. He was a man of strong anti-slavery proclivities, and a firm friend of the negro race. He married Emmeline B. Smith, a daughter of Captain John Holly Smith, and by this marriage had an only son, James C. Captain Smith (maternal grandfather) was a native of Stamford, Connecticut, and served for a number of years as captain in the regular United States navy. His wife, Louisa Ireland, belonged to the old New York family of that name.

James C. Sellers received his early education in the West Chester academy, where he proved himself an apt pupil and an earnest student. After leaving this school he entered Yale college, from which he was graduated with honors in the class of 1874. He then began the study of law in the office of Henry Wharton, Philadelphia, was admitted to the bar in December, 1876, and has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession ever since, principally in the city of Philadelphia, though he also practices at the West Chester bar. As a lawyer he is distinguished for the thoroughness with which he works up his cases, and the ability he displays in handling them in court.

On April 25, 1878, Mr. Sellers was married to Elma A. Townsend, a daughter of Hon. Washington Townsend, of the borough of West Chester. She died April 5, 1881, leaving one son, James C., jr., and on June 18, 1889, Mr. Sellers wedded Eleanor C. Barber, daughter of William E. Barber, deceased, of West Chester, and by this

second marriage has one child, a daughter named Marie. He resides in West Chester, having his law office in Philadelphia.

Politically Mr. Sellers is an ardent republican, taking an active interest in the spread of those principles and the triumph of that policy which distinguishes the party of his choice. He is in frequent demand for the stump, has served as president of the Young Men's Republican club of West Chester, but has never been a candidate for public office. He has long been connected with the Episcopal church, and is serving as a member and secretary of the vestry of his church, being also superintendent of the Sunday school, and secretary and treasurer of the convocation of Chester. For a number of years he has been assistant secretary of the convention of the diocese of Pennsylvania, and a member of the Executive Board of the Sunday school association of the diocese of Pennsylvania. He is also connected with the local council of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, and a member of its executive committee, and is one of the trustees of the Advancement society of Pennsylvania. In every relation of life Mr. Sellers has sustained a high character, and has won an enviable standing in his profession, and as a useful and influential citizen. He is an affable gentleman, of pleasing address, and very popular wherever known.

ELI URNER, the well-known farmer and business man of Pughtown, and a representative of one of the oldest families in this State, is the eldest child and only son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Halderman) Urner, and was born in Warwick township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, June 27, 1821. He was reared on his father's farm

and educated in the public schools of his neighborhood. After leaving home he engaged in the butchering business some five or six years, and then became a stock dealer and drover. He was and is yet an expert judge of good stock. He then purchased a farm in Warwick, and spent another ten years in agricultural pursuits in that township, after which he removed to South Coventry township. Here he farmed for a year or two and then once more engaged in the butchering business, in which he continued for fifteen years. In 1889 he purchased a farm (the old homestead) of two hundred and twelve acres in Warwick township, and again gave his attention to the cultivation of the soil. In 1881 he moved into Bucktown, where he now resides. Politically he is an ardent republican, taking an active interest in all public questions and attending nearly all the conventions and public meetings of his party. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. During the civil war he was connected with the quartermaster's department for two or three years. He is an intelligent, affable gentleman, and a popular and highly esteemed member of his community.

On September 19, 1842, Mr. Urner was united in marriage with Sarah Richards, a daughter of Samuel Richards, of Warwick township, this county, and to them was born a family of seven children who lived to reach maturity: Oliver N., who married Sarah Murphy, and now resides at Norristown, this State, where he is serving as justice of the peace; John, now deceased; Hannah E., wedded Lewis Burgoyne, a farmer of South Coventry township, this county; Allen, married Deborah Shick, resides at "The Buck," and is agent for the Mount Penn Stove works of Reading, Penn-

sylvania; Filmore, who wedded Anna Frederick and lives in South Coventry township, where he is engaged in farming; Webster, who married Millie Bradford, and resides at Spring City, proprietor of the Hoosier Manufacturing Company, at Royer's Ford, Montgomery county, and Mary A., deceased.

The Urner family is of Swiss descent, coming originally from the canton of Uri, Switzerland—whence the name. (See Schiller's poem entitled "Wilhelm Tell.") Three brothers, John, Martin and Jacob, sons of Uriah Urner, were driven from their homes in the Swiss valleys by religious persecutions, and settled for a time in the province of Alsace, now comprised in the German empire, but later—some time between 1708 and 1712—came to America and settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania. John Urner died unmarried in 1743, and was the first person buried in the Brethren graveyard of Coventry. Martin Urner and his wife were two of the first six persons ever baptized by the Brethren in this country, this rite being performed in the Wissahickon, at Philadelphia, in 1723. In 1724 he removed to Coventry, this county, where he organized the Coventry church of the Brethren, over which he presided as preacher and bishop until the time of his death in 1755, and in the cemetery of which his remains now sleep. His descendants are now found in various parts of Virginia, Missouri and New York. The third brother, Jacob, settled originally in Pottsgrove township, near Ringing Hill, Montgomery county. He died in 1744, leaving a wife, Ann, and three children: Elizabeth, who married Jacob Frick; Hester, who became the wife of Ulrich Switzer; and Martin, who wedded Barbara Switzer, and became the second preacher and bishop of

the Brethren's church at Coventry, which he served as such from 1755 to 1799. At his death he left four children: Martin, grandfather of Eli Urner; Jonas; Mary, who married David Reinhart, of Maryland; and Elizabeth, who became the wife of Abraham Titlow, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Martin Urner (grandfather) was born in Coventry township, Chester county, in 1762, and died in North Coventry township in 1838, aged seventy-six years. He was a farmer by vocation, an old-line whig in politics, a member of the German Baptist church, and married Barbara Baugh, by whom he had four sons: John, Daniel, Israel and Jacob, all of whom are now deceased. John, the eldest, was born in 1784 and died in 1827. He was twice married, first to Susannah Grubb, who died without issue, and later to Elizabeth Grubb, by whom he had two children: Lydia, who married Gilbert Brower; and Isaac N. Jacob Urner (father) was born in Coventry township in the initial year of this century, and lived there until 1828, when with his family he moved to Warwick township, dying February 16, 1868, in his sixty-eighth year. He also was a farmer, and devoted his life principally to agricultural pursuits, in which he was very successful. In both religion and politics he followed the traditions of his family, and was a staunch whig and republican, and a member of the German Baptist or Dunkard church. He married Elizabeth Halderman in 1820, and was the father of three children, one son and two daughters: Eli, the subject of this sketch; Hannah B., who married Lewis C. Templin, and now resides in Warwick township; and Elizabeth, the wife of J. L. Wells, of Warwick township. The daughters were educated at Kimberton's seminary.

Among the descendants of the other sons of Bishop Martin Urner was Milton G. Urner, a member from Virginia of the forty-sixth and forty-seventh congresses of the United States; and Isaac N. Urner, LL. D., a graduate from Dickinson college, who was president of the Mississippi Baptist college from 1851 to 1867.

GEORGE W. LANDIS, a successful business man of Pottstown Landing, and one of the progressive farmers of Chester county, is the eldest of the two sons of David and Catharine (Latshaw) Landis, and was born near Boyertown, Berks county, Pennsylvania, July 13, 1832. He was principally reared in North Coventry township, this county, and received his education in the public schools there and in Samuel Aaron's boarding school at Norristown. After leaving school he learned the trade of coachmaker with Isaac Heistand, near Phoenixville, but followed it only one year. In 1854 he embarked in the mercantile business at Madisonville and Pottstown Landing, and soon drifted into the coal and lumber business also at the latter place, in connection with the store. This combined enterprise he successfully continued until about 1866, when he disposed of it and went to North Carolina, where he engaged with several others in the manufacture of lumber in connection with a grist mill and general store, on the Pantego river, in Beaufort county. After conducting these mills for a year and a half an opportunity was afforded to dispose of them, which was done. Returning to Pennsylvania he was again, for a period of three years, in the coal and lumber business at Pottstown Landing. In 1868 he was made superintendent of teams

for the Schuylkill Navigation Company, which position he filled until this company sold out to the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, in 1870, when he became and remained superintendent for the latter company until 1876. Since the latter year he has been purchasing the mules, feed and other like supplies for the canal and railroad company, as well as for the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company. Mr. Landis also owns and operates a fine farm of one hundred and eighty-two acres of highly productive land in North Coventry township. In his political affiliations he has always been a republican, and served as justice of the peace from 1865 to 1870. The following year he was again re-elected, but resigned the position in 1874, and declined to serve longer. In religion he follows the footsteps of his ancestors, and is a member of the Mennonite church.

On December 22, 1853, Mr. Landis was married to Hannah L. Funk, a daughter of John Funk, of East Coventry township, Chester county. To Mr. and Mrs. Landis were born two children, one son and a daughter. The son, John D. F., was born June 29, 1859, and on October 14, 1886, wedded Florence M. Swindells, a daughter of Rev. W. Swindells, D. D. He is now chief clerk in the office of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, and resides at Trevoise, Bucks county. The daughter is Susanna F., now living at home with her parents.

David Landis (father) was also a native of Berks county, born near Boyertown May 15, 1804. In that county he passed his life, principally engaged in the tannery business, though he owned and successfully managed a fine farm. He was a man of energy and good business ability, lived an ac-

tive and useful life, and passed away on October 4, 1839, at the early age of thirty-five years. Almost in boyhood he embraced the political doctrines of the old whig party, and remained an ardent supporter of that organization all his life. In religious faith he was a Mennonite and an active member of that church. April 21, 1831, he married Catharine Latshaw, a daughter of John Latshaw, of this county, and to this union were born two sons, George W., the subject of this sketch, and Rev. John L., who now resides at Cape May, New Jersey, where he is engaged in pastoral work as a minister of the Presbyterian church. The latter was educated at Collegeville, and early adopted the gospel ministry as his chosen life work. He married Florence Miles, of Potter county, Pennsylvania. Three years after the death of David Landis, April 28, 1842, Mrs. Catharine Landis married Rudolph Reiff, who died January 12, 1884, aged seventy-six, having been born April 3, 1808. She now lives at Pottstown Landing, having reached the eighty-second year of her age in January last.

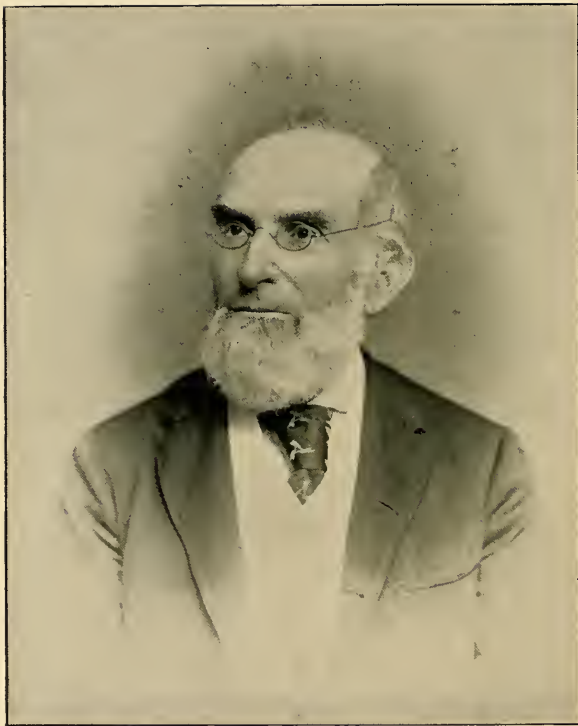
The maternal grandfather of George W. Landis, John Latshaw, was a native of Chester Springs, this county, born March 26, 1785. He purchased a large farm near Chester Springs, where he was engaged in farming. For a time he lived near Pottstown Landing, retired, but returned to Chester Springs, where he died May 13, 1860, aged seventy-five years. He was a whig and republican in politics, and a member of the Mennonite church, in which he was trustee for many years. He married Susan High, and reared a family of two sons and six daughters, the eldest of whom became the wife of David Landis, and the mother of George W. The others were: Madeline,

married John McCurdy, a farmer, justice of the peace, surveyor, and real estate dealer (now deceased), and now lives in Tredyffrin township, this county; Susan, who wedded Rudolph Harley, a retired farmer of Cairo, Illinois; Jacob B., deceased; Elizabeth, married Isaac Heistand, and they are both now deceased; Mary, wedded Israel Beidler, a Mennonite minister (now dead), and lives in Cleveland, Ohio; John, a farmer of West Pikeland township, who married Elizabeth Jones; and Sarah, who wedded Horatio Adams, a machinist, residing in the city of Philadelphia.

HARMAN PRIZER, one of the enterprising and successful citizens of East Coventry, and a gentleman widely known among the business men of this section of the old Keystone State, is the fourth child and only son of Henry and Elizabeth (Diffendaffer) Prizer. He was born on the old homestead in East Coventry township, this county, November 5, 1832, and educated in the public schools there. After attaining manhood he was engaged for a time in operating the home farm, on which G. W. Shantz now resides, and has devoted his whole life to agricultural and kindred pursuits. In 1862 he purchased the Heister property, and owns one of the most desirable farms in this locality, containing one hundred and twenty acres of choice land, nearly all improved. He keeps a number of fine cows and is engaged to some extent in shipping milk to Philadelphia, besides which he was a stockholder and director in the East Coventry—now “Elgin”—creamery, having been among the earliest promoters of that enterprise, and officially connected therewith since its organization in

the spring of 1883. Mr. Prizer is also a stockholder and director in the Citizen's National bank of Pottstown, and has held that relation since the organization of the bank in March, 1892. In his political affiliations he is a republican, though an ardent temperance advocate, and has been school director three terms and also served as town clerk, and made the first and second military enrollments in East Coventry township. He is now a member of Brownback's German Reformed church and superintendent of the Sabbath school, though formerly connected with New Bethel Methodist Episcopal church, in which he served as trustee.

On October 28, 1855, Mr. Prizer was united in marriage to Mary A. Wanger, a daughter of Abraham and Mary (Berger) Wanger, of North Coventry township, Chester county. This union was blessed by a family of eleven children, six sons and five daughters: L. Ella, born 1856, married John Buckwalter, who resides at Kenilworth, and a sketch of whose life appears on another page of this book; H. Clifton, born October 5, 1857, married Mary Guest, and is a prosperous farmer of South Coventry township; Flora K., born February 19, 1859, wedded John Schlichter, whose biography will be found elsewhere in this volume; William W., born September 15, 1860, and died in infancy; William A., born September 10, 1861, married Anna R. Hallman, and now resides near Stauffer's shops in East Coventry township, where he is engaged in farming; G. Milton, born July 19, 1863, wedded Emma High and farms at home; Anna L., born June 15, 1865, who became the wife of Addison Miller, now residing at Sheeder; Rose M., born March 29, 1868, and died at the age of four



R. Agnew Tuthey.

years and one month; N. Bella, born August 29, 1869; F. Newton, born February 6, 1874; and Irvin W., who died in infancy.

For a detailed statement of the ancestral history of the Prizer family, see the sketch of Henry Prizer, father of Harman Prizer, which appears elsewhere in this work.

R. AGNEW FUTHEY is a representative of one of the oldest families of Chester county, who has the distinction of having been the first school superintendent of the county, and was for many years connected with her banking interests. He was long an active, intelligent and successful man of affairs, but for some years has been living in retirement at his elegant home in Parkesburg. He is the eldest son of Samuel and Ann (Parkinson) Futhey, and was born September 2, 1824, in what was then West Fallowfield, but is now Highland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. The Futheys are of original Scotch descent, but the American branch is of Scotch-Irish parentage. Their home in the seventeenth century was near Arbroath, on the eastern coast of Scotland, where they owned lands bearing the same name. The family was prominent and influential, two of its members—Alexander and Henry—being in parliament during the reign of Charles II., while others filled positions of honor and trust. Robert Futhey emigrated from Scotland to the north of Ireland in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and his son, also named Robert, came from Ireland to America between 1725 and 1730, and settled in the southern part of Chester county, Pennsylvania. He died soon after his arrival, leaving four children—Robert,

Samuel, Margery and Henry—from whom have descended the numerous Futhey family now scattered in all parts of the United States. Robert removed to the Cumberland valley about 1770, and his descendants can be found throughout western Pennsylvania and in some of the southern and western States. Henry removed to the western part of North Carolina, and has descendants in both the Carolinas. Samuel, who was born in 1725, remained in Chester county, where he became prominent and took an active part in aiding the American cause during the revolution. In January, 1750, he married Ruth Steele, of New London township, and in 1763 purchased and removed to a farm of two hundred acres in West Fallowfield (now Highland) township. He died January 27, 1790, and was buried in the family burying ground at New London. At his death he left two surviving children, Ann and Samuel. Samuel's brother, Robert Futhey, served in the American army during the revolution, and died soon afterward from exposure while in the service. Ann Futhey married Samuel Dale, who became an influential citizen of the Buffalo valley, and served in the house of representatives of Pennsylvania ten years and in the State senate six years. Samuel Futhey (2) (grandfather) had considerable taste for military life, and served five campaigns in the revolutionary war. In 1794 he was adjutant of a regiment of cavalry that took part in suppressing the whisky insurrection in western Pennsylvania. He subsequently filled the office of brigade inspector for seven years, with the rank of major, by which title he was ever afterward addressed. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and an old-line whig in politics. In

1782 he married Margaret McPherson, who died in 1784, and in 1788 he wedded Martha Smith. Major Futhey died February 22, 1812, leaving five children: Robert, Jane, Sarah, Samuel and John S. Robert Futhey was born January 21, 1789, served in the war of 1812, was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature in 1841-42, and died July 29, 1870. He married Margaret Parkinson, of Carlisle, this State, and at his death left five children: J. Smith, James L., Martha, Elizabeth J. and Robert. His eldest son, Judge J. Smith Futhey (now deceased), was one of the authors of the history of Chester county, published by Louis H. Everts, at Philadelphia, in 1881, and for a number of years president judge of the courts of Chester county. John S. Futhey, the Major's youngest son, was born December 20, 1796. He resided for many years in Wrightsville, York county, and during his later life in West Chester, where he died August 18, 1867. He married Juliann Heintzelman, a sister of the late Gen. Samuel P. Heintzelman, but left no descendants. Samuel Futhey (3) (father) was born February 2, 1794, in what was then West Fallowfield township, this county, and was a prosperous farmer there until his death, March 29, 1855, at the advanced age of sixty-two years. He owned and occupied the old homestead, was a member of the Upper Octoraro Presbyterian church, a whig in politics, and a great admirer of Henry Clay. By his marriage to Ann Parkinson—who was a sister of his brother Robert's wife—he had a family of three children: Robert Agnew, the subject of this sketch; Mary A.; and Samuel Dale. Mrs. Futhey was a native of Cumberland county, this State, a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, and died April 27, 1871, in the seventy-fourth year of her age.

Robert Agnew Futhey was reared on the old homestead in Highland township, pursuing his primary studies in the common schools and receiving his academic education at New London and Unionville academies. After leaving school he engaged in teaching, and was assistant teacher under Prof. Myers at the old West Chester academy until 1854, when he was elected county superintendent of public schools, being the first superintendent ever elected in Chester county. He held his position three years, during which time his father died, and at the expiration of his term of office he returned to the old homestead and took charge of the farm. He continued to be occupied in agricultural pursuits until 1868, when he removed to the vicinity of Parkesburg. In the following year was organized the private banking house of Parke, Smith & Co., at Parkesburg, and Mr. Futhey accepted a position as clerk in that institution. He served for one year in that capacity and was then made cashier, in which position he remained until 1883, when he retired from active business. In 1870 he moved into Parkesburg, where he has one of the handsomest and most finely appointed residences in the borough.

In December, 1855, Mr. Futhey was united in marriage to Sarah P. Taylor, a daughter of Jacob Taylor, of this county. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and a staunch republican in politics. Many times he has been called on to fill local offices, and has served as burgess of Parkesburg, school director, and member of the borough council. He is a worthy representative of a worthy family, and is passing his declining years surrounded by comfort and luxury, and enjoying the respect and esteem of a wide circle of steadfast friends.

ISAAC R. HALDERMAN, one of the old and honored citizens of North Coventry township, residing near Pottstown, is the eldest son of John and Rebecca (Reinhart) Halderman, and was born January 2, 1828, in North Coventry township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he has always resided. He was reared on the farm, educated in the common schools, and has divided his attention between farming and milling, being successful in both occupations. He now owns two hundred and five acres of valuable improved land in that township, and also owns and operates a grist mill and saw mill on pigeon creek—the same mill erected by his father about 1814, and the first ever built on this creek.

Isaac R. Halderman has been twice wedded. His first wife was Magaret Sabold, whom he married on Christmas day, 1855, and by whom he had three children—one son and two daughters: Valeria, born October 21, 1856, and died May 1, 1859; John H., a sketch of whom will be found on another page of this work; and Arabella, born April 14, 1860, and passed away November 16, 1861. Mrs. Halderman died April 7, 1852, aged thirty-one years, and on March 24, 1864, Mr. Halderman wedded Hannah Keim, who was born April 19, 1831, and is a daughter of Samuel Keim, of Warwick township, Chester county. By this marriage Mr. Halderman had two sons and a daughter: Wilmar K., born July 20, 1865; Alice K., born December 17, 1868, graduated in June, 1892, from the Normal school at Kutztown, and is now engaged in teaching; and Maurice S., born March 18, 1877.

The Halderman family is of German descent and is an old family in Pennsylvania, having been resident here for many generations. The paternal grandfather of the sub-

ject of this sketch, Samuel Halderman, was a native of Berks county, this State, where he died at the early age of twenty-eight years. He was a democrat in politics, a farmer by occupation, and married Magdalena Wanger, by whom he had two children, who lived to maturity: John W., and Susan, who married John Rinehart. John W. Halderman (father), was born on the old "Felix farm" in Berks county, on January 3, 1799, and after his father's death, when only six or eight years of age, came to Chester county with his mother, and was reared in North Coventry township. There he passed the remainder of his life, dying February 18, 1880, in the eighty-first year of his age. He was by turns, a farmer, shoemaker, and miller, and in 1814 erected the first mill ever built on Pigeon creek, which he successfully conducted for a number of years. In politics he was a democrat. He married Rebecca Rinehart, a daughter of Abraham Rinehart, of East Coventry, Chester county, and had a family of six children: Isaac R., the subject of this sketch; Nathan R., deceased; William R., born November 25, 1829, and died January 8, 1845; Ann Amelia, born July 17, 1831, and died August 21, 1855; Catharine, born August 31, 1833, and died September 1, 1856; and Valeria, who was born March 28, 1835. Mrs. Rebecca (Rinehart) Halderman was born March 10, 1807, and is yet living, being now in the eighty-sixth year of her age.

FRED A. TENCATE, cashier of the Phoenix Iron Company, of Phoenixville, is a veteran of the civil war and an energetic, useful and prominent citizen of Chester county, who is en-

titled to rank with the self-made men of whom this Commonwealth is justly proud. He is a son of John E. and Frances S. (Cal-loway) Tencate, and was born January 3, 1842, on the isle of Guernsey, Great Britain. His parents were both natives of England, but emigrated to America in the summer of 1852, and located at Phœnixville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where they continued to reside until called away by death. The father died August 17, 1879, aged fifty-nine years and eight months. He was a shoemaker by occupation, a member of the Presbyterian church, and a staunch republican in politics. Mrs. Tencate died June 27, 1890, in the seventy-first year of her age. She also was a devoted and faithful member of the Presbyterian church.

Fred A. Tencate came to Phœnixville with his parents when only ten years old, and at that early age began working with his father at the shoemaking trade, which he followed for three years. He then secured employment in the rolling mills of what is now Phœnix Iron works of this town, where he remained until June 6, 1861, working through all grades up to a finishing roller. In 1861, when only nineteen years of age, he enlisted in Co. G, 1st Pennsylvania reserve corps, as a private, and at Harrison Landing, Virginia, August 4, 1862, was promoted to be regimental commissary sergeant and served as such until November, 1863, when after the first advance in the Mine Run expedition, he was sent back to Washington as disabled and unfit for field duty. Up to this time he had never lost a day from active duty, and after reaching Washington he was assigned to duty as executive clerk for the board of examining surgeons of the Veteran Reserve Corps. He held this position until the expiration of

his term of enlistment, when he re-enlisted as first sergeant, and at the request of the board of surgeons was continued as their clerk. In October, 1864, he procured a furlough and visited Philadelphia, desiring to become a citizen of the United States, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in the following November. He was granted final naturalization papers October 8, 1864, having already done three years and four months active military duty, which was in the strictest sense the purely voluntary service of an alien. At the request of Mr. Tencate he was assigned to duty as chief clerk at the military prison at Louisville, Kentucky. December 15, 1864, he was commissioned captain of Co. B, 124th colored infantry, and while holding that rank served in the position of assistant adjutant general at Camp Nelson, Kentucky, and also as provost marshal and as provost marshal-general of the first division, department of Kentucky, with headquarters at Lexington. September 14, 1865, he took charge of his regiment and was in command until it was mustered out of the service. He was discharged October 24, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky, and returning to Pennsylvania was commissioned first lieutenant of the 5th colored cavalry. Finding himself physically unfit for work in the rolling mills, he accepted the commission and joined the regiment at Helena, Arkansas, March 9, 1866. At the mustering out of the 5th colored cavalry he was assigned to duty as superintendent of the bureau of refugees at Hamburg, Ashley county, Arkansas, and served in that capacity until July 9, 1866, when he resigned and returned to Phœnixville to accept the position of assistant cashier with the Phœnix Iron Company. He occupied that place until March, 1879, when

on the death of J. B. McAllister, Mr Tencate was made cashier by the company and has acceptably filled this position ever since.

On January 17, 1866, Mr. Tencate was united in marriage to Jennie E. Bradley, a daughter of Rev. Joel E. Bradley, of Phoenixville. To their union has been born a family of six children, two sons and four daughters: Joel E., Francis J., a graduate from the State Normal school at West Chester, Pennsylvania, and now teaching in the grammar department of the public schools of Phoenixville; Jennie, Mary, Caroline W., and one deceased.

Politically Mr. Tencate is an ardent republican and an active, untiring worker for the success of his party. He has been a member of the Baptist church since his eighteenth year, and is a prominent teacher in its Sabbath school. He has also served his town as school director and president of the town councils. He is also secretary and treasurer of the following enterprises: the Phoenix Pottery; Kaolin and Fire Brick Company, and Phoenixville Land and Improvement Company, in the latter of which he is financially interested. He is a member of Stratford Castle, No. 67, Knights of the Golden Eagle, of which he is past noble chief. Mr. Tencate has always had a military side to his character, and in 1870, in association with Gen. J. R. Dobson, began the present military organization of the Pennsylvania National Guards in Chester and Lancaster counties, being appointed April 27, 1870, as second lieutenant of the Reeves Rifles, of Phoenixville. On June 30, 1870, he was promoted to first lieutenant, and April 22, 1871, was made lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant general, third division of the uniformed militia of Chester

and Lancaster counties. September 15, 1873, he was commissioned major of the first provisional battalion, third division National Guards, and April 4, 1874, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of this battalion. He became colonel of the 11th regiment, National Guards of Pennsylvania, on September 8, 1874, which commission he resigned February 22, 1877, having served about five years in the United States service, and nearly seven years in the State service. He was a charter member of Lieut. Josiah White Post, No. 45, Grand Army of the Republic, and is now commander of his post.

CAPT. BENJAMIN H. SWENEY, an honored veteran of the civil war and one among the oldest and best known business men of the city of West Chester, is the eldest son of John H. and Ann (Hodgson) Sweney, and was born at West Chester, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 10th of September, 1829. The paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Thomas Sweney, a resident of Bucks county, who was descended from Scotch-Irish stock, and served in the revolutionary war, being attached for a time to the staff of General Washington. He was a farmer by vocation, devoted his efforts after the war to winning a livelihood from the soil, until the advancing infirmities of old age compelled him to desist. His son, Thomas Sweney (grandfather), was a resident of Chester county, making West Chester his home after his marriage. He died in West Chester in 1856. Mr. Sweney served in the war of 1812, and died after an active and laborious life of nearly eighty years. He reared a

large family, among whom was John H. Sweney (father), who was born in West Chester, this county, in 1805, and died here March 26, 1881, at the advanced age of seventy-six years. He was a tailor by trade, and married Ann Hodgson, a daughter of Rev. William Hodgson, a Methodist minister, who came to West Chester in 1812 from Yorkshire, England, where Mrs. Sweney was born July 16, 1806. By this marriage John H. Sweney had a family of nine children, the eldest being Capt. Benjamin H. Sweney.

Captain Sweney was reared in West Chester, and received his education in the public schools of that borough and at Bolmas academy. After leaving school he became an apprentice to the baker's trade, which he thoroughly learned and followed as an occupation for a number of years. He then engaged in the grocery and provision trade at West Chester, and successfully conducted that business for a period of fifteen years. Later he again opened a bakery in the city, and is still engaged in that useful calling. His energy and business ability are well known and such as would insure a creditable success in any line of endeavor.

At the very beginning of the great civil war, impelled by that spirit of patriotism which moved the people of the Northern States as if touched by the hand of some divine magician, Benjamin H. Sweney enlisted in his country's service, becoming a member of Co. G, 2d Pennsylvania infantry, and on the organization of the company was elected and commissioned as captain. This was the first company raised in Chester county. At the expiration of their three months' term of service, Captain Sweney re-enlisted in Co. F, 49th Pennsylvania infantry, and served as captain of that com-

pany until November 19, 1863, when this regiment was consolidated, and he entered the cavalry arm of the service in the 20th Pennsylvania cavalry, with which he served until the close of the war, being mustered out as captain on July 16, 1865. During his service with the infantry Captain Sweney took part at the head of his company in the battles of Williamsburg, the Wilderness, Antietam, Fredericksburg, White Oak Swamp and Malvern Hill, besides numerous less important engagements and skirmishes. As a member of the cavalry force he was engaged in the battles of second Winchester, New Market, Piedmont, and Sheridan's raid, and also took part in Hunter's raid. He was in the battle at Five Forks, and was present at the surrender of General Lee at Appomatox.

On February 22, 1853, Captain Sweney married Mary Ingraham, who died January 28, 1856, leaving one child, a daughter named Hester A., who married William Savidge and had one daughter, Mary S. In 1873 he was again married, wedding Jane E. Taylor, a daughter of John H. Taylor, of West Chester. By this second marriage he has three daughters: Carrie M., Sarah T. and Catherine D.

Politically Captain Sweney has always been a republican, and after coming out of the army served for some time as deputy collector of internal revenue for this district. He and his family are members of the Reformed Episcopal church, and liberal in their support of all church interests. He is a member of General McCall Post, No. 31, Grand Army of the Republic, has been identified with the Masonic order for over thirty-two years, being now a member of West Chester Lodge, No. 322, Free and Accepted Masons.

MARY SPARKES WHEELER, author, poet and preacher, was born near Tinton abbey, England, June 21, 1835. When six years of age she came to the United States with her parents and settled in Binghamton, New York, where her childhood and youth were spent. Bishop Newman, of Washington, District of Columbia, speaking of her father, represents him as "a man of sturdy piety and heroic faith, with robust intellect and large culture, whose familiarity with great authors, dead and living, enables him to give to the world rare books."

Mrs. Wheeler holds among her treasures an autograph letter received by her father from Mr. Gladstone, of England, in commendation of one of his works. Her mother was a woman of clear intellect, refined sensibilities and devoted to her family and her church.

One of Mrs. Wheeler's sisters, Miss Fannie J. Sparkes, spent twenty years in India as a missionary, first as president of a large orphanage and boarding school in Bareilly, and later founded a home for high caste women in Muttra.

In childhood Mrs. Wheeler showed great fondness for books, nearly always being at the head of her classes. When very small her teachers took delight in "showing her off" on all important occasions in mathematics and astronomy. These studies were her especial delight. In composition she excelled, and began writing for the press at a very early age. In former years she wrote more poetry than prose, and is author of a volume entitled "Poems for the Fireside," published by Walden & Stowe, Cincinnati, Ohio. Some of these poems have been republished and extensively used by elocutionists, especially her "Charge of the Run Brigade."

The lamented P. P. Bliss, Profs. Sweeney, Kirkpatrick, and others, have set many of her poems to music. By request of Prof. Sweeney, who composed the music, she wrote the two well known soldiers' decoration hymns, "Peacefully Rest" and "Scatter Loves' Beautiful Garlands above Them." These are known throughout the nation. Previous to her marriage to Rev. Henry Wheeler (see his sketch), which occurred April 13, 1858, she was principal of the largest school in the city of Binghamton.

Never were husband and wife more united in heart, in life, and purpose—each a helpmeet for the other. After her marriage, for many years her time was given mostly to her children, who were in delicate health, having inherited frail constitutions. Of the seven born to them but three now survive.

Mrs. Wheeler has an innate love for the beautiful—is a lover of art. She has spent much time with her pencil and brush, and has in her possession a diploma awarded her for the best crayons and oil paintings at a State exhibition. Her home is a bower of beauty, decorated largely with the work of her own hands. Her china painting has attracted much attention by the lovers of art in Philadelphia.

The New York daily *Tribune*, in August, 1890, said: "Mrs. Mary Sparkes Wheeler is one of the prominent workers at Ocean Grove. She is the author of three books: 'The First Decade of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society,' 'Modern Cosmogony and the Bible,' and 'Poems for the Fireside'—and is an industrious contributor to periodical literature. She is president of the Philadelphia branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has for ten years had supervision of this work in two States—

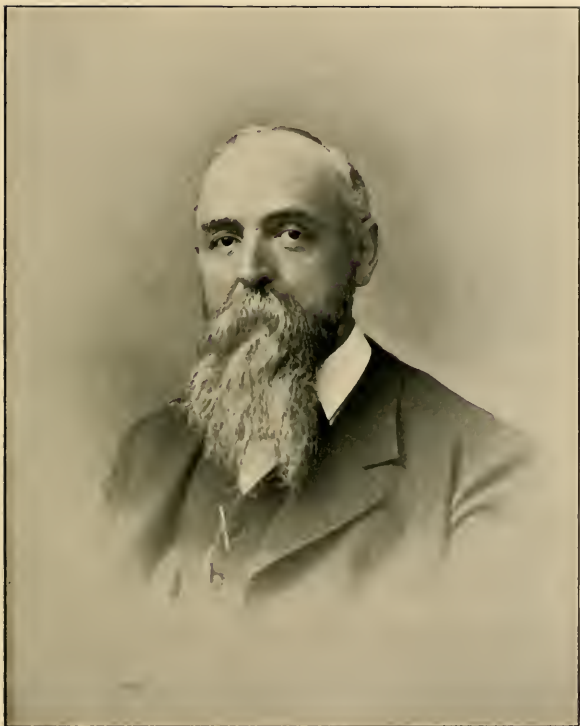
Pennsylvania and Delaware. She is also National evangelist of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, and a member of the National Lecture bureau in Chicago, Illinois. Her special delight is in preaching and conducting evangelistic services. Here she is at her best, and is eminently successful. She has spoken in many of the largest churches in the land, from Boston, east, to Lincoln, Nebraska, west. She has also addressed large audiences in the open air in such summer resorts as Thousand Island park and Ocean Grove. She is an eloquent and forcible speaker, of medium height, dignified in bearing, refined in manner, with a clear, strong voice, and never fails to win and hold her audiences. When not engaged in public speaking she is busy with her pen, preparing another volume which will soon be ready for the press."

WILLIAM BROWER, M. D., a worthy descendant of two old and honorable families of Chester county, and one of the most active public men of Spring City, is a man who stands high in the medical profession, and enjoys a very extensive practice in eastern Chester and western Montgomery counties. He is a son of Gilbert and Lydia (Urner) Brower, and was born in East Coventry township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1842.

The first ancestor of Dr. William Brower in this country, on the paternal side, Henry Brower, who was born February 14, 1720, and died October 14, 1784, came originally from Holland about the year 1740, and settled along the river Schuylkill, in what is now East Coventry township, in Chester county. He was a man of considerable local prominence, as the early colonial

records show. He was twice married, having seven children, five sons and two daughters. Abraham, the eldest of the five sons, born April 1, 1745, and died October 21, 1805, was the father of ten children, two sons and eight daughters. He was a prosperous farmer and an active and consistent member of the Mennonite church. Henry Brower, one of the two sons, who was born September 29, 1785, and died April 23, 1833, was the grandfather of Dr. William Brower, the subject of this biography. Henry Brower, grandfather of Dr. Brower, had seven children, six sons and one daughter. One of these sons, Gilbert Brower (father), was born on the old ancestral farm, February 5, 1815, and died December 18, 1890, when well advanced in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was a life-long resident of East Coventry township, excepting a few years in earlier life spent in Berks county. He was a farmer by occupation, and a whig and republican in politics, and during the early days of the agitation of the slavery question was a prominent and pronounced abolitionist. An early and earnest friend of the temperance movement, he strongly sympathized in his latter years with every effort looking toward the complete prohibition of the liquor traffic.

He was was a useful member of the Brethren's church, and married Lydia Urner, by whom he had five children, three sons and two daughters: Harrison, the eldest, who died February 15, 1877; Dr. William; Rev. Isaac U. (see his sketch); Sallie, who died June 29, 1888; and Elizabeth, who died in early childhood. Dr. William Brower, on his maternal side, traces his ancestry back six generations, to Ulrich Urner, a member of the patriotic, honor-



Dr. William Biowet.

able, and celebrated Urner family of Canton Uri, in Switzerland, whose inhabitants were called Urners, which fact is stated in Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell." Ulrich Urner was driven out of Switzerland by the religious persecution of 1672, and settled in the then province of Alsace, France, from which his three sons, John, Bishop Martin, and Jacob, came to Pennsylvania about 1708. John died, unmarried, in 1743. Bishop Martin Urner and his wife were two of the first six persons baptized by the Brethren in America. They were baptized in the Wissahickon, at Philadelphia, in 1723, and during the next year removed to Chester county, where he organized the Coventry Brethren church, over which he presided as preacher and bishop until his death in 1755. The third brother, Jacob Urner, died in 1744, at an early age, in Montgomery county, and left three children: Elizabeth, Hester, and Bishop Martin, who purchased the farm of his uncle, the first Bishop Urner, and married Barbara Switzer. He left four children: Martin, Jonas, Mary, and Elizabeth. Martin, the eldest son, who was born in 1762, and died in 1838, married Barbara Baugh, and left four sons: John, Daniel, Israel, and Jacob. John Urner, the eldest son, was born in 1784, and died in 1827. He married Susannah Grubb, and after her death wedded Elizabeth Grubb, by whom he had two children: Isaac N., president of "Mississippi college" from 1851 to 1867; and Lydia, who married Gilbert Brower, and was the mother of Dr. William Brower. Lydia Brower (mother) was born December 20, 1818, and died December 28, 1881.

The boyhood days of William Brower were spent on the paternal acres. He received his academic education at Oakdale

and Freeland seminaries, and in 1861 entered the Millersville State Normal school, where he was in attendance in 1862 and 1863, at which time he was a member of the senior class. He taught school for six terms, and in the spring of 1865 made choice of the medical profession as a life vocation. He read medicine with Dr. A. R. Savidge, of Parker Ford, and entered Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia, from which old and well known institution he was graduated on March 9, 1867. Immediately after graduation he came to Spring City, where he has been engaged ever since in the active and successful practice of his chosen profession. He is a member of the Brethren's church. On September 18, 1869, Dr. Brower was united in marriage with Sallie M. Kendall, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Kendall, of Linfield, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. Dr. and Mrs. Brower have one child, a daughter named Blanche. In politics Dr. Brower is a prohibitionist. He is an earnest friend of popular education, has served continuously for twenty-five years as a member of his borough school board, and has been largely instrumental in building up the public schools of Spring City, until they are now among the best in the county, and compare favorably with those of any town in the State. He has served almost continuously either as president or secretary of the board. A man of energy and activity, he has always taken interest and part in every enterprise or movement that would benefit his borough or county. He is a director of the National bank of Spring City, president of the Spring City Foundry association, president of Oak Grove Cemetery association, and president of the Spring City Building and Loan association. Such confidence is reposed in him.

and such high opinion entertained of his business as well as professional ability, that he has been frequently called upon to act as administrator and executor in settling up estates in his community. Dr. Brower is an affable and highly respected gentleman, who is well versed in his profession and skilled in his practice. He holds high standing in his profession, ranks as a representative citizen, and is deservedly popular in the county.

AMOS MICHENER, secretary of the Parkesburg Iron company, is a prosperous business man, an expert accountant, and a useful and influential citizen of Chester county. He is a son of William and Hannah (Cain) Michener, and was born August 5, 1819, in Penn township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. The Micheners are descended from English Quaker stock, the present generation tracing their American ancestry back to John and Sarah Michener, who came over about the time of William Penn, and settled in Philadelphia, where the public records bear the name as early as 1686. In 1715 they removed with their family to Abington. Their son, William, married Margery Kester, and settled at Plumstead, Bucks county. They had ten children, among whom was a son named John, who married Mary Hayworth and reared a family of nine children, two of whom—Mahlon and Arnold—removed to and settled in Chester county. Other members of the family came afterward, and their descendants have become very numerous, and are now scattered through nearly every State in the Union. Joseph Michener (grandfather) was born November 19, 1757, married Anna, daughter of Ralph and Anna

Dunn, by whom he had five children, and after her death wedded Rebecca Good, to whom were born four children. He settled in Chester county about the time of the revolution, and owned an extensive farm in London Grove township, adjoining the West Grove meeting property. He was a staunch whig in politics, and a member of the Society of Friends. He died August 10, 1853, lacking only four years of being a centenarian. William Michener (father) was born and reared on the old homestead in West Grove township, and was a farmer all his life. He settled in Penn township, and became quite prosperous, residing there until his death in 1833, at the early age of forty-five years. In politics he was a democrat, and in religious faith a Friend, or Quaker. He married Hannah Cain, a native of New London township, this county, and had a family of eight children. She died December 23, 1858, at the advanced age of seventy-five years.

Amos Michener was reared on the farm on which he was born, in Penn township, this county, and received a good English education in the common schools and at the New London academy. After leaving school he engaged in teaching for a time, and later became a book-keeper, being continuously employed in his native county, except three years, during which he was in the employ of an iron firm in Huntingdon county. At the end of that time he returned to this county, and for ten years was book-keeper at the Thorndale Iron works. In 1873 he came to Parkesburg, as book-keeper for the Parkesburg Iron Company, and since the present organization was effected, in 1882, he has been secretary of the company, and is one of the stockholders in the concern. He is an ac-

curate accountant, and has made a fine reputation as a successful business man.

On March 23, 1848, Mr. Michener was married to Elizabeth Townsend, a daughter of William Townsend, of Penn township, this county. To them was born a family of three children, one son and two daughters: William C., Mary A. and Caroline D.

All the family are strict members of the Presbyterian church, and active in support of the various interests of their denomination. In politics Mr. Michener is an ardent republican, and has twice been called to fill the office of burgess in Parkesburg. He has also served as member of the borough council, and, in short, has been connected with the local government in some official capacity ever since coming to Parkesburg. Mr. Michener is also serving as secretary of the Parkesburg Building and Loan association, and is treasurer of the Parkesburg Iron Works Beneficial association. He is a pleasant, affable gentleman, and, by his energy, industry and ability, has won a large measure of success in life, and secured the esteem of all who know him.

WILLIAM W. EMERY, a leading boot and shoe dealer of Spring City and the secretary of the Spring City Bloom Works Company, is a son of Jacob and Anna (Moses) Emery, natives respectively of East and West Pikeland townships. He was born near Kimberton, this county, September 25, 1862, and received his education in the common and private schools and West Chester State Normal school, which he attended for one year. He had taught one term previous to entering the West Chester Normal school, and after leaving

that favorably known educational institution, was engaged in teaching one year. He then, in the spring of 1885, came to Spring City, where he embarked in the boot and shoe business, in which he has continued successfully ever since. His business house is located on the corner of Main and Hall streets. He carries a first-class stock of footwear in all grades and styles, and makes specialties of rubber goods, overshoes, slippers and patent leather and russet leather shoes, and the celebrated Chandler and Sussex goods. His salesroom is 15x30 feet in dimensions, and has been well fitted up for the display of his large stock of goods. He commands a good trade, makes a specialty of custom work, and has been successful in life as a business man. Mr. Emery is a member and elder of the Lutheran church of Spring City, of whose Sunday school he is assistant superintendent. He is a democrat in politics and has served for three years as treasurer of his borough. He is a member of Spring City Lodge, No. 553, Free and Accepted Masons; and Vincent Lodge, No. 762, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Phœnix Encampment, No. 79, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is past officer in last two named. The Spring City Bloom Works Company, of which he is secretary, has been in existence since 1885. Their plant is large and well equipped, and their products of charcoal blooms for boiler plates and other machine shop work are of a superior quality. Their enterprise is one of importance and the results of its establishment at Spring City has been to add largely to the present prosperity of that thriving town.

The Emery family is of German descent, and Mr. Emery's father, Jacob Emery, is a native of East Pikeland township, but has

resided and followed farming in West Pike-land township since 1863. He was born March 16, 1833, is a member of Camp No. 275, Patriotic Order Sons of America, and a trustee and deacon of the Evangelical Lutheran church of Spring City. He has always been a democrat, is now serving on his fourth term as justice of the peace, was formerly a collector and director of the Phoenixville Mutual Fire Insurance Com-pany, and has served for several years as a director of the Phoenixville National bank. Mr. Emery has settled a large number of estates, and is a prominent citizen and active business man of the community in which he resides. He married Anna, daughter of John Moses, a carpenter and farmer of West Pikeland township, who has seen his eighty-fourth birthday, and is a Jeffersonian democ-rat in politics. They have had seven chil-dren: Eugene C., of near Birchrunville, who married Anna Ralston; William W.: Ambrose; Gertrude; John, who died young; Alda Irene; and Clarence K. Jacob Emery is a son of Jacob Emery, sr., whose father, Philip Emery, came from Germany to Penn-sylvania. Jacob Emery, sr., was born near Kimberton, in East Pikeland township, where he died in 1860. He was a farmer and democrat, and served as a justice of the peace for several years. He was a Lutheran, and married Abigail Sawyer, by whom he had six children: Simon, of West Vincent township; Eliza, married Peter E. Deery, and is now dead; Esther, who married John McWilliams, and died some years ago; Martha, wife of John Yeager; Jacob, father of the subject of this sketch, and Albert, now dead. Jacob Emery, sr., was a man of integrity and usefulness, and many of his descendants are good business men and well respected citizens.

**HON. WILLIAM PRESTON SNY-
DER, M. D.**, a member of the Penn-sylvania house of representatives from Chester county, and one of the most ener-getic, active and useful citizens of Spring City, is the only child of George and Maria (Shenkel) Snyder, and was born in East Vincent township, Chester county, Pennsylv-ania, October 7, 1851. The Snyder family, of which Dr. Snyder is a member was founded by a Snyder who was a native of Germany, and came to the United States at some time during the latter part of the last century. His son John Snyder (grand-father), was a resident for many years of Chester county, where he died in East Vin-cent township. He followed teaching dur-ing the early part of his life and then en-gaged in farming, which he followed until his death. He was a democrat in politics, married and reared a family of children. His son, George Snyder (father), was born in East Pikeland township, April 21, 1821. He was reared and received his education in his native township, and then learned the trade of stone mason, which he followed for some years. At the end of that time he engaged in farming and afterward removed to Spring City and embarked in the manu-facture of brick, which he has followed suc-cessfully ever since. He was originally a whig, and when that political organization went down, identified himself with the Republican party, which he has supported up to the present time. He is a member of the Reformed church, and married Maria Shenkel, who is a daughter of Samuel Shenkel, of German lineage, who was born in 1790 in North Coventry township, and died in East Vincent township, March 10, 1858, aged sixty-eight years.

William P. Snyder was reared on the

home farm and received his education in the common schools, Millersville State Normal school, and Ursinus college of Montgomery county. Leaving college he taught one term in the common schools, and then made choice of medicine for a profession. He read medicine with Dr. F. W. Heckel, of East Vincent township, and entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated, March 13, 1873. Immediately after graduation he opened an office at Spring City, where he was in active and successful practice until 1886. In February of that year he became medical examiner or the Schuylkill division of the Pennsylvania railroad, which position he held until December, 1887, when he resigned to take charge of the prothonotary's office of Chester county, having been elected prothonotary in November, 1887. He so conducted the office that before the expiration of his term he was nominated by the republicans and elected as a member of the house of representatives of Pennsylvania. On the day of his nomination for the legislature he resigned as chairman of the Republican county committee, and on November 4, 1890, was elected by nearly three thousand majority. Dr. Snyder served creditably in the CLXth session of the legislature, from January 6 to May 28, 1891, and was a member of several important committees. He served as postmaster of Spring City from 1883 to 1885, and was a delegate to the Republican State conventions which nominated General Hoyt in 1878, and General Beaver in 1882, for governor. On the 6th of September, 1892, he was nominated by his party for State senator.

On September 5, 1876, Dr. Snyder was united in marriage with Elizabeth, daughter

of John Fridy, of Lancaster county, and they have one child, Thomas B. Snyder, who was born January 16, 1882.

Dr. Snyder is a staunch republican in politics and has always been prominent, useful and influential in the councils of his party in local and county affairs. He is a member of Spring City Lodge, No. 553, Free and Accepted Masons; Phoenix Chapter, No. 198, Royal Arch Masons; and Jerusalem Commandery, No. 15, Knights Templar, of Phoenixville. Dr. Snyder has always been active in the interests of his town and county and their development and improvement. He has been identified in large measure with the material prosperity of Spring City, and is never lacking in effort, when opportunity is presented, in any enterprise calculated to advance its interests or to add to its prosperity.

WILLIAM J. WAGONER, cashier of the Spring City National bank, and a member of the stove manufacturing firm of Floyd, Wells & Co., of Royer's Ford, Montgomery county, is one of the popular and successful business men of the county. He is a son of John and Catherine (Walters) Wagoner, and was born in East Vincent township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1840. His paternal grandfather, John Wagoner, was of German origin, and passed his life in East Vincent township, where he died in 1852, aged seventy-three years. He lived on a small farm which he cultivated in addition to following his trade of stone mason. He married Catherine Miller, and reared a family of three children, one son and two daughters: Margaret, who married Frederick Rhodewalt, and died leaving three

children, one of whom, Frederick, is a farmer of East Pikeland township; Elizabeth, now dead, who married the late James Hause, and one of their children, Davis Hause, is the father of Frank Hause, of West Chester, whose sketch appears in this volume; and John, the father of the subject of this sketch. John Wagoner was reared on the farm and learned the trade of shoemaker, which he followed in connection with farming. He, like his father before him, was a democrat in politics and a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, of which he was a trustee for several years. He was a useful citizen, and died March 8, 1876, when in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He married Catherine Walters, a daughter of William and Catherine Walters. To their union were born four sons, and one daughter who died in infancy. The sons were: Nathan, now dead, who was a member of the firm of Kaler & Wagoner, of Phoenixville; John F., a stone mason and contractor of Spring City; William J.; and Christian W., a resident of Spring City, and one of the stove manufacturing firm of Floyd, Wells & Co., of Royer's Ford, Montgomery county.

William J. Wagoner received his education in the common schools, Washington Hall academy and Oakdale seminary, and commenced life for himself as a clerk in a dry goods and grocery store at Phoenixville, where he remained for eighteen months. He then came to Spring City, where he was successively a clerk and store manager until 1861, when he entered the employ of the mercantile firm of Taylor & Yeager, with whom he remained up to 1862, in which year he volunteered in Capt. Colehower's regiment of emergency men and served ten days. Shortly afterwards (Octo-

ber 16) he was drafted, and was mustered into the federal service as a private of Company B, 175th Pennsylvania infantry, in which he served until August 5, 1863, when he was honorably discharged at Philadelphia, as corporal. Returning home from the army he was engaged for three years in teaching, and then entered the employ of Jesse Yeager, whom he left two years later to become a partner with Henry S. Francis, in the manufacture of stove tile and fire brick, in which they continued for one year, when he sold his interest to his partner. For the next three years he was not actively engaged in business, and then in 1872 accepted the position of teller in Spring City National bank, which he held until 1889, when he was elected as cashier, and has served as such ever since.

On December 24, 1868, Mr. Wagoner was united in marriage with Mary Shalkop, daughter of Charles Shalkop, of Montgomery county. Their union has been blessed with four children, two sons and two daughters: Arete C., born December 5, 1869; Charles S., January 19, 1871, and now a law student at West Chester; Mary Norma, January 24, 1873; and William Howard, September 16, 1877.

William J. Wagoner is a democrat in politics, and has been for over eighteen years a member of the school board, of which he is now president. He is a member of Spring City Evangelical Lutheran church, of whose council he is secretary. Mr. Wagoner is connected with various business enterprises of his own and other boroughs. He has been a member since 1883 of the firm of Floyd, Wells & Co., of Royer's Ford, Montgomery county, whose stoves are in demand all over the United States. He is a stockholder in the Home Water

Company of his borough, and treasurer of the Spring City Building and Loan association, which was organized March 27, 1891. He is also active and prominent in the Masonic Fraternity and the Knights of Pythias. He is a past master and treasurer of Spring City Lodge, No. 553, Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest of Phœnix Chapter, No. 198, Royal Arch Masons; a member of Jerusalem Commandery, No. 15, Knights Templar, of Phœnixville; and past high chancellor of Spring City Lodge, No. 91, Knights of Pythias. William J. Waggoner is a self made man, having acquired the means while serving as a clerk to obtain his education and to take a business course at Crittenden's Commercial college, of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated August 30, 1872. He has served faithfully and with credit in every position which he has held, and as cashier of the Spring City National bank he has done much to render it popular with the public and build up its present large volume of business.

COL. WILLIAM GALLAGHER is a veteran of the civil war, who afterward served in the regular army, and later became a successful and prosperous hotel-keeper in this county, and served one term as sheriff. He is a self-made man, and his career finely illustrates what may be accomplished by energy and hard work, in the absence of all help except an inherited disposition for self-help. He was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 21, 1842. His father, John Gallagher, was a native of the Emerald Isle, but emigrated to America and settled in Philadelphia, where he fell a victim to the cholera scourge of 1848. He was a laborer by oc-

cupation, and his only son is William Gallagher, the subject of this sketch.

William Gallagher was so unfortunate as to lose both his parents when only five years of age, and when eight years old was bound to a farmer of New London township, where he lived until 1860. He attended the public schools of New London, and obtained a fair English education. From New London he went to Newark, Delaware, and August 20, 1861, he enlisted in Co. B, 2d Pennsylvania cavalry, as a private, and was promoted to the rank of first sergeant. In December, 1863, he re-enlisted in Co. I of the same regiment, and served in that company until October, 1864, when he was transferred to his old company, and with it continued on active duty until the war ended, being discharged July 13, 1865, at Cloud's Mills, Virginia. During his term of service he participated in fifty-six engagements, in the States of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, among them being the battles of Cedar Mountain, second Bull Run, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Todd's Tavern, Cold Harbor, Five Forks, and many other hotly contested fields. He was with Sheridan on his raids around Richmond, and was present at Appomatox Courthouse when the tottering fortunes of the confederacy were finally overthrown in the surrender of General Lee.

But the military ambition of Colonel Gallagher was not yet satisfied. After the close of the great civil war, on September 23, 1865, he enlisted in Co. B, 15th United States infantry, for three years, and was on duty for a time at Mobile and Huntsville, Alabama. September 15, 1866, he was promoted to be corporal of his company, and January 31, 1867, was made sergeant. On May 31, of the same year, he became

first sergeant, and was stationed consecutively at Forts Morgan, Gaines, and Marshall. At the expiration of his term of enlistment, September 23, 1868, he was mustered out at Sulphur Springs, Texas, and soon after returned to Pennsylvania. The military spirit was still strong within him, and in 1875 he organized a company of National guards, of which he became captain. On August 9 of that year he was commissioned major of the 11th Pennsylvania National guards, and June 23, 1877, was made lieutenant colonel of his regiment.

Since retiring from the army Colonel Gallagher has largely devoted his time to the business of hotel-keeper. He conducted the Octoraro house for a period of eleven years, and made a fine reputation as a hotel manager. Afterward he conducted the Oxford house for three years, and then spent a year at Cochran in the same business. During 1886 he ran a hotel at Kennett Square. April 1, 1891, he assumed charge of the Mansion house at West Chester, but sold out in the following December to John A. Hannum, and has now retired from active business.

Colonel Gallagher married Eliza J. Toy, daughter of John T. Toy, of Hopewell, Chester county, on June 30, 1869, and to this union was born a family of three children—a son and two daughters: Florence V., who married G. Warren Zerr, a farmer of Geiger, Berks county, this State; William B., living at home; and Maud Hoyt, also at home with her parents.

In his political affiliations Colonel Gallagher has always been republican, and is an able local leader, with great influence in the councils of his party. In the fall of 1887 he was elected to the responsible po-

sition of sheriff of Chester county, for a term of three years, and discharged the duties of that office with fidelity and uprightness. He is now (1892) a prominent candidate for a seat in the house of representatives of Pennsylvania. In Masonic circles he is also distinguished, being a member of Oxford Lodge, No. 353, Free and Accepted Masons; Oxford Chapter, No. 223, Royal Arch Masons; and Centennial Commandery, No. 55, Knights Templar, of Coatesville. He was instrumental in organizing William S. Thompson Post, No. 132, at Oxford, of which he is a leading member, and in which he served for a time as adjutant.

ROBERT FARLEY, M. D., a graduate of the well-known Hahnemann Medical college of Philadelphia, and one of the young and successful physicians of Phoenixville and Chester county, is a son of William and Sarah A. (Fimple) Farley, and was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1859. William Farley is of Scotch descent, but was born in the north of Ireland, which was a favorite place of settlement for the persecuted Scotch during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and in whose counties many Scotch have settled during the present century. He was reared and received his education in his native country, which he left in 1840 to settle in Philadelphia, where he was actively engaged for thirty years in the manufacture of woolen and cotton goods. He so well managed his business that he passed safely through the several panics that occurred during the period in which he was engaged in manufacturing, and so conducted his operations as not to be injured by the

sharp competition which he encountered at different times. He did a large and successful business, and after retiring from the manufacturing business he was engaged until a few years ago in farming in Chester county, when he retired from active business life and removed to Berwyn, where he has resided ever since. His business career was remarkably successful, and he was one of the few manufacturers in his particular line of business that escaped serious loss. He is a republican in politics, and a member of the Baptist church, and married Sarah A. Fimple, who was born in Delaware county, and is a member of the same church as her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Farley reared a family of five children, three sons and two daughters.

Robert Farley was reared in Philadelphia, and on his father's Chester county farm, and received his education in the Philadelphia schools, and later in Norristown. Leaving school he resolved upon a professional career in life, and made choice of medicine. He read with Dr. T. L. Adams, of Berwyn, and then entered Hahnemann Medical college, from which he was graduated in the class of 1886. Immediately after graduation, in March, 1886, he opened an office at Lockhaven, this State, but after remaining one year he came to Phoenixville, where he has been engaged in successful practice ever since.

On December 19, 1885, Dr. Farley was united in marriage with Sarah A. Shoemaker, daughter of Richardson Shoemaker, of Philadelphia. To their union have been born four children, two sons and two daughters: Robert H., Jean S., Helen N., and Walter S.

In politics Dr. Farley is a republican prohibitionist. He is a member of the Baptist

church and the Order of Tonti. Dr. Robert Farley is a member of the Materia Medica and Organon Medica association of Philadelphia, the Medical council of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and the International Hahnemannian association. He is one of the leading Homeopathic physicians of the State, and, by ability, skill, and success, is fast winning a prominent place and an extensive practice as a physician at Phoenixville and in the county.

JOHN B. COHEN, the proprietor of the West Chester Bottling Works, who has achieved business success by his own unaided efforts, is a son of Benjamin and Blomer (Silverstone) Cohen, and was born in London, England, May 7, 1842. Benjamin Cohen was a native of Warsaw, Posen, Germany, and went with his wife and children—two sons and a daughter—to the city of London, where he became the first manufacturer of matches in England. He associated his three children, Reuben, Celia, and Michael, with him in the manufacturing of matches, and in time their factory was destroyed by fire. He then went into the hat manufacturing, which business he continued for years, when he retired from an active business life, having surrendered his business to his children. He was a member of the Jewish church, and of the Masonic order, an industrious and very charitable man, beloved by all who knew him. He died in London in 1875, aged seventy-five years. He married Blomer Silverstone, a native of Warsaw, Posen, who is still living, and is now (1892) in her eighty-seventh year, and still resides in London, with her son. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Cohen, sr.,

reared a family of eight children, six sons and two daughters.

John B. Cohen, at fourteen years of age, left the metropolis of the world to seek his fortune in the United States. He received his education in the elementary schools of England, and most of his education in the United States and by self study. He commenced life for himself in New York city, where he learned the trade of cigar maker, working during his apprenticeship for one dollar per week and board, having to work from fifteen to eighteen hours per day. This was in the year of the great panic, 1857. During the opening of the last war in 1861, he enlisted and drilled in an English company of volunteers, recruited at New York city, but the government would not give them the necessary support, so they had to disband. In 1865 he left New York and proceeded to St. Johns, New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada. After working there two years, in February, 1867, he married Ellen Jane Patton, of that city. Their union has been blessed with two children: Benjamin, born at St. Johns, and Louis, born at Saco, Maine. To this latter place he went in the latter part of 1867, where he had charge of a cigar factory until he resigned in 1869 to locate in Boston, Massachusetts, where he worked at his trade until 1870, when he proceeded to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, accepted a position in that city, working at his trade for about one year. By this time he had accumulated a little money, with which he started the manufacture of cigars on a small scale. In this, his first great effort, he met with such success that he built up one of the largest cigar factories and wholesale leaf-tobacco warehouses in Philadelphia at that time. About ten years after his arrival in Phila-

delphia, having been in the tobacco business all that time, his health failed him, due to overwork and too close confinement to business, and having heard of the healthful influences of West Chester, Pennsylvania, he concluded to locate there. In the meantime he bought out an old established bottling house in that city, and by diligent business tact and his untiring energy he has replaced the old establishment with his present West Chester Bottling Works, which has been established since 1842. These works are said to be the finest equipped plant of the kind in the State of Pennsylvania. The main establishment is a four story structure, 28 x 125 feet in dimensions, supplied with all the best appliances of the trade, having a capacity of over one thousand dozen bottles per day. Very fine and beautifully furnished offices have been fitted up at the works, which are at No. 132 East Gay street. All the finest qualities of ales, beers, porter, brownstout, and all the leading brands of wines are bottled at these works, where imported champagnes, also domestic, are to be had, as well as anything else desired in his line of business. He also manufactures the finest temperance beverages to be had in this country, and has been awarded a silver medal and three diplomas for the superior quality and purity of same. His products are largely sold wholesale, and to families for medicinal purposes, and also on prescriptions from physicians, who recommend them on account of the reputation they have for purity and superiority. He has built up a large trade in his line of business, and fills many orders from a large number of the cities and towns of the United States.

John B. Cohen is independent in politics. He is a charter member of West Chester

Lodge, No. 42, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Southwark Lodge, No. 18, Knights of Pythias, of Philadelphia; a life member in West Chester Lodge, No. 322, Free and Accepted Masons, and life member in West Chester Howell Chapter, No. 202, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is at present (1892) high priest. He is also a member of Eastern Pennsylvania Masonic Relief Association, and West Chester Fire Company, No. 1 (volunteers), of which he was secretary. Mr. Cohen is identified to a considerable extent with the enterprise and industries of the borough, and is a stockholder in the assembly building, electric street railroad, electric light works, and a subscriber to the West Chester Hospital fund, and he is always known to assist heartily in any charitable enterprise or institution to the best of his ability.

E. VINTON PHILLIPS, proprietor of the leading flouring mill at Downingtown, and an energetic, useful and public spirited citizen, is the eldest son of Owen Thomas and Elmira B. (Guest) Philips, and was born in East Nantmeal township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1859. His paternal grandfather, Owen Philips, is said to have been one of the three emigrant ancestors of the Philips family who came to this county at an early day, two—Owen and Josiah—locating in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and the other, Joseph, settling in East Tennessee, near Nashville. Owen Philips was a farmer by occupation, a republican in politics, and a strict member of the Baptist church, being instrumental in founding the East Nantmeal Baptist church, in which he served as deacon for a number of years. He took but little interest in po-

litical questions, and married Rachel Evans, by whom he had a family of seven children: Jesse, who served one term as treasurer of Chester county; Rev. Josiah, a prominent minister of the Baptist church, who died May 28, 1890; Lewis, a farmer of East Nantmeal township; David, a member of the American Road Machine Company at Kennet Square; Joseph J., at present superintendent of the Philadelphia & Reading canal, formerly known as the Scofield canal; Owen Thomas (father); and Abner E., a clerk for the Pottstown Iron Company at Pottstown. Owen Thomas Philips (father), was born in East Nantmeal township in 1837, and after attaining manhood engaged in farming, which occupation he followed for a number of years. He then disposed of his farm and is at present assisting his son in the mills at Downingtown. He is a republican in political sentiment, and has always taken an active interest in public affairs, having served for a number of years as a school director in East Nantmeal township. In religion he is a Baptist, and is a member and deacon of the Downingtown Baptist church. He served with the emergency men of 1862, is a Knight of Pythias, and married Elmira B. Guest, a daughter of John Guest, a stonemason and extensive contractor of Upper Uwchlan township. To this union was born a family of five children, three sons and two daughters: E. Vinton, the subject of this sketch; Ida L., who married Barton D. Forman, a restauranter of Glen Moore; Elmira K., a member of the extensive dress-making firm of Philips & Smith, at Downingtown; Josiah, a carpenter in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; and Walter S., who graduated from the State Normal school at West Chester in 1890, and is now principal

of the public schools of Upland, Delaware county. After the death of his first wife Mr. Philips wedded Anna Wyun, and by this second marriage has two children: T. Arthur and Ola B.

E. Vinton Philips grew to manhood on his father's farm in East Nantmeal township, and obtained his early education in the common schools there. Later he took a course of training in Prunner's academy, at North Walls, Montgomery county, and afterward became an apprentice to the milling trade with James K. Laird, of Upper Uwchlan township. Upon the completion of his apprenticeship he entered the employ of the Springton Milling Company and remained with them one year, when he came to Downingtown and was employed one year by Samuel J. Wright, after which he went to the Brooklyn mills, where for two years he occupied the position of foreman. He then spent a short time with the Springton Milling Company and returned to Downingtown, where he was instrumental in having the old Ringwalt mills put into operation. He remained in these mills for nearly five years, and was successful in building up a very lucrative business. In 1890 he purchased a lot and erected his present large flouring mill, which he has operated ever since. By hard labor, careful management and strict attention to business, he has secured an extensive trade and become prominent among the citizens of Downingtown, having already accumulated a handsome competence.

On March 16, 1891, Mr. Philips was united in marriage to Mary Ash, a daughter of Isaac Ash, who for fifteen years has held the position of auditor for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

In his political affiliations Mr. Philips is an ardent republican, and has served as a mem-

ber of the county committee several times. He has also been an alternate delegate to the State convention of his party, and occupies the position of notary public. He acted as assistant burges of Downingtown for two years—1889—1890—and has also served two years in his present position of auditor of the borough. He is a member of the Baptist church, and a prominent and active Sunday school worker.

THOMAS B. DEWEES, a prominent and successful business man of Phoenixville, and one of the largest property owners in this section, who served as a first lieutenant during the civil war, is a son of Thomas B. and Elizabeth (Hause) Dewees, and was born in West Vincent township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, February 28, 1844. The Dewees are descended from French Huguenot stock, but the family has been resident in Pennsylvania since long prior to the revolutionary war. In 1703 a widow of that name came from Holland with her two sons, and settled in this State. From them have descended the now numerous stock of Dewees in the United States. Colonel Dewees, the paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in eastern Pennsylvania, and at the breaking out of the revolutionary war, owned a large flouring mill at Valley Forge. Leaving his mill as Putnam left his plow, he threw all his energies into the struggle for independence, serving as colonel in the American army. After the war closed he was engaged in the iron business, and died about 1782 at an advanced age. His son, Waters Dewees (grandfather), was born at Olney, Bucks county, this State, and after attaining manhood devoted his life to the

development of the iron industry of Pennsylvania. He owned the Olney iron works, and also the Catawissa iron furnaces in Northumberland county, and the Laurel iron furnaces of Chester county. About 1840 he removed to this county, where he owned and resided at the Marsh hotel property, in East Nantmeal township. During nearly all his life he was a prominent iron master and successful business man. He died in 1858, at his home in the city of Philadelphia, aged eighty-two years. He was an old-line whig in politics, and married a Miss Bull, by whom he had a family of children. Thomas B. Dewees (father) was born in Chester county in 1813, and resided here all his life. His tastes inclined toward agricultural pursuits, and he became a prosperous and prominent farmer of West Vincent township. He died at his home in that township March 8, 1876, in the sixty-third year of his age. In politics he was a whig and republican, and served for many years as a school director in his township. He was a regular attendant of the Episcopal church, and in 1835 married Elizabeth Hause, a daughter of Jacob Hause, of East Nantmeal township, Chester county, and to them was born a family of twelve children. Mrs. Dewees is a native of this county, and now resides on the old homestead in West Vincent township, in the seventy-ninth year of her age.

Thomas B. Dewees grew to manhood on his father's farm, receiving his earlier education in the common schools, but later attending the academy at Freeland, Montgomery county, and then taking a course of training in the Tremont seminary at Norristown, in the same county. At the age of sixteen years he enlisted in Co. F, 12th Pennsylvania militia of emergency

men, and on March 10, 1864, re-enlisted as first lieutenant of Co. E, 45th United States colored infantry. He commanded this company in the battles in front of Petersburg, at Bermuda Hundred, Strawberry Plains, Fort Fisher, Fair Oaks, and on the Dutch Gap canal, near Richmond. This regiment was afterward sent to Sabine Pass, Jefferson county, Texas, and did duty on the Rio Grande. December 19, 1865, he was discharged from the service, and returning to Pennsylvania, engaged in teaching school for a couple of years. He then embarked in the grocery business in the city of Philadelphia, but after continuing a few months he disposed of his interests there and removed to Birchrunville, West Vincent township, this county, where he engaged in general merchandising. He was instrumental in having a postoffice established at that place, and served as postmaster for about fifteen years. In April, 1880, he went to West Chester, and for two years was engaged in the men's furnishing goods business. At the end of that time he returned to Birchrunville, and in 1884 again started a general merchandise store there. In 1889 he came to Phoenixville and purchased the stove and tinware business of Kennedy & Davis, which he has since conducted. It includes house furnishing goods, and plumbing in all its branches, and is located at 219 Bridge street, where the premises occupied comprise a building twenty-five by seventy feet in dimensions, with an addition of thirty-eight feet for oil cloths, and in the rear of that a tin shop, the whole being two hundred feet in depth. A large and comprehensive assortment of stoves, tinware and house furnishing goods of all descriptions is constantly kept on hand, and sold at reasonable prices. In the spring of 1892

he added the marble and granite business to his other departments. He has been successful in his various undertakings, and in addition to his business interests here he owns stock in several electric light plants in the west, besides being financially concerned in other enterprises.

On November 1, 1866, Captain Dewees was married to Hannah Templin, of Birchrunville, who died October 31, 1882. On February 26, 1885, he wedded Ida L. Kueer, of West Vincent township, by whom he has two daughters: Mabel E. and Emma M. He is a member of the Vincent Baptist church, and a staunch republican in politics. He is also a member of Stratford Castle, Knights of the Golden Eagle, and of Josiah White Post, No. 45, Grand Army of the Republic. Captain Dewees has traveled extensively in the west, and is an enterprising, energetic, and thoroughly honest business man, who is highly respected by the community.

BENJAMIN WEST stands in the front rank of America's most honored sons, and as the greatest of her world-renowned painters. Of him, Lossing says:

“There have been more volumes written about this great painter in England,” says Lester, “than there have been pages devoted to him in the land of his birth.” Here he grew to young manhood, and chose the mother of his children; in sunny Italy he achieved his first triumph in high art, and in England he reigned and died. His birth occurred at Springfield, in Chester, now Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on the 10th of October, 1738. He was the youngest of nine children (born to John and Sarah (Pearson) West); and

at seven years of age, while keeping flies from the sleeping baby of his eldest sister, he sketched her portrait so accurately with black and red ink, that his mother, snatching the paper (which he modestly attempted to conceal) from his hand, exclaimed, ‘I declare he has made a likeness of little Sally!’ His parents encouraged his efforts, and the Indians supplied him with some of the pigments with which they painted their faces. His mother’s ‘indigo bag’ furnished him with blue, and from pussy’s tail he drew the material for his brushes.

“At the age of fifteen years, young West had learned the use of proper colors, and was a popular portrait painter. The pursuit of such art was contrary to the discipline of the Quakers. A meeting was called to consult upon the matter. At length one arose and said, ‘God hath bestowed on this youth a genius for art; shall we question His wisdom? I see the Divine hand on this; we shall do well to sanction the art and encourage this youth.’ Then the sweet women of the assembly rose up and kissed him. The men, one by one, laid their hands on his head, and thus Benjamin West was solemnly consecrated to the service of the great art. His pictures produced both money and fame, and wealthy men furnished him with means with which to go to Italy, to study the works of the great masters. There every step was a triumph, and he became the best painter in Italy. He crossed the Alps and went to England. There prejudice and bad taste met him, but his genius overcame both. Among his earliest and best patrons was Archbishop Drummond, who introduced him to the young King, George the Third. His majesty was delighted, and ordered him to paint The Departure of

Regulus, that noble picture exhibited in the New York Crystal palace, in 1853. That achievement placed him on the throne of English art. The King, and Reynolds, and West, founded the Royal academy; and he who in the face of every obstacle created a public taste for high art, was properly appointed 'Painter to his Majesty.' He designed thirty grand pictures, illustrative of The Progress of Revealed Religion, and completed twenty-eight of them, besides a great number of other admirable works. But when insanity clouded the mind of King George, and his libertine son, the Prince of Wales, obtained power, the great painter was neglected. The king of art, who had ruled for five and thirty years, was soon an exile from the court of his excellent friend, and many cherished anticipations of his prime were blighted in his declining years. But when royalty deserted him, the generous people sustained him. He achieved great triumphs in his old age; and finally, on the 11th of March, 1820, when in the eighty-second year of his life, he was laid by the side of Reynolds and Opie, in St. Paul's cathedral."

JOHN BARTRAM was the eldest son of William and Elizabeth (Hunt) Bartram, and was born near Darby, in that part of Chester, which is now Delaware county, March 23, 1699.

He found few helps to education in early life, but study and perseverance overcame a host of difficulties. He seldom sat down to a meal without a book, and he learned the classic languages with great facility. In the study of medicine and surgery he greatly delighted; and drawing his medicines chiefly from the vegetable kingdom, he

practiced successfully among the poor of his neighborhood. His avocation was that of a farmer, and his favorite study was botany.

Mr. Bartram was the first American who conceived the plan of establishing a botanic garden for American plants and vegetables. He carried his plan into execution by devoting about six acres near Philadelphia to the purpose. He traversed the country in every direction, from Canada on the north to Florida on the south, in search of new productions, and his garden was enriched and beautified by the results of his explorations. His philosophical knowledge attracted the attention of learned and scientific men, at home and abroad, and with these his intercourse became extensive. He sent many botanical collections to Europe, and their beauty, novelty and admirable classification won universal applause. Literary and scientific societies of London, Edinburgh, Stockholm, and other cities, placed his name among those of their honorary members; and finally, George the Third of England appointed him "American Botanist to his Majesty." He held that honorable position until his death, which occurred September 22, 1777, when he was in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

MARQUIS de LA FAYETTE is one whose name will never be forgotten in America.

Gilbert Mottier, Marquis de La Fayette, was a native of France, where he was born on the 6th of September, 1757. He belonged to one of the most ancient of the modern French nobility, and received an education compatible with his station. When a little more than seventeen years of age he

married the Countess de Noailles, daughter of the Duc de Noailles, a beautiful young lady about his own age, and the possessor of an immense fortune. In the summer of 1776 he was stationed, with the military corps to which he belonged, near the town of Mentz. He was an officer in the French army, though only eighteen years of age. At a dinner party, where the Duke of Gloucester, brother of the King of England, was the guest on the occasion, he heard of the struggles of the far-off American colonies, and their noble Declaration of Independence. He heard, with indignation, of the employment of German troops and other strong measures employed by England to enslave that struggling people, and his young soul burned with a desire to aid them. He left the army, returned to Paris, offered his services to the American commissioners, fitted out a vessel at his own expense, and, with Baron de Kalb and other European officers, sailed for America. They arrived at Georgetown, South Carolina, in April, 1777, and La Fayette hastened by land to Philadelphia. Congress, after some hesitation, accepted his services, and he entered the army under Washington, as a volunteer, but bearing the honorary title of major-general, conferred upon him by the national legislature in July. His first battle was on the Brandywine, where he was severely wounded in the knee, and was nursed, for some time, by the Moravian sisters at Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania. He was in the battle at Monmouth the following summer, and was active in Rhode Island. He participated in the siege of Yorktown and then returned to France, where he opposed the French Revolution and the ambitious designs of Napoleon Bonaparte. He died in 1834, aged seventy-seven years.

DAVID C. WINDLE, a veteran of the civil war, now serving as prothonotary of Chester county, is a worthy representative of an old family which has always taken an active part in public affairs, and many of whom have held important official positions in the county. He is a son of David and Mary (Morgan) Windle, and was born in East Marlborough township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on October 23, 1843. The Windles are descended from old English stock, and have been residents of this Commonwealth for many generations. Francis Windle, the great-grandfather of David C., was born in England, but while yet a boy he left his native shores, and soon after landing in America, located in East Marlborough township, this county, where he purchased a farm in 1742, on which he resided until his death, September 26, 1788, aged nearly seventy-eight years. He was a farmer by occupation, and in religion a Friend, or Quaker. On April 14, 1733, he married Mary Jackson, a daughter of Isaac and Ann Jackson, of Londongrove. Their children were Thomas, Ann, William (grandfather), John, David, Moses, Isaac, James and Mary. William Windle was born in East Marlborough, and passed his entire life in that township. He was a farmer by occupation, and erected the buildings which still stand on the old homestead in that township. He was active and successful in his business, a Quaker in religious belief, and in politics a member of the old Federal party, out of which afterward grew the Democratic party. He married and reared a family, among whom was David Windle (father), who was born in East Marlborough township in 1786, and died there in 1870, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. In early life he learned the

trade of mason, and followed that occupation until his marriage, after which he purchased the old homestead property and devoted the remainder of his life to agricultural pursuits. In politics a whig, he followed the traditions of his family in religious matters, and was an earnest and faithful member of the Society of Friends. He married Mary Morgan, by whom he had a family of nine children: Rebecca, who died at the early age of eighteen years; William, a farmer now residing in Kennett township, this county; Mary Elma, the wife of William A. Cloud, a merchant of the city of West Chester; John M., who enlisted in the 2d Pennsylvania infantry, on the first call for volunteers in 1861, and immediately on the expiration of his term of service, re-enlisted in Co. A of the 124th regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, serving as orderly sergeant, and being wounded at the battle of Antietam, and who is now a farmer residing in Newlin township, this county; David C., the subject of this sketch; Francis, who enlisted in Co. E, 3d Pennsylvania heavy artillery, in 1864, and served till the close of the war, being one of the men detailed to guard Jefferson Davis, when that Confederate chieftain had been captured, and who afterward studied law and became district attorney for the county of Chester; M. Jennie, now employed as teacher in the kindergarten school of the city of West Chester; Sidney, who died in early life, aged two years; and Thomas A., who became a farmer, married Clara Taylor, and now lives in East Marlborough township, this county.

David C. Windle received his education principally under the instruction of Isaac Martin, and at the Unionville academy, at that time under the care of Prof. Milton Durnall. In August, 1862, when only

eighteen years of age, he enlisted in Co. F, 124th Pennsylvania infantry, and took part in the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, and at Chancellorsville. After his first term expired he served two months with the emergency men, being connected with the 29th regiment, and then re-enlisted in the 3d Pennsylvania heavy artillery and served until the close of the war. He was engaged in the siege of Richmond, took part in the various movements around that city, and assisted in guarding Jefferson Davis while the latter was held a prisoner at Fortress Monroe. Mr. Windle was discharged from the service November 9, 1865, as sergeant, and returned to his old home in Chester county. Here he engaged in farming for a time, but subsequently went to East Fallowfield township, where he began teaching, and devoted some five years to educational work in that locality. He has continued his connection with agricultural pursuits, however, and still owns a fine farm, located in West Goshen township.

In politics Mr. Windle has always been a staunch republican, taking an active and intelligent interest in all questions of public concern. He served as school director of his township for three terms, and two terms in East Fallowfield, and was tax collector for the district in which he resides. In the fall of 1890 he was elected to the responsible position of prothonotary of Chester county, and has ever since discharged the duties of that office with a carefulness and ability that reflects credit upon himself and renders satisfaction to all who have business before the courts of the county.

On March 25, 1869, Mr. Windle was married to Anna Thomas, a daughter of Emor Thomas, of West Goshen township,

this county. To their union was born a family of six children—three sons and three daughters: Charles T., now serving as deputy prothonotary of Chester county, in his father's office; Florence M., Lucy A., Frederick F., Ernest G., and Alice C. Mrs. Windle is an estimable lady, and was engaged in teaching previous to her marriage.

During all his life Mr. Windle has manifested a lively interest in literary matters and kindred subjects, and ever since his early military experience has been quite a student of history. For a quarter of a century he has been connected with various literary societies, and is an original thinker, a concise writer, and a pleasant speaker. He is a prominent member of the Society of Friends, and is at present serving as superintendent of the Goshen Friends' First-day school. He is a member of McCall Post, No. 31, Grand Army of the Republic, and is greatly respected by his fellow citizens, as much for his excellent qualities of heart as for his fine mental acquirements.

REV. EDWARD WEBB, financial secretary of Lincoln university, who labored earnestly and faithfully for twenty years as a missionary for the conversion and civilization of the benighted heathen of India, is a son of Thomas and Susan (Grimsby) Webb, and was born in Lowestoft, Suffolk county, England, December 15, 1819. Thomas Webb was a native of England, where he married Susan Grimsby, and died some years afterward. His widow and their four children—three sons and one daughter—came in 1840 to Andover, Massachusetts, where they resided for some time. She died at Greenwich, that State, in 1847, when in the sixty-third year of her age.

Edward Webb was reared in England and took the classical course at the King Edward's Grammar school in Bury street, Edmunds, from which institution he was graduated in 1838. He was then private tutor in a family until 1840, when he came to Andover, Massachusetts. He there entered the Theological seminary, from which he was graduated in 1845, and in the same year went to India as a missionary under the auspices of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign missions. Engaged in philanthropic and Christian labor for the spiritual and intellectual good of India's ignorant millions, he established Christian churches and schools. He translated and edited school books and religious works, including a periodical entitled "The Tamil Quarterly Repository." He also edited a volume of native hymns, which were set to Indian music. He remained in India until 1864, when he returned to the United States, and spent one year in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, recruiting his health, which had been impaired by long residence and over work and the tropical heat of Asia. At the end of that time he took charge of the Pencader Presbyterian church in New Castle county, Delaware, where he remained until 1871, when he became pastor of a church in Andover, New Jersey, which he left in April, 1873, to accept his present charge, which he has held until the present time. Mr. Webb's missionary labors did not cease with his residence in India, but he continued them in his work for Lincoln university (whose history appears elsewhere in this volume), and has done a large amount of work in the interests of that institution, whose object is the education of young men of color for evangelical ministry among our seven millions of Afro-Americans and the unnum-

bered millions of the "Dark Continent." For the last nineteen years he has held his present relation to the finances of the college.

On September 30, 1845, Mr. Webb married Nancy A. Foote, a teacher in Mt. Holyoke Ladies' seminary, of which she was a graduate. To Mr. and Mrs. Webb in India were born eight children: Lucius and Allyn (deceased), Mary E., wife of J. Wilkins Cooch, probate judge of New Castle county, Delaware; Dr. Ella S., who was graduated from the Womans' Medical college, of Philadelphia, in 1886, and since then has been in active practice at Oxford; Edward A., editor of an agricultural paper at St. Paul, Minnesota; Sarah (deceased); Rev. Samuel G., who is pastor of the Presbyterian church of New Gretna, New Jersey; and Anna F., who is a missionary at San Sebastian, Spain.

In politics Mr. Webb is a republican. He was licensed to preach in 1844, and ordained to the ministry in 1845. One of his distinguishing characteristics is earnestness, and he throws his whole soul into any cause in which he labors. Well known as a minister and missionary, he has been successful in his efforts to advance the interests of Lincoln university.

ISAAC MASSEY, M. D., of West Chester, whose talent and labors have wrought out marked success for him in the field of his chosen profession, is a son of John and Jenima (Garrett) Massey, was born in West Goshen township, near West Chester, Chester county, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1838. The paternal ancestors of Dr. Massey were of English stock, and his grandfather, Israel Massey, was a life long resident of Valley Forge, where he owned the land upon which Washington's head-quar-

ters were situated while the Continental army lay through the midnight of the revolution at that celebrated place. He married Rachel Vodges, who was born November 6, 1767, and of whose ancestors genealogist Cope, of Chester county, has compiled the following: "In pursuance of an act of Parliament, made in the thirteenth year of the reign of King George II (of Great Britain), entitled 'an act for naturalizing such foreign Protestants and others therein mentioned, as are settled or shall settle in any of His Majesty's colonies in America,' Richard Vodges took and subscribed the qualifications in 1743. He married and had two children: Jacob and Barbara. Jacob married Elizabeth Hampton, who was, perhaps, a daughter of Benjamin Hampton, of Edgemont and Willistown townships. By this marriage he had a family of twelve children, of which Rachel (Vodges) Massey was one. Jacob Vodges purchased a farm in Willistown township, for two hundred pounds in gold and silver money, and in the deed is styled, 'a blacksmith.'" Israel and Rachel (Vodges) Massey reared a family of children, and their son, John Massey (father), who was born in 1798, at Valley Forge, is now a resident of West Chester. He was a farmer in early life, and afterwards was engaged in merchandising. He is a member of the Friends' church, and a republican in politics, and married Jemima Garrett, who died in 1883, aged 83 years, and whose ancestors settled in Willistown township over two hundred years ago. They had a family of three children, two sons and one daughter: Rebecca, wife of William H. Garrett, of Swarthmore, Delaware county; William, who died in 1869, and Dr. Isaac. Mr. Massey celebrated his ninety-fourth birthday in November, 1892,

and is well preserved physically, for his great age.

Isaac Massey received his education in Ercildoun and Norristown academies. Leaving school he became (1859) professor of higher mathematics and English in the William F. Wyers academy, of West Chester, which position he held for five terms. In the meantime he determined upon medicine as a profession, read in Philadelphia, and entered Jefferson Medical college, from which well known institution he was graduated in the class of 1864. After graduation he became acting assistant surgeon of the United States army, and served as such until the close of the war. Returning from the army, he opened an office at West Chester, where he has remained ever since in the active and successful practice of his profession.

In 1866 Dr. Massey married Mary Hinman, a daughter of D. B. Hinman, a prominent wholesale merchant of Philadelphia. She died in 1874, and on January 8, 1879, he wedded Sarah Connor, daughter of John Connor, a native of Boston, who died at West Chester, 1853, aged thirty-six years. By his second marriage Dr. Massey has one child, a daughter, named Frances Price, who was born January 22, 1883.

Dr. Massey is a republican in politics. He is a member of the Chester County Medical society, the college of Physicians and Surgeons of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania State Medical association. He is also a member of the board of health, and has been physician to the Westtown Boarding school for the last decade. Dr. Massey has served for several years at West Chester, as surgeon of the Pennsylvania and the Wilmington and Baltimore railroads. He has never refused to accept and discharge

other duties than those of his profession when it was the will of his fellow citizens to ask such service at his hands, and thus he served for eighteen years as a member of the city school board, where he had much to do in building up the excellent system of schools for which West Chester is favorably known to-day. He has always taken a justifiable pride in the interesting history and substantial progress of his county and State, and has been a useful member for some years of the Pennsylvania Historical society. Dr. Isaac Massey is of that able and energetic class of progressive physicians who love their profession and quickly and efficiently apply in practice what they have learned by close application and thorough study. Respected and esteemed as a citizen, and popular as a physician, his skill and success has placed him among the foremost physicians of southeastern Pennsylvania.

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ADOLPHUS BONZANO, a well known civil engineer of the United States, and a member of the great bridge building company of Phoenixville, was born December 5, 1830, in the city of Ehingen, kingdom of Würtemberg, Germany. He early received a classical as well as polytechnical education, and arrived at New York city in September, 1850. He then went to Philadelphia, where, from October until May, 1851, he was engaged in the study of the English language. From May, 1851, to 1855, he was at the American Machine works, at Springfield, Massachusetts, where and at which time he learned the machinist business in all its important branches. During the year 1855 he was engaged in erecting machinery in the southern States, and

then went to Detroit, Michigan, where he resided until 1868.

Adolphus Bonzano was engaged until 1860 as superintendent of machine shops, and then as designer and superintendent of bridge construction. In 1868 he removed to Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of carrying on iron bridge building, as a member of the firm of Clarke, Reeves & Co., and had charge of the estimates, general plans, and details of construction. This company constructed an immense number of iron bridges, iron viaducts and roofs, amounting, up to December, 1880, to four hundred million pounds in weight. Among the principal works executed by this firm are: the Girard avenue bridge, at Philadelphia; the Hudson river bridge, at Albany; the bridges for the inter-colonial railway, Canada, and for the North Shore railway, Canada; the elevated railway in the Second, Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth avenues, New York city; and the Susquehanna bridge at Havre de Grace, Maryland. This company, known as the Phoenix Bridge Company, had its principal office at No. 410 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and its works at Phoenixville. The firm was composed of Thomas C. Clarke, Adolphus Bonzano, and John Griffin, and continued in existence until 1884. Since 1884 Mr. Bonzano has been engaged as vice president and chief engineer of the Phoenix Bridge Company, which is the successor of Clarke, Reeves & Co. Since the organization of the Phoenix Bridge Company some very large iron structures have been completed, notably the large double track bridge over the Ohio river at Cincinnati, and the great iron viaduct over the Pecos river in Texas, for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. Bonzano is a member of the American Society of

Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mining Engineers, and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar, and a member of the Philadelphia Consistory.

In politics, Mr. Bonzano is a republican, but he takes no decided part in political affairs, as his time is given to the duties of his profession and the needs of his business interests. His native talent, strong individuality, and untiring industry are the means by which he has won his way into the front rank of civil engineering, while the large and substantial bridges which he has erected in the United States and Canada are but so many enduring and conspicuous monuments of his skill and success.

REV. WILLIAM R. STOCKTON, D. D., who for the third of a century has been the popular pastor of St. Peter's Episcopal church at Phoenixville, and is an author of considerable repute, was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 31, 1820. He grew to manhood in his native city, receiving a superior education in the best private schools of Philadelphia, and after leaving school was engaged for a time in the real estate business and conveyancing. His theological training was received at the divinity school at Philadelphia. On November 5, 1857, the standing committee of the diocese admitted him as a candidate for Holy Orders. He was ordained to the office of deacon by Bishop Samuel Bowman, December 19, 1858, at St. Philip's church, Philadelphia, and to the priesthood by Bishop Alonzo Potter and Bishop Samuel Bowman, on Sunday, December 18, 1859, at the church of St. Matthias, Philadelphia. On August 9, 1858.

he was unanimously elected to the rectorship of St. Peter's Episcopal church at Phoenixville, and St. James' church at Evansburg, Montgomery county. He was unanimously re-elected after his ordination, and continued to serve both congregations regularly for four years, when he resigned his charge in Montgomery county. During all the intervening years he has continued in the acceptable discharge of his duties as pastor of the church in Phoenixville, and has also temporarily taken charge of other churches until they could be supplied by regular pastors, having been elected by the several vestries. In this way he has preached on Sunday afternoons for periods ranging from two to four years, in St. Mary's church, at Warwick; St. Andrew's church at West Vincent; St. John's church at Pickering bridge; and St. Peter's church in Great Valley, all of this county.

At the beginning of the great civil war, Rev. Dr. Stockton was appointed chaplain of the 61st regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers by Governor Curtin, and obtaining a three months' leave of absence from his church, he accepted the appointment and went to the front. During the battle of the Seven Pines or Fair Oaks, he was captured by the Confederate forces, while attending to the wounded, and held in confinement at Libby prison in Richmond, and at Salisbury, North Carolina. He was released, however, in time to return to Pennsylvania at the expiration of his leave of absence, and resumed the duties of a pastorate which has suffered no interruption since. Dr. Stockton has been successful in his work as a pastor, the church building has several times been greatly improved during his rectorship, and additions to the membership have been made by confirmation regularly every year.

Preliminary steps have been taken to build a new church and several thousand dollars have been subscribed for that purpose. He is the author of several books that have had a wide circulation in the libraries of the Sunday schools connected with the Episcopal church in all parts of America. Among these children of his pen may be mentioned: Child's book on the Creed, Fragments for the Young, and Christmas Tokens.

Rev. Dr. Stockton married Emma T. Gross, of the city of Philadelphia, in March, 1843, and, Providence permitting, will celebrate his golden wedding in March, 1893. He is the father of thirteen children, eleven of whom are still living, four sons and seven daughters. One of Rev. Dr. Stockton's sons, the eldest, Charles H., was appointed a cadet to the United States Naval academy, then at Newport, Rhode Island. He graduated at the close of the civil war, and is still an officer in the United States navy, with the rank of commander. At present he is one of the professors of the United States war college at Newport, Rhode Island. He married Miss Neelie Carter, daughter of Rev. A. B. Carter, D. D., of New York, and after her death wedded Miss Pauline King, daughter of Mr. Peter King, a prominent merchant of that city. Another son, Lewis Stockton, is a prominent attorney at law of Buffalo, New York. He was married to Miss Eloise Gilbert, a daughter of Mr. Colgate Gilbert, a wealthy manufacturer of that city. Four of the daughters are married. Two of the sons remain single: one, William B., resides in Helena, Montana, and the other, David Reeves Stockton, is at home engaged in the large iron works of the place.

Rev. William R. Stockton is a republican

in politics, and his degree of doctor of divinity was conferred on him October 19, 1889. He is a son of Charles and Eliza M. (Wharton) Stockton, and traces his ancestry back to Richard Stockton, the founder of the Stockton family of New Jersey. Richard was a son of John Stockton, of Keddington, in the parish of Malpas, Chestershire, England, and came to America prior to 1660. The English Stocktons are an ancient and honorable family and were privileged to use a family coat of arms, still used by the family. Among the early members of the family who distinguished themselves in America was Hon. Richard Stockton, the first man from New Jersey to sign the Declaration of Independence.

Charles Stockton, father of Dr. William R. Stockton, was born at Burlington, New Jersey, in 1801, but removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, while yet a young man, and was engaged in the clothing business in that city for many years. He became very prosperous, and finally retired from business possessed of a handsome competency. He died at his home in Philadelphia, December 22, 1883, at the remarkable age of ninety-two years. In politics the elder Stockton was a whig and republican, and in religion a strict member of the Presbyterian church. April 30, 1818, he was united in marriage to Eliza M. Wharton, a native of Philadelphia, who died at her home in that city, March 12, 1837. To this union was born a family of eight children, of whom Dr. Stockton is the eldest living.

HENRY S. HALLMAN, a stockholder and director of the Spring City Bloom Works Company, is a son of Henry and Anna (Setzler) Hallman, and was born near

Mingo Shute, in Upper Providence township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1844. He obtained his education in the common schools of his native township, and Washington Hall school of Trappe, Montgomery county, which he attended for three terms. Leaving school, he learned the trade of miller, and after following milling for two years, entered the employ of the Reading Railroad Company, with whom he remained until 1862, when he left his engine to enlist in the naval service of the United States. After two years' service as an engineer in the North Atlantic squadron, and participating in the battles of Plymouth, Roanoke, and Fort Fisher, and two other engagements, he was honorably discharged from the navy, and resumed his former line of work as a locomotive engineer, which he followed continuously until 1866. He then purchased a half interest in the stove tile works of Finkbinder & Beerbrower, and organized the firm of Finkbinder & Hallman, which continued in existence for twelve years. At the end of that time Mr. Hallman and his partner disposed of their works and business to Scholknob & Co. He was then variously engaged until 1883, when he became a member of the firm of Francis & Co., which established in that year the present Spring City Bloom Works. The firm continued until 1890, when it was reorganized as a stock company, under the name of the Spring City Bloom Works Company, whose officers are: Samuel Egolf, president; Henry Francis, treasurer; W. W. Emery, secretary. Its present board of directors are: Willis Rogers, Milton Latshaw, and Mr. Hallman, who has served continuously as a director since the organization of the company. The plant is situated in the southeastern part of

the borough, and its main buildings are: the bloomery, 40 x 80 feet, with an L 40 x 40 feet, and a coal house 30 x 50 feet. The works are fully equipped with modern appliances, and run by a twenty-eight horsepower engine. The company employ thirty-six men during the busy season of the year, and manufacture charcoal blooms of a superior quality, for boiler plates and other machine shop work, which are in steady demand in this and several other States.

In December, 1871, Mr. Hallman married Gertrude Beerbrower, daughter of Reuben Beerbrower, of East Pikeland township.

Henry S. Hallman is inclined to be rather an independent in politics. He has served as a councilman of his borough, and is a member of a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Hallman comes of an old German family. His father, Henry Hallman, was born about 1810, in Upper Providence township, Montgomery county, where he died in 1877. He was a farmer and a democrat, and had been a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church for many years before his death. His wife, Hannah Hallman, was a daughter of William Setzler, who served in the American army during the war of 1812. They reared a family of seven children, of whom all grew to maturity, and four are now living: Abram, Henry S., Mary, and Elwood. Abram is station agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Norristown, Montgomery county; Mary, married the late Franklin Beerbrower, and now resides in Philadelphia; and Elwood is a lawyer in active practice at Royer's Ford, Montgomery county. Henry Hallman was a son of Abram Hallman (grandfather), whose father, Abram Hallman, sr., came from Germany to Montgomery county at an

early day in its history. Abram Hallman was a carpenter by trade, but followed farming principally. He always voted the democratic ticket, and was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, in whose faith he was reared. He married Sarah Prizer, and had but one child, Henry, the father of the subject of this sketch.

Henry S. Hallman is an active and thoroughgoing business man, who by industry and good management has achieved success.

HENRY BEAN, deceased, who served for a number of years as justice of the peace in Schuylkill township, was a man of rare business ability, and one who left his mark on the industrial development of his section. He was the fourth child and eldest son of Nicholas and Mary Ann (Vanderslice) Bean, and was born August 4, 1833, at Pawling, Schuylkill township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. There he grew manhood, receiving a superior English education at the Trappe school and in the boarding school at Norristown. Soon after leaving school he became associated with his father in the lumber and coal trade at Pawling, and was, more or less, interested in that business all his life, owning and operating a large saw mill for many years. About 1860 he embarked with his brother, Capt. B. F. Bean, under the firm name of H. & B. F. Bean, in the sand crushing business at Pawling, where he continued that business until 1881, in connection with his brother, Capt. Benjamin F. Bean. In 1881 the co-partnership of H. & B. F. Bean was dissolved, Henry Bean moving to Valley Forge, where, under the firm-title of the Bean Fire Sand Company, he started a similar enterprise. His business proved successful, the demand



Henry Bean.



Mary Jane Bean.

for his product constantly increasing. The business was conducted under the above name until 1888, when a joint stock company was organized under the style of Bean Fire Sand Company, limited, to run five years. Henry Bean was a man of great energy of character, and had a wonderful capacity for managing the details of business. He seemed capable of creating success in every enterprise he touched, and was apparently at the zenith of a successful career when called away by death, September 5, 1890, at the age of fifty-seven years. His remains lie entombed in the Morris cemetery at Phoenixville. In politics Mr. Bean was an ardent and enthusiastic republican, and was honored by his fellow citizens of Schuylkill township with election to the office of justice of the peace, in which he served with distinction for three full terms, and was holding the position at the time of his death.

Henry Bean was twice married. His first wife was Andora Umsted, by whom he had one son, Alfred Umsted, who married Sarah Reed, and now resides in the city of Pittsburg, where he is engaged in the real estate business. Some years after the death of his first wife, on December 27, 1860, Mr. Bean was united in marriage to Mary Jane Tyson, a daughter of Robert and Jane M. Tyson, members of the Society of Friends, of Lower Providence township, Montgomery county, this State. To them was born a family of seven children, all of whom died in infancy except the third son, Nicholas, who married May R. Rowan, and resided in Schuylkill township, where he was engaged in the sand business with his father until his death, September 8, 1890, at the age of twenty-seven years. His widow is now living at Philadelphia. The other six children of

Henry and Mary Jane Bean were Franklin, Jesse, Robert, John, Mary Jane and Andora. For ancestral history of Henry Bean, see the sketch of Capt. Benjamin Franklin Bean, which appears elsewhere in this volume.

After the death of her husband, in 1890, Mrs. Mary J. Bean took his place in the management of the stone crushing business at Valley Forge, and has proved herself a shining example of that latent business ability possessed by a large class of American women, who only need some sudden emergency to call into action a power and force of character that might else have never been suspected. She is of German and Welsh descent, and was reared and educated in Montgomery county, where her family is among the oldest and most respected, and has furnished the Commonwealth with a number of active, useful and influential citizens.

HON. THEODORE K. STUBBS was a member of the State legislature from 1881 to 1886, and is now a prominent attorney of Oxford, who by energetic and zealous work has attained more than the ordinary degree of success. He is the eldest son of Daniel and Rachel A. (Kirk) Stubbs, and was born June 10, 1847, in East Nottingham, Chester county, Pennsylvania. Isaac Stubbs (grandfather) was a native of Lancaster county, and died there in 1832, at the advanced age of seventy-five years. He was a farmer by occupation, and married Hannah Brown, by whom he had a family of nine children. One of his sons was Daniel Stubbs (father) who was born in Lancaster county, July 17, 1812, but in early manhood removed to East Nottingham.

Chester county. He died at Nottingham, April 29, 1869, in the fifty-seventh year of his age, and greatly esteemed by all who knew him. He passed his life principally in mercantile pursuits. While yet a lad he clerked for a time in a store at Wilmington, Delaware, and later formed a partnership with his brother, Amer Stubbs, and engaged in general merchandising at Peach Bottom, Lancaster county, which business he conducted for some time, and then joined another brother, Joseph Stubbs, in the purchase of a farm, store and paper mill at Nottingham. Another farm and grist mill were purchased from his brother-in-law, Roger Kirk. Later he sold his interest in the lower farm to his brother, and removed to the upper farm and flour mills, at Hilamans, where he erected a store building and several fine brick houses. He was one of the first directors of the Baltimore Central railroad, and after its completion removed to Nottingham, where he resided until his death. He was also a director of the Oxford National bank, and Oxford Fire Insurance company. In political sentiment he was a republican, and in religion a faithful adherent of the Society of Friends. On October 3, 1844, he married Rachel A. Kirk, and to them was born a family of five children, three sons and two daughters: Hon. Theodore Kirk, the subject of this sketch; Isaac F., born December 29, 1848, died February 27, 1879; Phœbe M., born July 1, 1850, and died January 22, 1876; Dr. Daniel A., born June 29, 1852, educated at Swarthmore college, graduated with the degree of M. D. from Jefferson Medical college, and is now a prominent physician of Oxford, this county; and Ida E., who received a classical education at the Swarthmore college.

The maternal great-grandfather of Hon. Theodore Kirk Stubbs was Capt. Roger Kirk, who served with distinction in the revolutionary war, and after the close of that struggle was elected and served as a member of the State assembly at Philadelphia, representing Chester county in that honorable body. He was re-elected at the close of his first term, serving in several consecutive sessions, and becoming prominent and influential in the halls of legislation. He secured among other enactments the passage of a bill to locate and grade the old State road, known as the Christianna or "Christeen" road. His son, Josiah Kirk (maternal grandfather), was born in Chester county, August 17, 1784, and died September 8, 1821, at the early age of thirty-seven years. He was a man of great activity and fine business qualifications, and was successively engaged in the management of flouring mills, paper mills and a cotton factory. He married Phœbe Passmore, by whom he had a family of four children, three sons and a daughter, Rachel A., who became the mother of Hon. Theodore K. Stubbs.

Honorable Theodore Kirk Stubbs received a liberal education in the Oxford academy, Wyer's military school, and the university of Michigan. He read law at West Chester, with Judge J. Smith Futhey, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He immediately opened a law office at Oxford, where he now enjoys a large and remunerative practice. He has been an earnest student of his profession, mastering Blackstone, Kent, Tucker, and other authorities, and has great skill in presenting his cases in court and to a jury. He never appeals to passion or depends upon excitement for success, but relies on his ability to convince

the minds of a jury by clear and logical reasoning, and a lucid presentation of the facts. That he is not mistaken in his estimate of the best way to approach a jury is abundantly proven by his almost uniform success in this branch of practice.

In 1881 Mr. Stubbs was elected by the Republican party as a member of the State assembly, and so ably and acceptably did he discharge the duties of that exalted position that he was twice re-elected, serving continuously from 1881 to 1886. He is one of the first men from Chester county to break what is known as "the third term rule" and secure an election to the State legislature three times in succession. Only two members have ever been accorded this honor. This fact proclaims his popularity among his fellow citizens of Chester county far more eloquently than any words could do. In the house of representatives he was active and zealous on behalf of his constituents, and early came to be recognized as one of the most indefatigable workers in that body. In recognition of his industry and ability he was placed on nearly all the important committees — serving on a greater number than any other man in the house. Among these were the committees on appropriations, judiciary, labor, industry, corporations, apportionment, and a number of others. He had charge of the temperance education bill in the house, introduced the normal school bill, and was an active supporter of the anti-oleomargarine bill, and that for the equalization of taxation. He also introduced and championed several other general bills, and a number of local bills in the interests of his county and constituents.

In the local councils of his party Hon. Theodore K. Stubbs is active and influential.

No man is better posted on the political history of this country, and none keeps in closer touch with the political movements of the day. His characteristic energy marks the service done his party as fully as it enters into every other department of his activity.

REV. JOHN FLINT, a prominent local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, and general superintendent of the works owned by Grander Stove Company, at Royer's Ford, of which corporation he is also a member, is of English nativity, having been born in the town of Derby, Derbyshire, England, on August 27, 1848. His parents were John and Emma (Jones) Flint, natives of the same place. His mother died when he was only two years old, and in 1862 young Flint accompanied his father to America. The latter was a rope maker by trade, and worked at that occupation for a time in the city of Philadelphia, but finally returned to England. John remained in this country when his father recrossed the Atlantic, and for a time was employed in Elizabeth City, New Jersey. Later he made his way to Philadelphia, where he became acquainted with a number of young men about to enlist in the Federal army, to take part in the civil war then opening. He determined to become one of the number, and was greatly disappointed when upon the regular examination he was rejected, because of his frail physical organization. Being left alone after his friends had all entered the army, he decided upon a seafaring life. He accordingly engaged in the merchant marine service of the country, where in different capacities he spent some time. Leaving the water after the war had

closed, he located in Philadelphia, and at the age of eighteen started in to learn the trade of stove molder. That occupation he followed continuously in the city of Philadelphia until 1875, when he removed to Spring City, this county, where he worked at his trade as a journeyman for a period of nearly five years. In connection with others he then organized the firm of Grander, Springer & Co., and commenced the manufacture of stoves in Royer's Ford. Mr. Springer withdrew in a short time, and the firm then became Grander, Rogers & Co., which existed and did business until 1889, when Mr. Rogers sold out his interest, and a stock company was organized under the name of Grander Stove Company, most of the stock being held by the original members of the firm. When the business was first started it was conducted under many disadvantages, and considerable difficulty was encountered in getting it upon a paying basis. During this time for nearly six years Mr. Flint worked on the floor with the other men, but for the last five years he has been general superintendent of the works. Their factory is located at Royer's Ford, opposite Spring City, and is a fine brick structure. It is conceded to be one of the best arranged factories in the valley, and is amply supplied with every convenience for turning out a superior product. The company gives regular employment to nearly one hundred men, and its business now ranks among the most important industries in this part of Chester county.

While Rev. Mr. Flint has been an industrious and successful business man, he is still more widely known as an earnest and eloquent local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church. His title has been well earned, and his career contains many unusual inci-

dents. While unconverted and associating on the high seas with men whose conduct and conversation was not exactly calculated to lead the mind toward things sacred, he was constantly visited by a "still small voice," which on divers occasions, and under diverse circumstances, kept saying to him, "You ought to preach the gospel." Finally, after quitting the sea and locating in Philadelphia, he was converted and joined the Front Street Methodist Episcopal church. There his ability and devout life commended him to the church authorities, and he was urged to become an exhorter. He declined, however, but at the same time felt a strong desire to comply, and at once set about the study of theology and began preparing himself as best he could for the work he deemed it his duty to do—though he let no one know of his intentions. After coming to Spring City he persistently applied himself to theology, working during the day and studying at night. In 1885 he passed an examination (standing highest in his class of fourteen), and was ordained a deacon in the Philadelphia conference, by Bishop Cyrus D. Foss. He was again examined in 1889, by Bishop Merrill, and at that time ordained an elder of the Methodist Episcopal church. Since his ordination he has been continually in the service of his Divine Master, having served various charges throughout Chester county. He now has charge of the church at Evensburg, Montgomery county, where he preaches twice every Sunday. He also has charge of the bible class in the Sabbath school. Rev. Mr. Flint has always been a great reader and an earnest student, and has accumulated a fine library, containing many rare and valuable works. In the lines of theology and history it is probably the most complete to

be found in this part of the State. He lives in a nicely arranged and comfortable home on Broad street, overlooking the city of his adoption, and affording a fine view of the beautiful Schuylkill river, and the many elegant residences of Royer's Ford that dot its winding banks toward the east. In politics the reverend gentleman is an ardent prohibitionist, and is a member of Apollo Lodge, No. 9, Knights of Pythias.

On November 25, 1869, Rev. John Flint was united in marriage to Mary A. Newell, a daughter of William and Mary Newell of Philadelphia. To them has been born a family of three children—one son and two daughters, the former of whom died in infancy, while the daughters are both living.

THOMAS HOOPES, an able business man of many years successful experience, and a member of the well known firm Hoopes, Brother & Darlington, who own and operate the largest wheel factory east of the Allegheny mountains, is a son of Thomas, sr., and Elizabeth (Darlington) Hoopes, and was born in West Goshen township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, November 27, 1834. The Hoopes family is among the oldest and most respectable families of Pennsylvania, and was founded in 1683 in Bucks county by Joshua Hoopes, who, with his wife Isabel, came in that year from Cleveland in Yorkshire, England. They brought with them their three children: Daniel, Margaret and Christian. Daniel Hoopes came to Westtown township in 1696, and on December 10th of that year, he married Jane Worriow, daughter of Thomas and Jane Worriow, of Edgmont. His son, Thomas Hoopes (great-grandfather)

was born October 22, 1714, and settled on a portion of the six hundred and thirty acre tract of land in Goshen township which his father had purchased from a sea captain, who had bought it from the Penns. He was a farmer by occupation, and died May 21, 1803, aged eighty-nine years. He married Susanna Davies, and after her death, Amy Cope. A son by his second marriage was Jesse Cope (grandfather), who died in 1825. One of his sons was Thomas Hoopes, sr. (father), born in 1794, on the old homestead, where he died in May, 1880, at eighty-six years of age. He was a farmer by occupation, and a member of the Society of Friends. He was a useful man, and a whig and republican in politics, and in 1816, married Eliza Darlington, who was born in 1797, and passed away in 1878, when in the eighty-first year of her age. Mr. and Mrs. Hoopes had nine children, seven sons and two daughters.

Thomas Hoopes grew to manhood on the paternal acres, and received his education in the public and high schools of West Chester. At the early age of sixteen years he commenced farming, which he followed until he was twenty-three, when he went west, where he was engaged for five years in Colorado and Iowa in mining and the lumber business. At the end of that time, in 1862, he returned to Chester county and was engaged in farming until 1868, when he removed with his brother William to West Chester, and organized the present celebrated West Chester spoke and wheel manufacturing firm of Hoopes, Bro. & Darlington. Their plant, which is known as the West Chester wheel works, occupies three acres of ground, on which are erected large and commodious frame and brick buildings, embracing engine house, work

shops, finishing factory, and a neat and tasteful office building. The company has 100,000 square feet of floor surface in their buildings. They employ from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men, and have an output of forty thousand sets of wheels per year. Mr. Hoopes' is one of the leading industrial establishments of the eastern part of the State, and he has made for himself a name as an honorable and first class manufacturer in the many different sections of the State and country where the products of his works are used.

On June 14, 1864, Mr. Hoopes was united in marriage with Amanda Russell, daughter of Thomas Russell, of the city of Baltimore. To their union have been born six children, five sons and one daughter: Charles R., who is in charge of the office of Hoopes, Brother & Darlington; William, superintendent of the Bala & Merion Electric Company; Herbert, deceased; Maurice, superintendent of the electric light plant of West Chester; Arthur, now a student in Edison's laboratory at Orange, New Jersey; and Emily.

Thomas Hoopes is a republican, and has cast his vote for every presidential candidate of that party since its organization in 1856. He is interested in the industrial progress and general prosperity of his native city, and has served for some time as the president of the board of trade. His time and attention are chiefly given to the extensive business which has been built up during the last quarter of a century. He is now in the line of his proper life-work, and the results of his labor are those of substantial success, as attested by the existence of the splendidly equipped factory and extensive trade over a wide area of territory. He is modest and reserved, yet affia-

ble and pleasant. Mr. Hoopes' success and reputation have come, not as the result of accident, but as the fruits of excellence of work and special ability of management.

REV. WILLIAM W. HARTMAN, a prominent citizen of Chester county, residing near Coventryville, is a man of great activity and energy, and is somewhat noted for his success in crushing the trap rock of geology for use in constructing macadamized roadbeds. He is the third son of Jacob D. and Elizabeth (Saybold) Hartman, and was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, July 21, 1842. He was reared partly in that and partly in Montgomery county, and received a good English education in the public schools. After leaving school he learned the trade of plasterer and followed that occupation for a quarter of a century. He has also been engaged in farming to some extent, owning and cultivating a farm of thirty acres in South Coventry township, near Coventryville, where he has a beautiful home.

On January 1, 1892, Mr. Hartman embarked in the business of crushing stone for macadamizing roadways, and has been successful in building up a large trade in that article. He uses the best and most approved machinery, employing six men and a number of teams, and has a capacity of from fifty to one hundred and fifty tons per day. The popularity of his product and his remarkable success in this unique business is largely due to the fact that he uses only the celebrated trap rock of his region, commonly known as iron stone, which is the most durable material in existence for roadbeds. It is said to be almost identical with the stone used in constructing the Appian

Way and other ancient roads in Italy and Rome, some of which were made hundreds of years before the dawn of the Christian era, and were among the best, longest-lived and most famous thoroughfares ever devised by man. It is only recently that this rock has been found in this section, and Mr. Hartman claims to have the only quarry of genuine trap rock now worked in Chester county.

On Christmas day, 1864, Mr. Hartman was united in marriage with Sydney Liece, a daughter of Harry Liece, of Lieceport, Berks county, this State. In politics he is now a staunch prohibitionist, but was formerly identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has filled all the offices except steward, and has been a local preacher for twenty years, frequently supplying the pulpits of his denomination in this part of the county when the regular pastors were compelled to be absent. He is a leading member of the Sons of Temperance, and is also prominently identified with the Knights of Temperance.

The family of Hartmans are of original French extraction, and trace their ancestry back to three brothers of the name who left France and settled in Northern Germany, but becoming dissatisfied with that country, made their way to America in 1768, and located in Pennsylvania, one settling in Montgomery county, another in Chester county, and the third at some point in the western part of the State. Frederick Hartman, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a son of that Hartman who settled in Montgomery county, and was born near Trappe in that county, where he resided until about 1815, when he removed to Chester county. He remained in this

county only a few years, however, and then returned to Montgomery, where he died in 1851, in his eighty-fourth year. He was a contractor and builder, and built the first dam across the Schuylkill river for the Schuylkill Navigation Company. In later years he was engaged in farming and became very successful and prosperous. In politics he was a Jacksonian democrat, and for many years an active and liberal member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. He married Sarah Wise, and was the father of eight children, four sons and four daughters, all of whom are now deceased: Jacob D., Frederick, George, Kate, who married a Mr. Posey; Sophia, wedded a Mr. Smith; Sarah, wife of Richard R. Smith; Rebecca, married to a Mr. Bidding; and Daniel. The eldest son, Jacob D. Hartman (father), was born in Pottsgrove township, Montgomery county, this State, August 23, 1798. At the age of twelve years he came to Chester county with his father's family, and after living here ten years removed to Juniata county, where he also resided during a decade, and then returned to his native county of Montgomery, where he died at Pottstown in 1884, at almost the exact age reached by his father—not quite eighty-four years. He was a tailor by trade and followed that business a number of years, but later became a farmer. In politics he was a democrat during his earlier years, but attached himself to the Republican party in later life, and was a strict member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he was always a zealous worker, and for a long period trustee and class leader. In 1826 he married Elizabeth Saybold, a daughter of John Saybold, of Montgomery county. To their union was born a family of six children who lived to reach maturity:

Zephaniah, who married Susan March, and now lives at Snowdonville, Chester county; Sarah A., married A. Boyer, a prosperous farmer of Pottsgrove township, this county; Jacob, deceased; Mary A., married Daniel Johnson, and is now dead; William W., the subject of this sketch; and James E., who has been twice married, first to Esther Byers, and after her death to Lisey Trace, and is now engaged in the livery business at Pottstown, Montgomery county.

DAVID COLGAN, a prominent farmer, hay dealer and dairyman of Elkview, is a son of Charles and Philena (Brown) Colgan, and was born on Christmas day, 1831, near Avondale, London Grove township, this county. His paternal grandfather, William Colgan, was a native of the Emerald Isle, who emigrated to America at an early age, and settled near Coatesville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he died at an advanced age. By occupation he was a farmer, lived most of his life near Caln station, and was a whig in politics. He married Grace Coates, and was the father of ten children, three sons and seven daughters: Lydia, who married Jacob Myers; Rebecca, wedded James Miller; Mary, married to Melchor Shope; Hannah, married Samuel Gray; Sarah, unmarried; Emily, wedded Samuel Jackson; Zillah; Isaac; Mark, unmarried; and Charles. Charles Colgan (father), was born near Coatesville, this county, and spent his life successively in Lancaster, Chester, and York counties, dying in 1880, at the age of seventy-four years, on the farm where his son David now lives, in Upper Oxford township. He was a potter by trade, but spent a number of

years in farming in this and York counties. He was also proprietor of a hotel for some time at Avondale and elsewhere in Chester, York, and Lancaster counties. Politically he was a democrat until the civil war, after which he became a republican, and took an active part in the support of the latter party. He was twice married, the first time to Philena Brown, by whom he had two children: Isaac, who died in early childhood, and David, to whom this sketch is devoted. After her death he wedded Sarah Pearl, and by this second marriage had one child, Anna M., who died at the age of eighteen.

David Colgan was reared on the farm, and received his early education in the public schools of East Fallowfield township. He afterward attended Unionville academy, and the institute at Greenwood Dell, conducted by Professor Gauze. Upon leaving school he set in to work with his father, and remained with him a number of years. Later he became a farmer in York county, this State, and has followed agricultural pursuits ever since. In 1886 he removed to his present location near Elkview, where he is now engaged in farming and baling hay for the Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Chester markets. He makes a specialty of his hay baling business, and also operates a dairy. He owns a fine farm, consisting of one hundred and thirteen acres of valuable land, which is highly improved and very productive, with two sets of fine buildings.

On March 27, 1866, Mr. Colgan was married to Hannah Dunlap, a daughter of Andrew Dunlap, of York county. In politics Mr. Colgan is a staunch republican, and earnestly supports the principles and tenets of that great political organization.

JACOB CHRISTMAN, a retired farmer who has achieved remarkable financial success, and is now a stockholder in several banking houses and manufacturing enterprises, is the eldest son of Jacob and Margaret (Evans) Christman, and was born July 16, 1815, in Uwchlan township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. There he grew to manhood, working on the farm in summer and attending the public school in winter. In this way he acquired a good English education, and after leaving school settled down to farming on the old homestead, and remained there until 1856, when he removed to East Coventry township and purchased the fine farm of seventy-three acres which he still owns, though it is now occupied by his only son, Pierce Christman. In 1879 he purchased a tract containing five acres, on what is known as the Schuylkill road, and erected comfortable and commodious buildings thereon. Here he now resides, practically retired from active business, and surrounded by all the comforts necessary to a peaceful, quiet, and happy life. Mr. Christman is a staunch democrat, and has occupied a number of the township offices. In religion he follows the example set by his ancestors, and is a strict member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. He helped organize the National bank of Spring City, and has served as one of its directors ever since. He is also a stockholder in two banks at Pottstown, and in another at Doylestown, beside which he owns stock in the Window Glass works at Spring City, and is interested in other enterprises.

On November 25, 1845, Mr. Christman was united in marriage to Hannah Workmana, of East Coventry township, and by this union had a family of four children, one son and three daughters: Emma, who mar-

ried W. P. Pennypacker, a prosperous farmer of East Pikeland township, residing near Phoenixville; Alice and Irene, both living at home with their parents; and Pierce, who wedded Sallie Diemer, a daughter of Frederick Diemer, of Spring City. He is now engaged in managing his father's farm in East Coventry township, and gives evidence of having inherited much of his father's ability and aptitude for business.

Henry Christman, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Montgomery county, who in early life bid farewell to the Fatherland and pushed his way toward the new world, about which such glowing accounts had reached his native hamlet. Arriving in America, he drifted into Pennsylvania, and finally settled on French creek, in what is now East Vincent township, this county. He was a farmer by vocation, and devoted his life to clearing out and improving his land, and creating a comfortable home for himself and family. He married Susannah Keeley, by whom he had nine children, most of whom lived to reach maturity and become useful and respected citizens of this county. One of his sons was Jacob Christman (father), who was born on French creek, in East Vincent township, this county, where he was reared and lived until after his marriage, when he removed to Uwchlan township. There he purchased a farm and resided for a number of years, but finally returned to East Vincent township, where he died in 1872, at the age of eighty-two years. The active part of his life was entirely devoted to agricultural pursuits. In political faith he was an ardent democrat, and while taking little part in political contests, he was at all times ready to do what he could to secure the triumph of the

great fundamental principles upon which his party was based. He was a firm adherent of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and an active member for many years previous to his death. He married Margaret Evans, a daughter of John Evans. By this marriage he had a family of four children, two sons and two daughters: Susannah, unmarried, who is still living, being now in the eighty-second year of her age; Elizabeth, married Jesse Brownback, of East Coventry township, and is now deceased; Jacob, to whom this sketch is devoted; and Henry, who married Martha Christman, and is now engaged in farming in East Coventry township.

REV. ROBERT WHITE was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, about the year 1785; received his classical and mathematical education at Norristown; studied theology under the direction of Rev. Nathan Grier, of Brandywine Manor, and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New Castle, April 4, 1809. The same year he married the eldest daughter of his theological preceptor, Mr. Grier. He became pastor of the Presbyterian church of Fagg's Manor, Chester county, in 1810, which relation he sustained until his death, September 20, 1835.

He was a man of fine talents, an instructive preacher, and a friend of thorough education. He had no desire to gain the applause of man. There was nothing of an affected, sanctimonious manner about him. He could not act the part of a hypocrite, and no one could be in his company for any length of time without being impressed with his humble, Christian spirit. Religion with him was a reality, in the pulpit and out of

it. It gave direction to all he did and said. The power of his example no man could gainsay.

REV. WILLIAM O. OWEN, the present popular and efficient pastor of the Baptist church at Pughtown, Chester county, is the fourth son of John W. and Elizabeth (Kiefer) Owen, and was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1830. He is one of five brothers, all of whom entered the Christian ministry and led such lives as reflect honor on the now sainted parents, who so carefully trained them in youth for usefulness and helpful activity in later life. Rev. William O. Owen received his early education in the common schools, and learned the printing business in the office of the *Repository and Transcript*, at Chambersburg, Franklin county. Later he entered the Pennsylvania college at Gettysburg, where he took a regular college course, lacking one year of graduation. After leaving college he engaged in teaching for a short time, and then entered the pulpit as a minister of the Church of God. For ten years he was actively engaged in the ministry of that denomination, and then united with the regular Baptist church, in which he continued his ministerial labors, preaching at Colerain, Lancaster county, five years; at Drunmore (which church was organized under his auspices) six years; in Lancaster city, at First Baptist church, one year; at Saint Clair, Schuylkill county, four years; and at Parkesburg and Pughtown, Chester county, during the last six years. While in Lancaster county he was principal of the Chestnut Level academy in connection with his ministerial work at Drumore church. He has also worked in the field of literature,

having written "Christ, the True Glory of the Church," "Come, the Inspiring Word of Grace," and numerous newspaper articles of a controversial, secular and political order. In political faith he is a republican.

On September 28, 1857, Rev. Mr. Owen was united in holy matrimony to Rebecca McFerren, a daughter of George McFerren, of Franklin county, this State. To them was born a family of seven children, two sons and five daughters: Emma C., born June 29, 1858, married William Chandler, a druggist of Strasburg, Franklin county, and has two children—Pearl and Verna; Rev. George M., born December 27, 1859, educated in classics at Selinsgrove institute, graduated from Crozier Theological seminary at Old Chester, married Hannah Mace, of Delaware county, and is now pastor of the Baptist church at Baptistown, Hunterdon county, New Jersey; William, born January 31, 1862, and now employed as a printer at Lasher's Publishing house in the city of Philadelphia; Edith V., born June 27, 1865, married (1889) John Parmley, a plumber of Phoenixville; Mary E., born September 19, 1867; Sadie, born June 10, 1870; and Anna, born November 11, 1872, the three latter living at home with their parents.

The Owens are of Welsh descent, and the family was planted in America before the revolutionary war. The paternal grandfather of Rev. William O. Owen was a native of Wales, and married a Miss Walker, who was a native of England, and a relative of Walker the lexicographer. After the death of her first husband, she married a Mr. Seine, by whom she had two sons, both of whom became ministers of the Christian denomination. John W. Owens (father) was born in Franklin county, April

22, 1786, and by his own efforts obtained a good education and taught in the public schools of his native county for forty years. He was of a very studious nature and deeply religious. To him the idea was very real that this life is intended to be used mainly as a preparation for that fuller and completer life which awaits us beyond the golden gates that open on paradise. He was a life long member of the Presbyterian church. In politics he was originally a democrat, but voted for General Harrison in 1840, and afterward continued to affiliate with the Whig party. On February 19, 1820, he united in marriage with Elizabeth Kiefer, a daughter of Abraham Kiefer, of Franklin county, this State. To them was born a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters, all of whom except one lived to reach maturity: Alexander, born October 22, 1820, who became a prominent minister of the United Brethren church, and at the time of his death, December 3, 1861, was serving as president of Otterbein university; Abraham, born February 19, 1825, who for a number of years was an active and influential minister in the Ohio conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, during part of which time he was presiding elder, and is now serving as secretary of the Educational society of that conference; Wilson, born May 25, 1827, educated at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, became a minister of the United Brethren church and achieved distinction, was twice married—first to Catharine Henniger, and after her death, to Margaret Thompson—and died at Orrstown, in 1876; William O., the subject of this sketch; Catharine, born February 7, 1832, married a Mr. Stone, and now resides in Idaho; Eleanor, born November 18, 1833, wedded John Leedy, and removed

to the west, dying at Kansas City, Missouri, in 1880; Rev. Stephen Owen, D.D., born September 13, 1837, who was educated at Selingsgrove Lutheran institute, and has served for a period of twenty-three years as pastor of St. John's Lutheran church at Hagerstown, Maryland; Selena, born May 11, 1835, now the wife of Peter Coon, of La Grande, Oregon; Rebecca, born February 22, 1844, and died March 21, 1849. The mother of this family, Mrs. Elizabeth Owen, was born April 27, 1799, and died September 13, 1860, after a useful, beautiful and honored life of a little more than three score years.

The maternal grandparents were both of German stock, and seem to have sprung originally from the same province bordering on France. Abraham Kiefer (maternal grandfather) was a son of DeWalt Kiefer. He (Abraham) laid out Strasburg, Franklin county, this State, and was one of the most intelligent and respected citizens of Franklin county. By frugality and enterprise he accumulated much wealth, and died, 1855, wanting only a few months to complete the one hundredth year of his age. He married Catharine Beaver, daughter of George Beaver, who with his two brothers, John and DeWalt, came to America from his native place in Alsace, now Germany, about 1740. George settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Here he lived and died, and his remains are entombed in the cemetery of the Great Valley church. His son George served as a soldier in the revolutionary war; and after the war clouds had dispersed at the dawn of peace, and the colonies were free, he moved to Franklin county and married Catharine Kiefer, a sister of Abraham Kiefer, his comrade in the army. Abraham

Kiefer in turn married Catharine Beaver, a sister of George Beaver. These were the maternal grandparents of the subject of this sketch. An anecdote is related of this couple which illustrates the rugged independence of our forefathers. Soon after marriage, while Abraham with his bride was sitting in front of an old-fashioned fire place, on which a large log was blazing, pensively and gloomily thinking of their future prospects, as both were poor, Catharine suddenly flashed out with an idea which dispersed all his sadness. She said, "Why, Abraham, I would not give you for ten thousand dollars." To this Abraham responded, "Well, Catharine, I would not give you for ten thousand dollars." With this joint capital of twenty thousand dollars, as he himself often jokingly said, he earned three large farms in Franklin county, where he spent his long and honorable life, and where with his devoted wife Catharine, he reared a large family, the descendants of whom are scattered over the country, occupying posts of honor in the pulpit, in the State, and in several branches of private enterprise.

Frank A. Burr, of the *Philadelphia Press*, in his "Life and Achievements of James A. Beaver," late governor of this State, and also a descendant of this intermarriage between the Beavers and the Kiefers, corroborates what has just been said of this large and influential family:

"Tradition says of George Beaver, the elder, that he was a man of fine physique, marvelous endurance, strong mind, and untiring industry. He devoted himself with characteristic energy to agricultural pursuits, determined to make a comfortable home for the small family which he had brought with him.

"In the Indian wars he took a part, and when the Revolution came, his eldest son, George, fired with patriotic fervor, was among the first to shoulder his musket for the independence of the colonies. He enlisted in Captain Church's company of famous Mad Anthony Wayne's regiment, and bore himself with conspicuous valor through that long and doubtful conflict. In the camp and in the field he displayed the spirit of fortitude and courage which made the American soldier the admiration of the world, and at last crowned the American arms with the glory of victory and the nobler fruits of peace and independence.

"At the close of hostilities, George Beaver, named after his sire, moved to Franklin county, where he married Catharine Kiefer, the sister of an army comrade. Comrade Kiefer took his sweet revenge by carrying off a sister of George Beaver. Thus the Beavers and the Kiefers united in a common stock the best strains of German blood. The Kiefers were hardy pioneer of great physical development and remarkable mental force. They were valuable citizens of the community, and took an honorable part in the progress of their country."

L. T. BREMERMAN, A. M., M. D., a well educated and remarkably successful physician of Downingtown, who is a surgeon to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is a son of Frederick William and Malinda (Trout) Bremerman, and was born in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, October 25, 1849. His paternal grandfather, Harmon Bremerman, was born and reared in Bremen, Germany, where he learned the trade of cooper. He came in 1812 to Bal-

timore, where he followed coopering for many years. He was a democrat in politics, and a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and was twice married. He has five children: Frederick William, Amelia (Trout), Anthony, Anna and John. Frederick William Bremerman (father) was born in Baltimore, Maryland, May 26, 1814, and received his education in the German institute of that city, then under the auspices of the Evangelical Lutheran church. He was educated for the ministry, which he never entered, and afterwards united with the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a cooper by trade, and in 1850 settled at Frederick City, Maryland, where he remained until 1860, when he removed to Harper's Ferry. From the last named place he went, in 1862, to Washington city, from which, in 1884, he removed on account of failing health to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he died November 20, 1890, when in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He was extensively engaged in business during his active years of life, and at one time owned a farm, store, and two coopering establishments, and employed from seventy to eighty men. In 1834 he married Malinda Trout, and their children were: Joseph, who died in infancy; John L., a Confederate soldier of the late war, and now a resident of Indianapolis; Jacob H., of Philadelphia; Annie E. Peck; William F., who was thrown from a horse and killed; Charles E.; Charlotte A., wife of Rev. John E. Darby, pastor of the Methodist Protestant church of Table Rock, Nebraska; Thomas H., manager of a wholesale and retail grocery in Washington city; Dr. L. T.; James H., a lawyer of Kansas City, Missouri; Otis (dead); Elisha, deceased; and Malinda, who died in infancy. Mrs. Malinda Bremerman, who was born

January 6, 1816, at Frederick City, Maryland, is now residing with her son, John L., at Indianapolis, Indiana, and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for over sixty years. She is a daughter of Jacob Trout, a farmer and democrat, who was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and married and reared a family of nine children: John, Joseph, William, Rebecca, Malinda (Bremerman), Dorcas, wife of George Kerfoot, a near relative of the celebrated Bishop Kerfoot; Airy Mix and Sevilla Snyder.

L. T. Bremerman received his elementary education in the public schools of Frederick county, Maryland, completed his academic studies in the grammar schools of Washington city, and took his collegiate and professional courses at Columbian university, Washington, District of Columbia, from which he was graduated in the collegiate class of 1871, with the degree of A. B., and from medical department in 1874, with the degree of M. D. During the last named year he received the degree of A. M. from his *Alma Mater*. After graduation he accepted a position in the surgeon general's office, where he remained until 1876, when he resigned in order to commence practice in Washington city, which he left in January, 1878, to settle at Downingtown, where he has continued in the active practice of his profession up to the present time.

On October 3, 1872, Dr. Bremerman was united in marriage with Helen K., daughter of George Rhinehart, of Washington city, and to their union have been born two children: Clarence L., who was graduated from Philadelphia Commercial college in the class of 1892, and is in business in the "Quaker City"; and Lewis W., who is attending the public schools of Washington, and has en-

tered the classical course of the high school of that city.

In politics Dr. Bremerman is an ardent democrat, who works zealously in local, State and national campaigns. He served one term as a councilman, and four continuous terms as burgess of Downingtown, and in 1888 was honored by his party with the nomination for State senator, but was defeated in the district, which was strongly republican. He is a member of Phi Kappa Psi Society of Columbian university, Washington, District of Columbia; and Hiram Lodge, No. 10, Free and Accepted Masons, of Washington city. Dr. Bremerman is medical examiner for the Equitable Insurance Company and the Northwestern Masonic Insurance Association. He has been a surgeon to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for three years, and is a member of the National Association of Railroad Surgeons. He is well read and successful as a physician, active and influential in political affairs, and is popular and useful as a citizen and a man.

CAPT. J. T. CARPENTER, who served during the civil war and was afterward prothonotary of Chester county, is now a real estate dealer and conveyancer at Downingtown, and was for many years a prominent carriage manufacturer of this county. He is the eldest son of George W. and Mary (Townsey) Carpenter, and was born in Honeybrook township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1835. This branch of the Carpenter family is of German extraction, and has long been settled in Lancaster county. There Henry Carpenter (grandfather) was born about 1787, and there he lived until his death in 1868, in his

eighty-second year. He was a carpenter by trade and also engaged in farming to some extent; was a whig in politics, and a member of the Mennonite church. He married Elizabeth Carpenter, by whom he had nine children, five sons and four daughters. She died in 1829, and lies buried beside her husband at Weaverland Mennonite church. George W. Carpenter (father) was born in Lancaster county in 1810, and lived there until 1850, when he removed to Delaware township, in Juniata county, and in 1866 came to Chester county. He died near Coatesville, this county, in 1882, in the seventy-second year of his age. He was a shoemaker by trade and also a veterinary surgeon, and followed these combined occupations all his life. In politics he was first a whig and later became a republican, while in religion he was a member of the Baptist church. He enlisted in Co. I, 53d Pennsylvania infantry, in August, 1861, and served nearly a year, being discharged at Alexandria, Virginia. In 1833 he married Mary Townsley, and to them was born a family of nine children: J. T., the subject of this sketch; George W., who served as a corporal in Co. I, 53d Pennsylvania infantry for two years during the civil war, participating in all the battles of the peninsular campaign, and now lives at Sterling, Kansas; Barton J., a blacksmith, now residing in Harrisburg; Elizabeth Carr; Edwin, a shoemaker of Chester county; Thomas Benton, a blacksmith residing at East Downingtown; Mary Daller, living at Thorndale; James S., a blacksmith of Coatesville, this county; and Anna, who married John Y. Woodward, and resides at Coatesville.

Capt. J. T. Carpenter received his education in the common schools of Lancaster and Juniata counties. After leaving school

he engaged in teaching for nearly three years, and then concluded to learn the carpenter trade, at which he worked until 1860. Early in 1861 he enlisted in Co. I, 53d Pennsylvania infantry, in which he served one year, taking part in nearly all the battles of McClellan's peninsular campaign, and being discharged at David's Island, New York, on account of sickness. After regaining his health, on June 30, 1863, he re-enlisted, and was made captain of Co. K, 34th Pennsylvania infantry, and served with that rank until August 10, 1863, when the regiment was discharged at Reading, Pennsylvania. In 1867 he located at Downingtown, where he has resided ever since. On coming here he embarked with George T. Jones in the carriage and undertaking business, which they successfully conducted until 1872, when the firm name was changed to Downing Brothers & Carpenter, which firm erected a large factory and engaged extensively in building fine carriages, until 1875, when the firm dissolved, Mr. Carpenter continuing in the undertaking and furniture business until 1883, when he disposed of his interests and retired from the business. In 1884 he was elected to the office of prothonotary of Chester county for a term of three years, and discharged the duties of that position with faithfulness and ability. In that contest he was elected by a majority of four thousand, nearly two hundred more than the head of the ticket. After the expiration of his term of office, in 1887, he engaged in the real estate and conveyancing business, and has continued in that line ever since, meeting with good success and handling a great deal of valuable property. During his connection with the undertaking business he invented and patented a device for preserving dead bodies

by means of ice and cold air, which has been extensively used. His inventive genius has also been exercised in other directions, and he has secured several additional patents on inventions perfected by himself.

He was married in 1870 to Eliza J. Laerd, a native of this county, and to them has been born a family of five children, two sons and three daughters: Charles D., Harris S., Laura B., Mary and Florence. They are all now living at home with their parents.

In politics Captain Carpenter is an ardent republican, and in addition to serving as prothonotary of Chester county, has occupied the position of Burgess and justice of the peace in Downingtown, and is now serving as a school director in that borough. He is a member of Hancock Post, No. 255, Grand Army of the Republic, in which he has been adjutant. He is also a member of Brandywine Lodge, No. 388, and General Marion Encampment, No. 91, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the former of which he is a past grand, and has served for two years as district deputy for Chester county. In Masonic circles he is also prominent, being a member of Williamson Lodge, No. 309, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master and now treasurer; Howell Chapter, No. 202, Royal Arch Masons; and St. Alban's Commandery, No. 47, Knights Templar, of Philadelphia.

CAPT. JOHN DENITHORNE, of Battery C, Pennsylvania National Guards, and founder of the well known bridge building firm of John Denithorne & Sons, of Phoenixville, is a son of John and Ann (Bartel) Denithorne, and was born November 22, 1834, in Cornwall, England. His

parents were both natives of Cornwall, but came to the United States in 1847, and settled first in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. After a three year's residence they removed to Shannonville, Montgomery county, where they remained only a short time, and then came to Phoenixville. Here they continued to reside until called away by death—the father in 1877, aged seventy-five, and the mother May 30, 1880, in her seventy-second year. They were both members of the Episcopal church, and lived active, useful lives. Mr. Denithorne was a republican in politics and a stone mason by trade. He followed general contracting, was a man of sound judgment and upright character, and was very successful in business.

Capt. John Denithorne was reared at Cornwall until his thirteenth year, when he came to the United States with his parents, and when seventeen removed with them to Phoenixville. He received a good practical education in the public schools, and afterward served an apprenticeship as a machinist and boiler maker with William DeAven at Minersville, Schuylkill county. After learning his trade he returned to Phoenixville and entered the employ of the Phoenix Iron Company, taking charge of one of their shops, where he remained for the extended period of eighteen years. In 1877 he formed a partnership with two of his brothers, Richard and James, under the firm name of Denithorne Brothers, and engaged in the business of boiler making and iron bridge building. That firm continued the business until 1883, when Captain Denithorne purchased the interests of his brothers, and admitting his sons, William and John B., into partnership, organized the present firm of John Denithorne & Sons. They now have a large and lucrative trade, their establish-



Capt. John Denithorne.

ment being one of the most extensive industrial concerns of Phœnixville. They manufacture roadway bridges, roof trusses, stand pipes, railway bridges and iron roofing, and make specialties of bridge contracting and iron roofing. Their shops are fitted up with the best improved machinery for the business, are large and commodious, and the industry is one of the most successful of its kind in this country. Contracts are taken and work executed in all parts of the United States, and the establishment furnishes regular employment to from thirty to fifty men the year round.

In July, 1852, Captain Denithorne was married to Caroline Francis, a daughter of Richard and Ann Francis, of Schuylkill county, this State. To them was born a family of seven children, two sons and five daughters: William, now in business with his father; John B., also a member of the firm of John Denithorne & Sons; Annie, married John A. Wood, of Phœnixville; Mary B., wife of John Evans, now residing in the city of Philadelphia; Emma T., wedded Thomas Wood, of Phœnixville; Kate G., married George Nailor, also of this place; and Carrie, living at home with her parents.

In 1863 Captain Denithorne assisted in the organization of an emergency company here, and was elected captain, but the company was never sworn into service. In June, 1871, he was instrumental in organizing battery C of the Pennsylvania National Guards, and was commissioned captain by Governor Geary, which rank he has held ever since. This battery served during the Pittsburg riots of 1877, and again at Homestead during the labor trouble of 1892. In political sentiment Captain Denithorne is a republican, and served as burgess of Phœnix-

ville in 1884. He is a member of the Episcopal church, and is prominent in the secret society circles of Chester county, being a member of Phœnix Lodge, No. 75, Free and Accepted Masons; Phœnix Chapter, No. 198, Royal Arch Masons; and Jerusalem Commandery, No. 15, Knights Templar. He also holds membership in Stafford Castle, No. 67, Knights of the Golden Eagle. He is affable in manner, a good conversationalist, keen and shrewd in business, and possessing that untiring energy always associated with conspicuous success in life.

LEVY OBERHOLTZER, M. D., a graduate of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and who is one of the leading druggists of Phœnixville, is a son of Elias and Catherine (Acker) Oberholtzer, and was born in Uwchlan township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1832. The Oberholtzer family traces its ancestral history back to Switzerland in 1732, when an Oberholtzer left that mountain-walled republic of continental Europe and settled in what is now the United States. In lineal descent from him was John Oberholtzer, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He was a native of Bucks county, and in early life removed to the central part of this county, where he married a Miss Coffman, a member of the old Coffman family of Chester valley, and was engaged in school teaching for several years. He afterwards removed, in 1812, to Juniata county, where he followed farming until his death. He reared a family, and of his children, one was Elias Oberholtzer (father), who never left his native county of Chester. He was a farmer and a miller of what is now West Pikeland town-

ship, in which he died December 17, 1875, when in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, took an active part in religious affairs, and had served as superintendent of the Sunday school of his church for many years. He was a useful citizen and an influential business man, and at the time of his death was serving as president of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National bank of Phoenixville. Mr. Oberholtzer was a republican in politics, and married Catherine Acker, who was born in Upper Uwchlan township in 1809, and is a member of the Lutheran church. She is a daughter of Peter Acker, who was a well-to-do farmer of his day. To Mr. and Mrs. Oberholtzer were born ten children, of whom four sons and four daughters are living.

Dr. Levi Oberholtzer was reared principally on his father's West Pikeland township farm, received his education at Free-land's seminary, and then read medicine with Dr. Hiram Corson of Plymouth, Montgomery county. He entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in the class of 1854. Soon after graduation, in 1855, he came to Phoenixville, where he embarked in the drug business. In 1856 he erected a powder mill on a small stream which empties into French creek, about three miles above Phoenixville. Here he carried on the manufacture of gun powder for blasting purposes until 1864. About this time it became difficult to ship large quantities of powder, either by rail or boat, and he was compelled to abandon the enterprise.

During the time he was engaged in manufacturing powder he continued to conduct his drug business, and when he relinquished

the former he gave his whole attention to the latter.

In 1866 he went to Philadelphia, and was engaged in the wholesale drug trade until 1879, when he returned to Phoenixville, where, together with his sons, he has continued in the drug business ever since.

On October 28, 1856, Dr. Oberholtzer married Angeline, daughter of John Vanderslice, of Phoenixville. They have six children, four sons and two daughters: John V., Kate P., wife of Egbert N. Penny-packer; Charles H., F. Elizabeth, William B., and George K.

In politics Dr. Oberholtzer is a democrat. He served for three terms as mayor of Phoenixville, and in 1883 was nominated for State senator by his party, and, although the district was overwhelmingly republican, yet he made a race that was highly creditable to him. He is the oldest druggist at Phoenixville, and in addition to his drug business he devotes considerable time to fruit culture. He has made a specialty of the peach and plum at his home north, and of the orange in his groves at Esmeralda, Lake county, Florida.

Dr. Oberholtzer is a past master of Phoenix Lodge, No. 75, Free and Accepted Masons, and enjoys the enviable reputation of being a pleasant gentleman, a useful citizen, and an honorable business man.

HIRAM ROBERTS, a retired farmer and stockman, now living at Malvern, this county, is a son of Isaac and Alice (Comfort) Roberts, and was born August 28, 1816, in Whitmarsh township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. The Roberts family is of Welsh descent, and among the oldest in Pennsylvania. Joseph Rob-

erts, paternal grandfather of Hiram, was born in Montgomery county, and passed his entire life there, engaged in farming. His son, Isaac Roberts (father), was also a native of Whitemarsh township, that county, and died there in 1851, aged seventy-six years. He also was a farmer, and passed his life principally in the cultivation of the soil and stock raising. In political sentiment he was a whig, and in religious faith a Friend, or Quaker. By his marriage to Alice Comfort he had a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters, only four of whom now survive.

Hiram Roberts was educated at West-town boarding school, in Montgomery county, and his business in life has been mainly farming, stock raising and dairying, all of which he pursued successfully in Montgomery county until 1885, when he retired from business and came to reside with his nephew, Josiah A. Roberts, at Malvern, this county. He never married.

Josiah A. Roberts, with whom his uncle, the principal subject of this sketch, now resides, is the eldest son of Jacob and Phœbe (Williams) Roberts, and was born in Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, March 16, 1837. He was educated in the West-town boarding school, and afterward embarked in the nursery business on his father's farm, which he conducted until 1869, when he came to his present location in this county, and purchased a farm of twenty acres of choice land, all of which is now within the corporate limits of Malvern borough. Here he continued the nursery business, and now has a large and prosperous trade. He is a stockholder in the National bank of Malvern, and ranks with her most enterprising citizens. In his political affiliations Josiah Roberts is an ardent

republican, and has served as councilman in Malvern for two terms—ever since the organization of its borough government.

Jacob Roberts, father of Josiah, and brother of Hiram, was born June 16, 1810, in Montgomery county, this State, where he took up the vocation of a farmer and was engaged in the cultivation of the soil until 1841, when he removed to Chester county and settled in Willistown township, where he still resides. In 1837 he married Phœbe Williams, a daughter of Jesse Williams, of North Carolina. To Mr. and Mrs. Roberts was born a family of five children, all of whom attained maturity, and four of whom are still living: Josiah, Joseph, Hannah, Sarah, and Alice, who is deceased. The mother of these children, Mrs. Phœbe Roberts, is a member and minister of the Society of Friends, and is a woman endowed with many rare gifts and excellent traits of character.

ROBERT J. HENDERSON, the present efficient postmaster of Phoenixville, and who, by ability, honesty and industry, has earned the reputation of being one of the representative business men of his county, is a son of James and Mary (Ortlip) Henderson, and was born at Phoenixville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 18, 1860. He received his education in the public schools of his town. Leaving school he worked one year on the farm for Jacob Detwiler, in East Pikeland township, and on August 15, 1877, accepted a position in the shipping department of the Phoenix Iron works, where he was steadily engaged until February 5, 1890, when he resigned to assume charge of the Phoenixville post-office, of which he had been appointed postmaster on December 18, 1889, by President

Harrison, and confirmed by the United States senate. Entering upon the duties of his responsible office February 6, 1890, he instituted thorough system and active service in every department, and so increased the efficiency and receipts of his office, that on July 1, 1890, it was raised from a third class to a second class presidential postoffice. He is courteous and obliging to all, but never allows anything to be done in the office contrary to correct business principles. He is active, energetic and progressive, and not only has given Phoenixville a good postal system, but has raised the office, under his praiseworthy management, to a high rank among the best managed and most efficient offices of the State. Mr. Henderson is an active republican in politics, and served as a member of the republican county committee from the first ward of Phoenixville for five years, being secretary of the committee two years of that time. He is a member of Washington Castle, No. 45, Knights of the Golden Eagle, and Phoenix Lodge, No. 212, and Phoenix Encampment, No. 79, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a member of Co. D, 6th Pennsylvania National guards, from February, 1881 to 1886, serving as sergeant.

On December 26, 1888, Mr. Henderson was united in marriage with Tillie C. Buck, daughter of William and Isabella Buck, of Phoenixville. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson have one child, a son, named Smedley D., who was born December 19, 1889.

Robert J. Henderson, on his paternal side is a descendant of the Henderson family of Ireland, which is frequently mentioned in the local history of County Derry of that country. His grandfather, James Henderson, was a native of County Derry, in which

he passed his life as a farmer. He was a strict Presbyterian in faith, and died in 1840, aged fifty-eight years. He married Isabella Thompson, by whom he had nine children: William, Robert, Annie, Isabella, Mary, Catherine, Matilda, Margaret Jane, and James, the father of the subject of this sketch, all now deceased. James Henderson was born in County Derry, November 11, 1830, received his education in the schools of his neighborhood, and in 1847 came to Chester county, where he settled at Kimberton. He was engaged in farming and milling at that place until 1850, when he came to Phoenixville, where he entered the employ of Joseph S. Buckwalter, baker, and the next year was employed by Keeley & Rorke in the same business. In 1854 he worked for Reeves & Cornell, and in 1856 became a member of the firm of Henderson & Williams, in the grocery business. In 1858 he engaged in the flour business for himself, and has been successfully engaged in that line ever since. Mr. Henderson is a republican in politics, but gives nearly all of his time to his business and takes no active part in political affairs. He married Mary Ortlip, and to them were born seven children: James A., Samana, William, Isabella, Robert J., Joseph S., and A. Kennedy, now dead. Mrs. Mary Henderson, who died July 1, 1885, aged sixty years, was a daughter of Samuel Ortlip, who was born in Chester county, February 8, 1786, and followed the occupation of a mill wright for a livelihood. He was a Lutheran in religious faith and church membership, and married Hannah Fouse, by whom he had eleven children: William, Ann, Oliver, Samuel, Maria, Mahlon, John, Mrs. Mary Henderson, Isaac, Jefferson, and Sarah, all deceased except the three last named.

Although young in years, Robert J. Henderson already ranks as a business man of ability and success. While rigid and exacting in all that applies to business, yet he is pleasant in manner and ever ready to accommodate any one, and has many warm personal friends who esteem him highly for his integrity and generous social qualities.

WILLIAM PRICE CORYELL, of

Kenilworth, is a son of George and Sarah Ann (Price) Coryell; was born in Pottsgrove township, Montgomery county, this State, August 14, 1858. The Coryells were originally natives of France, and the family was transplanted to America after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, the landing being at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, which was followed by the taking up of land on Scotch Plains, near Plainfield. Later we find one of the family, Emanuel, located on the Delaware river at Lambertville, where Coryell's ferry connecting Lambertville with New Hope was owned and operated by the family until it was superseded in 1818 by what was then considered the wonderful bridge. It was at this ferry (in low water Coryell's ford) that Washington and the Continental army made several of their memorable crossings. The family attained great age. Emanuel Coryell's son Cornelius (great-grandfather of William P. Coryell), was ninety-nine years old when he died, July 10, 1831, having been born June 27, 1732; and another son, Abraham, died at the age of ninety, in 1828. Cornelius married Mary Shaw, and reared a family of nine children, his eldest son, George, was a patriot of the revolution, and fought at the battle of Monmouth. Later in life he was a confidential friend of Geor Washington,

and was a fellow member with Washington of Lodge 22 of Masons. He was also one of Washington's pall bearers. He was born August 19, 1760, and died February 18, 1850, as his tombstone in the Presbyterian churchyard at Lambertville will tell you, "The last survivor of the six men who laid 'The Father of his country' in his grave." Another son, John (grandfather), who was born May 30, 1766, and reared in the vicinity of the ferry, after attaining his majority settled in what was then New Hanover, now Pottsgrove township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. He was a democrat in political belief, and married Sarah, daughter of Israel Ortlip, by whom he had a family of nine children: Mary Ann, Susan, John, Sarah, George, Abbie, Rebecca, Eleanor and Alexander. Of the three sons, George was the only one to marry and continue the name; Alexander died in childhood, and John died when a young man, unmarried. George Coryell (father) was a native of Pottsgrove township, was born there October 22, 1810. He lived in Montgomery county until 1866, when he removed to Chester county. Here he lived for a period of ten years, dying February 3, 1876, on the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch. He was a farmer, a whig and republican in politics, and always active in behalf of his party's interests. On January 1, 1850, he married Sarah Ann, daughter of William Price, of North Coventry, this county. By this marriage Mr. Coryell had a family of five children, two sons and three daughters: Sallie, Ella (died in infancy), Louis Augustus (died in his seventh year), William P. and Carrie. William P. Coryell was reared partly in Montgomery and partly in Chester county. In boyhood he attended the public school of the district,

from which he went to Millersville Normal, until the death of his father caused him to return home to assume (at the age of seventeen) in connection with his sisters, charge of the farm (their mother having died previous to their father). He then attended for a time, as a day scholar, the Hill school at Pottstown, continuing to farm on the old homestead in East Coventry township, this county, which he has ever since cultivated and now owns. It consists of fifty-two acres of valuable land, highly improved and in a good state of cultivation. In politics Mr. Coryell is republican, and gives his party a loyal support on all leading questions. He is unmarried.

The maternal great-great-grandfather of William P. Coryell, George Price, was a native of Chester county, and died at his farm near Pottstown, September 25, 1823, aged seventy years. He was a preacher in the Dunkard or German Baptist church. He married Sarah Harley, and reared a large family, among his children being Daniel Price (maternal great-grandfather), who was also born in this county and followed farming, dying August 20, 1810, at his home in what is now North Coventry, aged thirty-five years. He was married to Hannah Bach, and left two daughters and one son, William Price (grandfather), who followed the peaceful and independent vocation of farmer, and was quite successful in his calling. He was a thinker, a close observer of events. His intelligence, sound judgment, and independence of thought and action made him a man of more than ordinary prominence and usefulness. He was a whig and later a republican, and represented his district in the legislature in the sessions of 1844 and 1845. He died in February, 1875, aged seventy-four, in the

house in which he had been born and lived all his life. He married Lydia Urner (a daughter of Jonas Urner, who was a preacher in the Dunkard church), and reared a family of six children, three sons and three daughters. They all married, and with one exception are now dead. Sarah Ann and Elizabeth (both deceased); Daniel, who is president of the National bank of Pottstown; Caroline, deceased; Jonas, who was sergeant in the army, and was killed in battle at Greenbrier, Virginia; and Nathan, now deceased, who removed to Kansas, and at the breaking out of the war enlisted in a Kansas regiment. He served as a captain, and afterward studied law and became president judge of Doniphan, Brown and Atchison counties, Kansas.

NATHAN G. THOMPSON, M. D., now practicing at Coatesville, is one of the oldest and best known physicians in Chester county, having been in continuous practice since 1852. He is a son of Dr. Robert and Sarah (Grier) Thompson, and was born in Londonderry township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1829. The Thompsons are of Scotch-Irish extraction, and for at least three generations have been prominent in medical records. Dr. William Thompson (grandfather) was a native of Oxford, studied medicine, and became a surgeon in the United States navy. He was what was known in that day as a "blue stocking" Presbyterian—noted for his dignified manner and austere life, and died at Oxford, in 1813, aged forty-five years. He married a Miss Johnson, and reared a family of six children. His son, Dr. Robert Thompson (father), was born near Oxford, this county, on September 18,

1794, and after securing the best education afforded by the schools of that day, entered the medical department of the old Pennsylvania university, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. He was an earnest student of his profession, and gifted by nature with many qualities that go to make the successful physician. He located near Cochransville, this county, where he was engaged in extensive practice for a period of twenty years, only quitting his laborious work when touched by the hand of death. He died February 21, 1836, at the early age of forty-one years. He was a Jacksonian democrat in politics, a member of the Fagg's Manor Presbyterian church, and married Sarah Grier, born in the first year of this century, by whom he had a family of five children. He was a skillful physician and one who secured the confidence and love of his patients and friends in a remarkable degree. His wife survived him some forty-four years, dying in 1884, in the eighty-fourth year of her age. She was a native of West Brandywine township, this county, and a life-long member of the Presbyterian church.

Dr. Nathan G. Thompson was reared principally in West Brandywine township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and is indebted to the public schools of that locality for his early education. When only fourteen years of age he left school and secured a position as clerk in a mercantile house at Wagontown, this county, where he remained for a year, and then came to Midway—now the west end of Coatesville—and spent two years clerking in a general store. At the end of that time he was offered a position as assistant book-keeper in a wholesale dry goods house in Philadelphia, and removed to that city. It was not long,

however, till the sedentary character of this new employment began to undermine his health, and he resigned the place and returned to Chester county. He then determined to read medicine, toward which he had long been inclined, and accordingly entered the office of Dr. Alexander K. Gaston, where he studied for a time and afterward matriculated at the Philadelphia college of medicine, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in the spring of 1852. A little later he located in West Brandywine township, where by degrees he built up a large and lucrative practice, to which he continued to devote his time and attention for the space of forty years, his name becoming a household word in all the surrounding country. In the latter part of March, 1892, he removed to Coatesville, where he is now practicing his profession and meeting with a marked degree of success.

On March 12, 1856, Doctor Thompson was married to Agnes W. McClure, a daughter of William W. McClure, of Brandywine Manor. By this union he had four children: two died in infancy; Horace, lived to be twenty-one years of age; his daughter, Alice A., who is now a widow for the second time, and resides with her father. Her first husband was John M. Neely. By their union one child was born, Robert T. Neely, who is ten years of age, residing with his mother; and her second marriage was to William H. Holmes, who died leaving no children.

Doctor Thompson has been a member of the Brandywine Manor Presbyterian church for forty years, during fifteen of which he has served as a ruling elder. In politics he is a republican, and served as president of the school board in Brandywine for more

than fifteen years. He is a member of the Chester County Medical society, and stands high in the county, both as a citizen and a physician.

CASPER S. FRANCIS, who is entitled to the honor of giving to Spring City its name, and who is prominent among the successful and progressive business men of Chester county, is a son of Joseph and Susannah (Snyder) Francis, and was born in East Pikeland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, August 31, 1811. The Francis family is of Swedish lineage, and was one of the early settled families of Montgomery county, where Thomas Francis, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared and who afterward removed to Chester county. His son, Joseph Francis (father), was born in Montgomery county, and resided in East Pikeland township, Chester county, where he died at about fifty-three years of age. He was a prosperous farmer, an old-line whig in politics, and a consistent member of the Reformed church. He married Susannah Snyder, who was born in 1789, and died in 1845, aged fifty-six years. She was a daughter of Casper Snyder, a successful farmer and miller of East Pikeland township, who was a brigade inspector during the war 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Francis reared a family of seven children, six sons and one daughter: Thomas, a farmer and shoemaker by trade; Casper S., the subject of this sketch; Arnold, who resides in East Vincent township; Joseph, of Coventry township; John, a resident of Kimberton; Henry; and Mary Ann, who married Alexander Hoffman, and is now dead. Henry Francis, the youngest son, was born March 21, 1820, received a common school education, and learned the

trade of wheelwright, at which he worked for some time, after which he was successfully engaged in milling with C. S. Francis at Spring City.

Casper Snyder Francis was reared on the farm, received his education in the common schools, and then learned the trades of carpenter and millwright, which he followed for six years. At the end of that time, in 1837, he purchased a farm and a grist and saw mill on Stony run, in East Vincent township, which he run until 1860, when he came to Spring City, then Springville, and formed a partnership with David G. Wells of that place and Samuel Smith of Philadelphia, under the firm name of Smith, Francis & Wells. They erected and operated a stove foundry until 1865, when Mr. Francis withdrew from the firm, and embarked, in 1866, in the stove foundry business at Royer's Ford, as a member of the firm of Francis, Buckwalter & Co., which continued up to 1878, in which year Mr. Francis sold his interest to his partners, John Sheeler, J. A. Buckwalter, Henry Buckwalter and Henry Francis. He was then engaged in various business enterprises until 1886, when he and others started the Spring City Bloom Iron works, which they operated for six years, of which company he was president from its organization. He then sold his interest in the plant to Willis Grant Rogers, a grandson of Mr. Francis. Since then Mr. Francis has been engaged in looking after his various interests in different business enterprises.

On September 20, 1836, Mr. Francis married Maria Finkbinder, daughter of Jacob Finkbinder, who was born November 15, 1813. They have two children: Susannah, born February 26, 1838, and wife of James Rogers, a foundryman of Limerick, Mont-



Casper S. Francis.

gomery county, Pennsylvania (this extensive plant has recently been moved to Pottstown, where a large trade is being carried on); and Martha, who was born April 23, 1844, and married R. D. Evans, of East Pikeland township, now in the employ of the Phoenixville Iron Company.

Casper S. Francis has been a whig and republican in politics, and is a member of Spring City Reformed church, of which he served as a deacon and elder until a few years ago, when he resigned on account of impaired hearing. Since coming to Spring City he has been prominently identified with nearly every important enterprise of that thriving town. He served as the second burgess of the place, and was mainly instrumental in having the name of the postoffice and borough of Springville changed to that of Spring City. In 1872 he procured the charter of the National bank of Spring City, of which he was president for fourteen years. He was also interested in the Phoenixville National bank, of which he was a director for ten years, and only retired from his prominent position in the bank on account of his impaired hearing. Mr. Francis has also served his borough frequently as school director and treasurer, and in many other ways conducive to its progress and prosperity. As a citizen he has always enjoyed the highest respect of his fellow-townsmen, and as a man stands high on account of his honesty and integrity.

C. S. Francis was among the first to agitate the subject of securing a railroad branch into Spring City. He was among the first persons to consult with the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to urge the propriety of extending the Frazer branch up to Spring City, which proposition was more than accepted, by the construction of

the Schuylkill Valley division through Spring City. He was also employed as assistant in adjusting damages to property holders along the line from Phoenixville to Parker Ford.

CALEB HOOPES, a retired farmer and well respected citizen of Toughkenamon, is a son of Benjamin and Phebe (Pennock) Hoopes, and was born in New Garden township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1817. He was reared on the home farm, received his education in the common and select schools of his native township, and then engaged in farming in New Garden until 1868, then at Westtown Farm for seven years. He then, in 1875, removed to his present home at Toughkenamon, and within the last few years has retired from active life.

Mr. Hoopes is very comfortably situated to enjoy the fruits of his many years of labor. He is a republican in politics, has held various township offices, and is one of the substantial and reliable citizens of New Garden township. He is a member of New Garden meeting, Orthodox Society of Friends.

On November 20, 1845, Mr. Hoopes united in marriage with Mary, daughter of Aaron Cooper, of Sadsbury township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. They have five children, two sons and three daughters: Benjamin P., who married Julia Walter, and is a farmer in Lancaster county; Priscilla, wife of Mark Hughes, a farmer of London Grove township; Phebe, who married Henry Palmer, a farmer of the above named township; and Edwin A., who married Susannah Walter, and is in the dyewood business in Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

The Hoopes family of Chester county, of which Caleb Hoopes is a member, is one of the oldest families of the State. His paternal grandfather, Jonathan Hoopes, was born in Chester county, where he passed his life. He was a shoemaker by trade, a Friend in religion, and a republican in politics during the last years of his life. He married Elizabeth Bane, and their children were: Tamzin, William, Margaret, Jane, Israel, Elizabeth, Benjamin, James, Phœbe, Joel, Thomas, and Susannah. Benjamin Hoopes (father), the third son, was born August 15, 1782. He learned the trade of shoemaker, but was principally engaged in farming until his death, which occurred July 31, 1860, at seventy-eight years of age. He was a republican and an Orthodox Friend, and married for his first wife Elizabeth Marshall, who died and left four children: William, Anna, Lydia, and Phineas. His second wife was Phebe Pennock, a daughter of Caleb Pennock. She was born July 21, 1783. By his second marriage, Benjamin Hoopes had six children: Pennock, Caleb, Elizabeth Cooper, Benjamin, jr., Phebe Cooper, and Samuel.

LEVI E. WARNER, deceased, was one of the intelligent, energetic, progressive, and successful business men of the generation now passing away. He possessed business ability of a high order, was a son of Isaac and Jane (Litch) Warner, and a native of Lower Marion township, Montgomery county, this State. He was born some time in October, 1820, and was reared principally in Montgomery county, where he attended the common schools for a time, but completed his education at the State Normal school in West Chester, this county.

In early boyhood he manifested the possession of unusual talent, and, using every advantage that came within reach, he soon acquired a good education. After leaving school he learned the trade of shoemaker, and shortly afterward opened a shoe store in Montgomery county. He was energetic and successful, and in a short time had an extensive trade, with eight or ten men in his employ. For a number of years he conducted this business, living at Rose Mont for a period of seventeen years, and he then removed to Strafford, Chester county, where he purchased a fine farm containing seventy-seven acres, and devoted his remaining years principally to agricultural pursuits. In 1880 he opened a serpentine stone quarry on this farm, and operated that enterprise successfully until his death, October 18, 1881, (afterwards carried on by the family until 1889), when just closing his sixty-first year. In political faith he was an ardent republican, and in church membership a strict Lutheran, being active and influential in the religious circles of his neighborhood.

On April 25, 1858, Mr. Warner was wedded to Emma D. Hansell, a daughter of Norris and Sarah Hansell, of Libertyville, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. This union was blessed by the birth of eight children, five sons and three daughters: Norris, born February 21, 1859, and now engaged in sinking artesian wells; Lewis, born March 26, 1861, married Clara Stanley, and is a contractor and builder, residing at Strafford, this county; Levi E., jr., born July 3, 1863, married Ella J. Horton, and resides at Devon, this county, where he is engaged as carpenter and builder; Mary Jane, died in childhood; Gardner L., born November 1, 1867, now managing the home farm; Anna H., born February 22,

1870, married Joseph H. Childes, jr., a prosperous farmer of Wayne, Delaware county; Jacob, born November 8, 1872, and is now living at home and learning the carpenter trade; and Emma L., born March 13, 1875, also residing at home with her mother. The mother of these children, Mrs. Emma D. Warner, was born in Libertyville, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. She grew to womanhood and was educated in Montgomery county, and is a member of the Baptist church. The family ranks among the best in Chester county and is widely known.

GEORGE H. BEAVER, one of the prosperous farmers residing near New Centreville, is the only son of Charles and Catharine (Spare) Beaver, being born March 31, 1858, near Centreville, Tredyffrin township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. The Beaver family is of original German descent, but this branch was planted in America by members who emigrated from England at an early day, and settled in Pennsylvania. Tradition says five brothers of the same name came over from England and settled in various parts of this State. Among them was Devault Beaver (great-grandfather), who located above Howellville, Tredyffrin township, this county, where he died at an advanced age. By occupation he was a farmer, and in religion a member of the Lutheran church. He married and reared a family of five sons and four daughters. Among his sons was Daniel, born in 1789, married Catharine Detwiler, by whom he had four sons, and died October 22, 1861, on the old homestead; and George Beaver (grandfather), who was born in Tredyffrin township, this county, and died there in

1848, at the age of eighty-one years. The latter was a farmer, and also built and for many years operated a tannery in that township. He was a member of the Great Valley Baptist church, and a democrat in politics. His wife was Susanna Houseman, by whom he had a family of ten children, six sons and four daughters. Among the sons was Charles Beaver (father), who was born January 1, 1806, in the house where the subject of this sketch now resides, which had been built by George Beaver (grandfather). Here Charles passed his entire life engaged in agricultural pursuits, dying November 6, 1881, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. His farm operations were conducted on an extensive scale and he became quite prosperous. He was a democrat until 1861, when he voted for Abraham Lincoln, and ever afterward adhered to the Republican party. In religious faith he was a Baptist, and was a prominent member and deacon of the Great Valley church of that denomination for many years. He was married twice, first wedding Catharine Spare, in 1855, by whom he had one son, the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Beaver died April 14, 1872, aged fifty-two years. In 1875 Mr. Beaver married for his second wife Sarah A. Miller, of Harrisburg, who survives her husband and now resides in her native city.

George H. Beaver was reared on the old homestead in Tredyffrin township, and obtained his early education in the public schools of the neighborhood. Later he took a course of training in the Tremont seminary at Norristown, under Dr. John W. Loch, and afterward attended Bryant & Stratton's Business college in Philadelphia. Leaving school he returned to the home farm, which he had inherited, and has since

been almost exclusively engaged in agricultural pursuits. The farm contains one hundred and fifteen acres of valuable land, eighty-five of which are improved and in an excellent state of cultivation. Politically Mr. Beaver is a republican, and while not taking any active part in politics, yet always gives his party a loyal support.

In 1881 Mr. Beaver was married to Ida E. Smith, a daughter of Jesse and Julia A. Smith, of Centreville, Chester county, this State. To Mr. and Mrs. Beaver has been born a family of five children, three sons and two daughters: Anna M., born November 18, 1881; Eva G., born April 1, 1884; Charles R., born July 2, 1887; H. Norman, born December 16, 1889; and Devault, born July 26, 1892.

SAMUEL WHITSON, a member of the grain and lumber firm of Hastings & Whitson, at Atglen, and a prosperous farmer of that town, who has served as commissioner of Chester county, and held important positions in his borough, is a son of Thomas and Martha (Hobson) Whitson, and was born January 29, 1838, in Bart township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He was reared on his father's farm in that county, and educated in the common schools of his neighborhood. After leaving school he settled down to farming, and that has been his principal occupation ever since. He now owns a valuable farm, situated inside the borough limits of Atglen. In the spring of 1892 he formed a partnership with William S. Hastings, under the firm name of Hastings & Whitson, and engaged in the grain, lumber and coal business at Atglen. The firm already has a large trade, and being gentlemen of established charac-

ter, command the entire confidence of the community.

In politics Mr. Whitson is a staunch republican, and while never a bitter partisan, at all times gives his party a loyal support on all leading political questions. In 1884 he was nominated by his party and elected as county commissioner, in which office he served one term with an ability which reflected credit on himself and was entirely satisfactory to the people. In addition to this he has been a member of the borough council most of the time since his residence here, and has become familiar with the public business of this part of the county. In religion he is a strict member of the Society of Friends, and liberal in his support of its various interests. Mr. Whitson has never married, and is a pleasant, affable gentleman, widely known and universally esteemed.

The Whitson family is of Celtic origin, coming from Ireland to Pennsylvania at a very early day. Thomas Whitson, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Chester county, and spent most of his life in the neighborhood of Atglen. He was a farmer by occupation, a Quaker in religion, and in politics an old line whig. He married Hannah Starr, and was the father of eight children, among whom was Thomas Whitson (father). The latter was born in Chester county, near Atglen, where he was reared and educated, but he removed to Lancaster county soon after marriage, and resided in that county until 1861. In that year he returned to Chester county, and died in West Fallowfield township, this county, in November, 1864, at the advanced age of sixty-nine years. All his active years were devoted to agricultural pursuits, in which he was very successful. He was a

Friend, or Quaker, in religion, and in 1827 married Martha Hobson, by whom he had a family of children. She was a daughter of Francis and Ann Hobson, and like her husband was a member of the Society of Friends. She was a native of New Garden township, this county, and passed from earth June 18, 1887, in the eighty-seventh year of her age, after an active, useful, and honored life, spent principally in the service of those she loved, and in doing good to all around her.

EDWARD KERR, M. D., a progressive and successful young physician of Downingtown and a member of the Chester County Medical society, is a son of George and Margaret (Pollock) Kerr, and was born November 16, 1867, in East Bradford township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He received his education in the Downingtown public schools and took a preparatory course for the study of medicine at the West Chester State Normal school. He then (1887) entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the class of 1890. Immediately after graduation he returned to Downingtown, where he succeeded to the practice of Dr. Clifton Donlin, which he not only held but has largely increased until he is now one of the leading physicians of the central part of the county.

On October 13, 1891, Dr. Kerr was united in marriage with Anna Worrall, daughter of Wesley Worrall, of Downingtown.

Dr. Edward Kerr is a republican in political opinion. He is devoted to his profession, in which he is rapidly attaining to a prominent position.

DAVID ABRAHAM, a well known and prosperous farmer residing near New Centreville, is a gentleman of wide experience, great information and fine conversational powers. He is the elder of the two surviving sons of Daniel and Eliza (Philips) Abraham, and was born August 29, 1814, at Willistown, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public schools of Delaware county, and at Haddinton college, in the county of Philadelphia, and after leaving school engaged in farming, which has been his principal business in life. Since 1839 he has been a continuous resident of his native county, and owns a fine farm of one hundred and seventeen acres of choice land in Tredyffrin township, which is all highly improved and in first-class condition. Politically he is a republican, giving his party a loyal support on all general questions, and keeping well posted on passing events.

The Abraham family is of English-Welsh descent, and was founded in this country by James Abraham, whose mother was Sarah Abraham, who emigrated to America in 1700 with her three sons and two daughters, and settled in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. Here he passed the remainder of his life and died at a good old age. He was a farmer, and his wife was Margaret Davis. Two sons, James and Isaac, and three daughters were born to them. The son, Isaac Abraham (great-grandfather), was born in Upper Merion township, Montgomery county, and lived there all his life. He also was a farmer by occupation, and married into a Quaker family, his wife being Dinah Howard, by whom he had two children. One of these was a son named Isaac Abraham (grandfather), who was born on the old homestead in Montgomery county.

and resided there for a time, but later sold out and removed to Delaware county, settling near the present site of Wayne, where he died about 1813, aged nearly fifty-eight years. His remains sleep in the cemetery adjoining the Great Valley Baptist church, of which he was a prominent member, deacon and ordained elder for many years. In politics he was a federalist, and he married Jane Carnogg, to whom was born a family of four children, three sons and one daughter. Daniel Abraham, son of Isaac and Jane Abraham, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born January 11, 1781, on the spot where the village of Wayne now stands. At the age of sixteen he removed to Willistown township, this county, where he lived until 1817, when he went to Radnor township, Delaware county, and resided there until 1835. In that year he removed to Philadelphia county, but returned to Delaware county in a couple of years, and in 1839 came to Tredyffrin township, this county, where he died November 30, 1861, aged eighty years. His life was principally devoted to agriculture, in which he was very successful, owning three fine farms at the time of his death, one containing one hundred and thirty acres, and another consisting of two hundred acres, all well improved. He was a man of more than ordinary ability and judgment, and in 1812 was appointed justice of the peace by the governor of Pennsylvania, Simon Snyder, and held that office until his removal to Delaware county in 1817. He was again appointed to the same office by Governor John Andrew Shultz, and held the position until he changed his residence in 1835. In politics he was a federalist until Jackson's election to the presidency, when he became a whig and ever after adhered to that party.

He was a Baptist in religious belief, and was for many years a prominent member and a deacon of the Great Valley church of that denomination. His service as deacon extended from 1832 to his death, in 1861. In 1807 he married Eliza Philips, a daughter of Jonathan Philips, and to them was born a family of eleven children, five sons and six daughters, all of whom are now deceased except Daniel and the subject of this sketch.

SOLOMON KEPNER, who for a quarter of a century was a prominent woolen manufacturer in Chester, Lancaster and Mifflin counties, and is one of the most successful inventors in this part of Pennsylvania, was born October 19, 1814, in Limerick township, Montgomery county, this State. He is a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Yost) Kepner, and was reared and educated in his native county. Soon after leaving school he became an apprentice to the wool manufacturing business, and feeling the force of the sentiment, afterward embodied in Longfellow's psalm, that life is real and earnest, he gave himself up to a thorough preparation for its practical duties. He began at the bottom and steadily worked upward through the various processes then in vogue, making himself familiar with every detail connected with the manufacture of woolen goods of all descriptions. He was naturally gifted with a good degree of mechanical ingenuity and inventive genius, and it was not long until he began to make improvements in the cumbersome machinery then in use, and perfect processes which were defective or unnecessarily slow in their operation. His factory in this county was located on Pigeon creek. He was afterward engaged for a number of years in the man-

ufacture of woolen goods in Lancaster and Mifflin counties, but in 1855 relinquished the manufacturing business, and since that time has devoted his time more to perfecting some of his inventions, and managing the sale of his patent rights. He has secured more than a score of patents on different inventions in various lines. During the last thirty-three years he has resided at Kenilworth, this county. In politics he is a republican, and in religion an adherent of the German Baptist church.

On April 7, 1835, Mr. Kepner was united in marriage to Eliza Ellis, a daughter of James Ellis, of Ireland, who came to America and located in East Coventry township, where he married Maria Strickland, daughter of George Strickland. To Mr. and Mrs. Kepner was born a family of five children, two sons and three daughters: Maria, married George W. Reagan (who was killed during a storm, in 1881), by whom she had a family of six children—Ellis, Frank, Albertis, Arthur, Ethel, and Howard (deceased)—who now live with their mother in Chicago. The second child and eldest son was John Price, who married Augusta Massey, of Washington city, and had two children—M. Blanche and La Clare. He enlisted at the age of twenty-one in Co. I, 6th Pennsylvania cavalry, and served through the entire war. Later he entered the office of the surgeon general at Washington, and became chief clerk of that department, where he remained until his death in 1881. The third child was Annie, who first married James Kime, by whom she had three children—Ella, Alfred and George—and after his death wedded Harry Radcliffe, an employee of the Cofrode & Saylor Bridge works, residing in North Coventry township. Rebecca, the fourth

child, married William E. Harley, a clerk in the war department at Washington, and has one child, a daughter named Bessie E. The youngest son, Ellis W., is now acting as private secretary to the first comptroller of the treasury at Washington.

The Kepners are descended from German stock, but have been residents of Pennsylvania since early times. The paternal grandfather of Solomon Kepner married a Miss Brant, daughter of Adam Brant, a native of Germany, who came to America previous to the revolutionary war and settled between Pottstown and Crooked Hill, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. He was a well-known clock maker in his day, and many of his clocks may yet be found in the country round about Pottstown. Samuel Kepner (father) learned the trade of clock maker with his grandfather Brant, serving an apprenticeship of seven years. He followed the business for a number of years, relinquishing it about 1810 to engage in the cultivation of the soil. He was engaged in farming for the remainder of his life, except a term of service in the American army during the war of 1812. He died in 1848, at the advanced age of sixty-two years. In politics he was first a democrat and later a whig, while in religious belief he was a German Baptist. He married Rebecca Yost, a daughter of Henry Yost, and reared a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters: Henry, deceased, who was engaged at an early day in hauling goods from Philadelphia to Pittsburg; John, Gabriel, Amos, Solomon, the subject of this sketch; Sarah; Isaac, now located in the city of Philadelphia, where he is engaged in the grocery business; Mary and Ellen. Of these children only Solomon and Isaac now survive.

JOSEPH H. JOHNSON, a real estate dealer and justice of the peace at Downingtown, who has served as county surveyor of Chester county, and occupied a number of other positions of responsibility and trust, is the youngest son of John and Elizabeth K. (Meredith) Johnson, and was born April 4, 1848, in Wallace township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. The Johnsons are of Welsh descent, the family being founded in America by William Johnson (great-grandfather), who came from Wales about 1760, and settled in Chester county, on the farm in East Brandywine township now owned by G. R. North. There he lived until his death, which occurred in 1811. He was buried in the old church yard at Brandywine Manor. Among his sons was John Johnson (grandfather), who was born in East Brandywine township in 1766, where he lived all his life, dying June 30, 1836. His remains also lie entombed at Brandywine Manor cemetery. He was a prominent farmer, who adhered to the Whig party in politics, and in religion was a strict Presbyterian. In 1792 he married Dorathy Kennedy, and reared a family of two sons and five daughters: Robert, John, Mary, who married James McGuyon; Nancy, who became the wife of Henry Lewis; Jane, wedded David Baum; Elizabeth, married James Arters; and Margaret, died at the age of twelve years. John Johnson (father) was born on the old homestead, in Wallace township, this county, April 17th, 1808, where he spent his entire life, and where he died June 18, 1884. He owned one hundred and twenty-five acres of land, and became prosperous. Politically he was a republican, but took little part in politics, and in religion he leaned toward the Friends, and his wife was a member of that religious body. On

November 10, 1831, he married Elizabeth K. Meredith, a native of Chester county, and to them was born a family of six children, five sons and a daughter, viz.: Robert, a prosperous farmer of Loag's Corner, West Nantmeal township, who married Mary A. Harlan; John, who married Harriet Lukins, and now owns and lives on the old homestead in Wallace township; Isaiah, who wedded Phœbe S. Roberts, and is engaged in farming in Oakland county, Michigan; Hannah, married Baldwin Hughs, a farmer of East Brandywine township, this county; William H., who enlisted in Co. A, 124th Pennsylvania infantry, at West Chester, August 4, 1862, and took part as a raw recruit in the terrible struggle at Antietam, and died from typhoid fever brought on by exposure, October 18, a little over two months after his enlistment; and Joseph H., the subject of this sketch.

Joseph H. Johnson was reared on the home farm in Wallace township, and attended the common schools of his neighborhood, laying the foundation of the fine practical education he afterward acquired. He subsequently took a course of training in the academy at Fallston, Harford county, Maryland, in which institution he taught Mathematics one year, then returning to Chester county in 1866, he engaged in teaching in the public schools of the county, where he taught successfully for a period of some seven years.

December 28, 1869, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Laura A. Harlan, youngest daughter of William A. and Sarah Harlan, of Livonia county, Michigan. They have three children living, one daughter, Marion S., and two sons, G. Curtiss and Wilmer C.

In the winter of 1873, he purchased the



Joseph H. Johnson.

Matthew Stanley farm, now owned by Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay, in West Brandywine township, to which he removed in the following spring, and for three years he prosecuted the business of farming successfully. His neighbors in West Brandywine township were not slow in discovering Mr. Johnson's business qualifications, and at the end of the first year's residence with them they elected him to the office of justice of the peace, which office he filled acceptably until his removal from the township, which took place in the spring of 1877, at which time he sold his farm, making a neat little sum on the transaction, and removed to Downingtown, where he has since resided.

The summer of 1877 was spent by Mr. Johnson traveling in the west, taking his wife with him for a visit to her people, and coming home in the fall. Shortly after his return a vacancy occurred in the grammar department of the Downingtown public school, and upon the solicitation of the directors he accepted the position and again taught until the following spring, when he engaged in the manufacture of paint, operating what became known as the Excelsior Paint Works, successfully, for some five years. Shortly after Mr. Johnson's removal to Downingtown, he was elected borough surveyor, to which position he was annually re-elected thereafter for fourteen consecutive years. In 1884 he was elected county surveyor, which office he served for the term of three years. In 1882 he was elected justice of the peace for the borough of Downingtown, which position he has held ever since, and is now serving his fourth term in that important position—one term in the township of West Brandywine and three in the borough of Downingtown. Mr. Johnson soon found that the

duties of his office were absorbing so much of his time that he considered it advisable to give up the paint business, which he did, and for the last ten years he has devoted his time exclusively to the duties of his office, and to surveying, conveyancing, real estate and insurance; he has also settled a number of important estates, and prosecuted successfully quite a number of pension claims. His business abilities are demonstrated by the fact that his business has been successful and constantly increasing, until latterly he has been compelled to call to his aid the constant service of a stenographer. He has been closely identified with the business interests of his town ever since his residence therein, ever active and aggressive in vigorously pushing to a successful completion that of which his conscience approved.

He was largely instrumental in organizing the present Building and Loan association, which has done a great deal for the advancement of Downingtown, having served as its secretary ever since its organization. He is first vice president of the board of trade of the town, and a chairman of one of its important committees.

He has been an important factor in improving Downingtown real estate, having built a number of houses, some of which he has sold to customers on easy terms, and in one of which he now resides, on the main street of the town adjacent to his office. He is treasurer of the Downingtown Improvement Company; this is a corporation recently chartered, and is already engaged in the erection of a building, which, when completed, will be the finest building in town; judging from the character of the live men that are at the head of this concern, and the start they are already making,

this corporation will bring in a new era for Downingtown.

Politically Mr. Johnson is a staunch republican, and an earnest worker for the success of his party and the promulgation of its principles; he is a local leader of recognized ability, and is now serving his fifth term as a member of the republican county committee, and has been honored by his party in being called upon to preside at their deliberations in county conventions.

In religion he is a Baptist, and one of the trustees of the Downingtown Baptist church. He was very active as a member of the building committee in the erection of the new church edifice, and he, in connection with his wife, did some very effective work as members of the finance committee, in the paying off of the debt of the church. He also takes a great interest in Sunday school work, teaching regularly every Sunday two large adult Bible classes, one at his own church in the forenoon, and one at a mission school, held in the afternoon, at the Brandywine Baptist church.

He is a member of the Alert Fire Company, No. 1, of Downingtown, Pennsylvania, and is ever active in the promulgation of such measures as are for the best interests of the company, and it was he who originated the idea and prepared the petition that led to the borough purchasing the splendid equipment that the company now enjoys.

He is also a past grand of Brandywine Lodge, No. 388, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is now serving the order as chaplain.

To sum up the case in one brief terse sentence, the subject of this sketch is one of Downingtown's successful, live, wide awake, busy men, who believes in the motto "That it is better to wear out than to rust out."

GEORGE SMITH, Jr., a wealthy farmer of North Coventry township, this county, who amassed his fortune by real estate transactions, is a representative of one of the most prominent families in this part of the State. He is the third son of George L. and Margaret (Bright) Smith, and was born on Christmas day, 1831, in Cumru township, Berks county, Pennsylvania. There he was reared and attended the public schools during his early youth, but not taking very kindly to "book learning" he concluded to try what the great college of practical business life would do toward the education of an active, energetic and wide-awake young man. Accordingly, at the early age of eighteen years, he engaged in the grain and milling business on his own account, but a little later abandoned that to learn the trade of millwright, and followed milling until 1865. In that year he engaged in farming in his native county of Berks. After his father's death he was occupied for some time in settling up the estate, and was also engaged to some extent in the real estate business, with which he has been more or less connected ever since. He now owns property in seven different wards of Reading, and a fine farm of twenty-three acres in North Coventry township, this county, which he purchased in 1886, and to which he removed in 1889. There he has resided ever since in a very handsome and comfortable home. Beside his investments in the city of Reading he owns property in Berks county, and is also interested in various lines of street railway.

Adhering to the political traditions of his family, Mr. Smith has always been a democrat of broad and liberal views, and is a local leader of great influence. He has twice been a delegate to the National con-

ventions of his party—in 1884 and again in 1888—and in the former was one of the five original Cleveland men in his delegation. He was frequently sent as a delegate to the State conventions of the Democratic party while a resident of Berks county, and actively supported Robert E. Pattison in the convention that first nominated him for governor of Pennsylvania. He has also represented his district in county conventions since coming to Chester. Mr. Smith is a man of medium height but portly build, and measures fifty-six inches around the body. He is fond of sport, keeps thirty-five hounds, and is considered one of the best shots in this section. By an extensive course of reading he has acquired a vast fund of general information, and is a ready, pleasant and entertaining conversationalist.

On January 21, 1854, Mr. Smith united in marriage with Elnora Leinbach, a daughter of William Leinbach, of Spring township, near Reading, this State. To them was born a family of thirteen children, ten of whom are still living: Margaret, died at the age of two and a half years; Charles, dead; Kate, married Charles Hatch, assistant cashier of the Merchant's bank of Philadelphia; Douglass, a druggist, now deceased, who married Bessie Lincoln, who survives him and resides at Birdboro; Mary, Edmund L., Bessie, J. Bright, Harry W., John F., George H., and Joseph, the latter nine still living at home with their parents.

John F. Smith, paternal great-grandfather of George Smith, jr., was a native of Prussia, and was professor in a school at Halle, and also a minister in the Lutheran church. During the Revolutionary war he emigrated to America and had charge of a church at Philadelphia, which was used for a time by the British soldiers. He married and

was the father of two sons, Frederick and Jacob. Frederick Smith (grandfather) was educated for the law, and became prominent at the bar and on the bench. He served as district attorney of Berks county, practiced in Philadelphia and in Lehigh and Northampton counties, and was commissioned attorney general of the State under Gov. J. A. Shulze, December 18, 1823, only two days after the governor took the oath of office. After the expiration of his term in that position he was, in 1827, appointed as an associate judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, receiving his commission January 31, 1828. He was an able advocate of the doctrines of the Democratic party and a strict constructionist on constitutional questions. He was reared in the Lutheran faith and was a prominent member and liberal supporter of that church nearly all his life. He married Catharine Leif, of Pottstown, by whom he had a family of six children: Mary, married Henry Snyder, a son of Governor Simon Snyder; Fredericka, wedded Edward P. Pearson, a prominent lawyer of Reading and Philadelphia; Sarah, deceased; John F., who married Ann Snyder of Berks county, by whom he had six children—J. Fraley, a wealthy dry goods merchant of Philadelphia, and William M., a distinguished lawyer of Philadelphia; Henry and Frederick, and Mary and Amelia. George L. Smith (father) was born in the old Smith mansion at Reading, this State, March 15, 1802, where he was reared and educated. At the age of sixteen he apprenticed himself to a miller at what was then known as the "Governor Hiester mill," so named for its owner, Gov. Joseph Hiester. Some years afterward he purchased and operated this mill, building up a large and remunerative

trade. He increased the efficiency of the mill, extended the field of his operations and sought the markets of Philadelphia and the surrounding counties. Subsequently he associated himself with the late Lewis Reese, under the firm name of Smith & Reese, and they conducted an extensive business for a number of years, having one of the leading plants in western Pennsylvania. Reese had formerly managed Frick's mills on the Schuylkill river. In 1830 Mr. Smith was commissioned register of Berks county by Gov. George Wolf, and in 1839 by Gov. David R. Porter flour inspector, serving in that capacity altogether for nearly twelve years. He was a delegate to the Democratic National convention of 1832, which nominated Andrew Jackson for the presidency, and was a firm supporter of Old Hickory; and was a member of the State convention that nominated Governor Wolf in 1829. In 1843 he was appointed to nominate a board of canal commissioners, and received a vote of thanks for that service. In 1853 Mr. Smith disposed of his interest in the Governor Hiester mill, and united with his son, George Smith, jr., in the milling business at Birdsboro, Berks county, in which he was interested until 1859, when he retired and thereafter devoted his attention mainly to looking after his real estate interests until his death, September 29, 1878, when in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He married Margaret Bright in 1821, and reared a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters. The eldest of these sons was Jacob B. Smith, who graduated from the Georgetown academy, read law with his uncles, Edward P. Pearson and Henry W. Smith, and removed to Colorado, where he was the first judge elected in that State.

He died at Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1886, after a long and brilliant career as a lawyer and jurist. Maj. Edmund Smith, the second son, graduated from Georgetown, District of Columbia, in 1849, taking second honors, and was admitted to the bar of Berks county in 1851. Six years later he was elected to the legislature from that county, and when the civil war opened he enlisted as a private in the Ringgold artillery, and was afterward made captain of a company. He served under General McClellan and participated in most of the battles fought by the army of the Potomac. Thirteen months of his time was spent in Libby prison, from which he escaped only to be recaptured after six weeks of liberty employed in unsuccessful attempts to reach the Federal lines. The third son of George L. and Margaret Smith was George, the subject of this sketch, and their youngest son was Charles F., who died in 1863, in the twenty-fifth year of his age. Their three daughters were: Angelina, who married Dr. Lemuel Stewart, and is now deceased; Mary, the wife of Joseph Depuy Davis, a retired lawyer of Reading, this State; and Kate, who has spent much of her time in Europe, visiting nearly all the historic places in the old world.

JOHN C. SAYLOR, a prominent business man, and the proprietor of the widely known Saylor's flouring mill, of Parker Ford, and whose industrial career has been one of remarkable and continued success, is a son of George C. and Catherine (Sholl) Saylor, and was born August 30, 1823, in Wittenberg, Germany. He was reared principally in Montgomery county, being brought there when he was but seven years of age. He received his education

in the common schools, and went out into the great business world to do for himself at thirteen years of age, as a driver on the towpath of the Scuykill canal. He rose from post to post on the canal, until he was captain of a boat in less than six years from commencing at the bottom round of canal life, and before he was nineteen years of age. He left the field of his youthful labors to learn the trade of miller, and soon entered upon his present successful business career. In 1845 he rented a mill in Berks county, which he operated until 1854. When Mr. Saylor came to East Coventry township, he purchased his present flouring mill near Parker Ford. This mill is first class in every respect, and has been thoroughly equipped with the latest and most improved milling machinery. The products of the mill so well recommend themselves that there is an extensive and continually increasing demand for them in Chester and adjoining counties. In addition to his mill property Mr. Saylor owns forty acres of productive land, and holds stock in the National bank of Spring City. He is a republican in politics, and has served his township as treasurer and as a member of its school board. He is a member of Manatawny Lodge, No. 214, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Stichter Lodge, No. 254, Free and Accepted Masons of Pottstown, Montgomery county.

John C. Saylor is of German descent, and the Saylor family is traced back for several centuries in the local history of that part of Germany in which George C. Saylor, the father of John C. Saylor, was born. George C. Saylor came from Germany to Montgomery county, and in 1860 removed to the vicinity of Parker Ford, where he died one year later, in 1861, when in the sixty-sixth

year of his age. He was a well-to-do farmer, managing his business with ability and prudence, and securing for himself a comfortable home. He was a democrat until the commencement of the late war, and then became a republican. He was a consistent member of the Lutheran church, and married Catherine Sholl, who died in 1856. Their children are: Adam, formerly steward of the Montgomery County home, and now a resident of Pottstown, that county; John C., and Margaret, wife of George Miller.

Mr. Saylor married Rosanna Geigner, daughter of Joseph Geigner, of Montgomery county. Their children are: Catharine M., wife of J. Ellis Orr, superintendent of the Mt. Penn stove works, of Reading, this State; Irvin married Mary C. Forges, and is superintendent of his father's mill; Alfred, who married Jennie Prizer, and is an editor and publisher in Philadelphia; Lewis, married Lizzie Harley, and has been engaged for some time in the printing and publishing business at Pottstown, Montgomery county; Alice, wife of Sylvester Pennypacker, who is a resident of Philadelphia, where he is engaged in the milk business; Emma; John, who married Lizzie Carter, and is a foreman in one of the shops of the Great Baldwin Locomotive works of Philadelphia; Edward, a machinist, now in Europe; Harvey, a pattern maker at the Baldwin Locomotive works; Mary, wife of M. C. Haspel, shipping clerk of Devlin's Philadelphia hardware house; and Charles, a machinist.

John C. Saylor is an active and influential member of the Lutheran church. In business he has always been distinguished for his clear perception and sound judgment. His almost uniform success attests

this, while his transactions are always characterized by prudence and good fortune. An indulgent father, he is nevertheless a thoughtful and considerate parent. He has always counseled his children to tread those paths which lead to usefulness, honor and happiness, and they, profiting by his advice and example, have become respected and useful members of society. As a man Mr. Saylor stands high, and as a citizen is full of public spirit, and ever anxious to advance the general welfare of his town and county.

MORDECAI THOMAS, residing near White Horse, is a splendid representative of that class known as independent farmers. By the exercise of energy, frugality and good business judgment, he has accumulated a handsome competency, and is now practically retired and living in the enjoyment of the fruits of his industry. He is the only son of Ezra and Susan (Massey) Thomas, and a native of Willistown township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he was born May 15, 1832. His education was obtained in Joshua Hoopes' school, at West Chester, and in that conducted by Daniel Foulke, at Gwynedd. After leaving school he engaged in farming in Willistown township, and has followed that occupation principally all his life. He owns a fine farm of one hundred and nine acres, all improved, and is now in independent circumstances. In politics he is a staunch republican, and has served as school director two terms.

On November 7, 1871, Mr. Thomas was united in marriage to Ida Garrett, a daughter of Davis and Elizabeth (Wilson) Garrett, of Hockessin, Delaware. To them has been born a family of three children, two

sons and a daughter: Lizzie, Ezra and Harvey, all living at home with their parents.

The family to which Mr. Thomas belongs is of Welsh descent, and takes rank with the oldest and best known families of the Commonwealth. Jacob Thomas, paternal great-grandfather, was a native of Wales, born in 1712. He was a farmer, married and reared a family, among whom was Mordecai Thomas (grandfather), born July 21, 1767, who lived nearly all his life in Willistown township, Chester county, where he died May 7, 1837. The latter learned the trade of cabinet maker in early life, and combined that occupation with farming, being very successful in both, and accumulating considerable property. He was a strict member of the Society of Friends, and married Lydia Hoopes, by whom he had a family of ten children, seven of whom were sons: Isaac, Ezra, Emmor, George, Jesse, Hoopes, Mary A., Eliza, and Mordecai—all of whom are now deceased. Ezra Thomas (father) was born in Willistown township, this county, May 17, 1799, and died here October 18, 1871, aged seventy-two years. He spent his life in agricultural pursuits, and owned and operated two excellent farms, being considered one of the leading and most progressive farmers of his day. Politically, he was first a whig and later became a republican, and served his township as school director for a period of six years. He was reared in the Quaker faith and adhered to it all his life. On May 12, 1831, he married Susan Massey, a daughter of James Massey, at that time residing near White Horse, this county. By this marriage he had a family consisting of one son and two daughters: Mordecai, the subject of this sketch; Anna Mary, who married Franklin Leonard (now deceased), and

lives near White Horse; and Lydia, deceased.

James Massey, maternal grandfather of Mordecai Thomas, was born in England, but emigrated to the United States while yet a young man. He settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and lived most of his life near White Horse, where he died. By occupation he was a farmer, and was the father of four children: James, William, Susan, and one that died in infancy. Susan, mother of Mordecai Thomas, died in 1849, in the forty-eighth year of her age.

WILLIAM L. PAXSON, a prosperous farmer, residing near Black Horse post office, is the seventh in line of descent from James Paxson, an English Quaker, who settled in Pennsylvania in 1682. William L. is the eldest son of Timothy and Martha (Lippincott) Paxson, and was born where he now resides, in West Sadsbury township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, November 18, 1836. He was reared on the home farm here, and received superior education in the common schools and academies of his native county. After finishing his studies he engaged in teaching for a while in this county, and was known as an earnest and successful teacher. Later he adopted agriculture as his life vocation, and has since been continuously engaged in the cultivation of the soil, stock raising and dairying, generally keeping from fifteen to twenty fine cows. He now owns one hundred and thirty acres of choice farming land in West Sadsbury township, all well improved, beside some woodland, also located in this township. The property includes the old homestead formerly owned by his father, and is situated on the Philadelphia

and Lancaster pike—built in 1792—and on the ridge which divides the waters of the Susquehanna river from those of the Delaware.

On January 19, 1869, Mr. Paxson was married to Rebecca Kling, a daughter of David and Mary Kling, of Lancaster county, this State. She died in 1875, at the age of twenty-five, leaving no children. On February 21, 1878, he was again married, wedding for his second wife Hannah Wilson, a daughter of Joshua and Hannah Wilson, of East Fallowfield township, this county. To this union was born a family of three children, two of whom survive: Benjamin and Mareenha, both living at home with their parents. Mrs. Paxson was born November 13, 1840. Her ancestors came over to America just three months later than the time the first Paxsons arrived.

Politically Mr. Paxson is a staunch republican, and has served his township for sixteen years as school director, besides holding other township offices. He takes great interest in the cause of education and has made a useful and efficient school officer, and given entire satisfaction in every position he has been called upon to occupy. In religion he adheres to the traditions of the early Paxsons, and has been a life long member of the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends. He is a man of intelligence and character, well posted on all current topics, and is most highly respected by his neighbors and all who know him.

The Paxsons, as has been said, are of English descent, and this branch of the family in America traces its ancestry back to James Paxson, who was born in England, but came to this country while yet a young man in the good ship Samuel, together with his brothers, Henry and Wil-

liam, in 1682. William settled on land two miles east of where Langhorne now stands, in Bucks county, this State, while James Paxson located near Solesberry, in the same county. Henry Paxson settled near Newtown, that county. They are all Quakers.

Joseph Paxson, great-grandfather of William L., and fourth in regular line of descent from James Paxson, the original immigrant, settled in Sadsbury township, Chester county, about the close of the revolutionary war. He purchased more than seven hundred acres of land here, married, and was the father of fifteen children, of whom Joseph Paxson (grandfather) was the eldest. He died in 1827, aged sixty-eight years. In politics he was a whig, and was serving as one of the directors when the present poor farm near West Chester was purchased by the county. His wife was Phebe Cooper, by whom he had a family of five children, and one of his sons was Timothy Paxson (father), who was born in Sadsbury township, in December, 1800, where he lived nearly all his life. He was engaged in the mercantile business for a number of years, and erected the building now occupied by William L. Paxson as a residence, for dwelling and storehouse. Here he kept a general country store, and was also postmaster for many years, the office being known as Black Horse postoffice. He also owned and operated a farm, was an old-line whig in politics, and a strict member of the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends. In 1834 he married Martha Lippincott, a daughter of William and Ann Lippincott, of Westfield, Burlington county, New Jersey, by whom he had five children. He died March 28, 1863. The Lippincotts are among the oldest and most respected families of that State, and have furnished a number of dis-

tinguished citizens to our sister Commonwealth. Mrs. Paxson died in the summer of 1884, in the eighty-third year of her age.

S. ROBISON MARCH, Burgess of Phoenixville, and a leading railroad contractor of this part of the State, who has become prominent in Masonic circles, and is widely known for his energy, ability and business success, is a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Tredenick) March, and was born October 1, 1844, in West Pikeland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. The March family is of German origin, but have been residents of Chester county for five generations. The great-grandfather of S. Robison March was a native of Germany, who emigrated to America while yet a young man and located in Pikeland township, becoming one of the early settlers of Chester county. He married in this county and reared a large family. Among his sons was Nicholas March (grandfather), who was born in this county about 1783. He served in the war of 1812, and afterward became a prosperous farmer of West Pikeland township, where he died at the age of sixty-nine years. He was a democrat in politics, in religion a member of the German Reformed church, and married Elizabeth Emery, by whom he has a family of ten children. Samuel March (father) was born on the home farm in West Pikeland township, August 24, 1808, and resided in that township all his life, dying November 3, 1867, at the age of fifty-nine years. He learned the trade of blacksmith when a young man and worked at that business for a time, but later purchased a farm and was afterward engaged solely in agricultural pursuits, becoming prosperous in his later years. He was a



S. Robison Hatch.

member of the German Reformed church, which he served in an official capacity for many years. He was a democrat in politics and always took an active interest in the public questions of his day. He married Rebecca Tredenick in 1840, and to them was born a family of eight children. Mrs. March, born February 15, 1815, was a native of Chester county, a member of the German Reformed church, and died in 1890, after an active and useful life of three quarters of a century. Her father, Robert Tredenick, was born in this county of German parentage, and her mother was a daughter of Isaac Smith, an early settler and cabinet maker of this township, who for many years furnished all the coffins needed in the surrounding country, and lived to the remarkable age of ninety-four years.

S. Robison March was reared on the home farm in West Pikeland township, and received a good practical education in the common schools of his neighborhood and at Freelands seminary in Montgomery county. After leaving school he entered the employ of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company as clerk and telegraph operator, and remained with that company a number of years. In 1876 he came to Phoenixville and engaged in farming, which occupation he followed for five years, and in 1881 embarked in the business of railroad contracting. He graded the Frazer branch of the Pennsylvania railroad from the Schuylkill river to Harveyville, and also two and a half miles on the Schuylkill Valley branch of that road. Among other large contracts executed by him was one for seven thousand yards of masonry at the Sixteenth street station of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, in the city of Philadelphia, and another for five miles of railroad in Hunting-

don county, for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He has also done the masonry for several large bridges on these roads, beside completing many other railroad contracts. He is now (1892) engaged in building a branch road, and grading for a new freight yard and doing the masonry work on the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's new depot building at Phoenixville. Mr. March has also been engaged in real estate transactions, having built and sold a large number of the finest houses in Phoenixville, and purchased several farms in the county, which he improved and then sold again. He has been successful in his various undertakings, which may be ascribed principally to his energy and ability for looking after the details of his business.

On March 22, 1866, he united in marriage with Mary A. Fry, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Fry, of West Vincent township, this county. To them was born a family of three children, a son and two daughters: Ida L., who died January 18, 1892, in her twenty-fifth year; Bertha E., and S. Roy, the two latter now living at home with their parents.

Politically Mr. March is a democrat, giving his party a right loyal support on all national questions, but inclined to independence in local politics. He served as secretary of the school board in West Pikeland township, and in the spring of 1890 was elected to the position of burgess of Phoenixville, which he filled in a manner so satisfactory to the people that he was re-elected in 1891 by an increased majority, and chosen for a third time to the same office in 1892—an event which never before occurred in the history of Phoenixville. Mr. March is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, in which he has served as deacon

and elder. He is also prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Phœnix Lodge, No. 75, Free and Accepted Masons; Phœnix Chapter, No. 198, Royal Arch Masons; Palestine Council, No. 8, Royal and Select Masters; and Jerusalem Commandery, No. 15, Knights Templar, and has filled all the chairs in these various bodies. He is also a member of Caldwell Consistory, S. P. R. S. 32°, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, and a man who is everywhere popular because of his affability, personal worth and energetic character.

SLATER B. RUSSELL, who is prominently identified with the insurance and real estate business of West Chester, is the eldest son of John Neal and Amelia (Kirk) Russell, and was born in Drumore township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the 18th of June, 1834. His paternal great-grandfather, Paul Russell (or Roussel, as originally spelled), was a native of Alsace, Germany, but emigrated to America about 1720, and settled in Chester county, this State. His son, John Russell (grandfather), was born in Chester county, but removed to New Castle county, Delaware, and from thence, in 1806, to Lancaster county, this State, and located in Drumore township, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was a farmer by occupation, and in politics a Jacksonian democrat. He married Ann Neal, by whom he had an only son, John Neal Russell, father of the subject of this sketch, who was born July 3, 1804, in New Castle county, Delaware. When only two years old he was brought by his parents to Lancaster county, this State, and there lived until his death, which occurred December 23, 1876, at the age of seventy-

two years. He devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, and became noted as a successful, progressive and scientific farmer. He was a whig and republican in politics, and took a lively interest in all public questions. He wedded Amelia Kirk, a daughter of Elisha Kirk, of Cecil county, Maryland, by whom he had a family of six children, two sons and four daughters: Slater B., to whom this sketch is devoted; Ann N., who married George H. Kirk (now deceased), and resides in the city of Philadelphia; Mary B., who married Jacob T. Whitson, a farmer of Lancaster county; Rachel H., now the wife of William M. Hayes, a member of the West Chester bar; Hannah M., who married Elwood Smedley, a farmer of Lancaster county; and George H., who served during the civil war in the 21st Pennsylvania cavalry, and who was unfortunately frozen to death in the mountains of Montana, during the extreme cold weather of January, 1887.

Mr. Russell received an academic education, having attended the Millersville Normal school, London Grove boarding school, and other superior institutions of learning in Chester and Lancaster counties. After leaving school, at the age of twenty-one, he began teaching and passed three years in educational work in Lancaster and Chester counties. In May, 1861, he received an appointment as corresponding clerk in the war department at Washington and immediately entered upon the discharge of his duties as such. There he remained until May, 1867, when he resigned and returned to Lancaster county, this State, where he was engaged in farming until the spring of 1870. In March, 1865, he was appointed by Secretary Stanton captain commissary of volunteers, but deeming the war nearly at an end he

did not accept. In the spring of 1870 he located at Oxford, this county, and remained there for a period of five years, after which he transferred his residence to West Chester and embarked in the insurance and real estate business. In 1882 he was elected to the position of justice of the peace for the borough of West Chester, which office he has held acceptably ever since.

On October 23, 1861, Mr. Russell united in marriage with Amelia K. Levis, a daughter of Norris Levis, of Cecil county, Maryland, and to them have been born four daughters: Anne L., Mary C., Florence E. and Harriet. Mr. Russell is a staunch republican. He is also a member of high degree of both the Masonic and Odd Fellows' orders, and is a firm believer in the efficacy of these and kindred orders to promote the happiness and well being of mankind. By virtue of his descent from Capt. Roger Kirk, of the 4th battalion of Associates, of the county of Chester, who was his maternal great-grandfather, he is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

GEORGE R. SPRATT, M. D., a graduate of the university of Pennsylvania, now in leading practice at Coatesville, and ranking among the most prominent physicians of Chester county, is a son of Rev. Dr. George M. and Abigail (Reed) Spratt, and was born December 19, 1839, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. He is the third in line of descent to become prominent and attain distinction. George S. Spratt, M. D., paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Winchester, England, July 8, 1787, and at the

age of twenty-four, January 11, 1811, married Elizabeth Main, and three days later set sail for the East Indies as a medical missionary. Providence, however, guided him to Quebec, Canada, where he labored for some time as pastor in an independent church. Coming to Philadelphia, he became convinced of the truth of the doctrines held by the Baptist church, and not only received scriptural baptism but was again ordained, the brethren of that day being unwilling to recognize the orthodoxy of an alien administration of either baptism or the official act of consecration to the functions of the gospel ministry. His first pastorate in his new connection was of the then recently formed church in Bridgeton, New Jersey, but his subsequent labors were given to the churches of Shamokin, Pennsylvania, and vicinity. The church at Covington, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, was formed through his labors, while Allegheny and Mead Corners churches, in northwestern Pennsylvania, shared in his pastoral efforts. The last church he served as pastor was the Great Valley church, in Chester county, Pennsylvania. After closing his labors here, the growing infirmities of age precluded any regular charge, but he occasionally supplied the Valley Forge church until his sudden death, January 28, 1863, after an active and useful life, extending over three quarters of a century, fifty-three years of which were devoted to an able and acceptable ministry. "A sinner saved by grace," is the record on his tombstone, ordered to be placed there as a memorial in his last will and testament.

George M. Spratt, D. D. (father), was born in Quebec, Canada, April 7, 1813, converted when only seven years of age, and joined the Baptist church. He began his

theological studies at Hamilton, New York, in 1830, having walked all the way from his home in Pennsylvania, and was afterward ordained as a missionary in central Pennsylvania. During his missionary labors he organized three churches, built three meeting houses, and baptized many converts. He subsequently became pastor of the church of Towanda, this State, where he remained four years. He was also pastor for a time at Elmira and Fairport, New York. In 1869 he received the degree of doctor of divinity from the university at Lewisburg, to the establishment and growth of which institution he had contributed a large measure of efficient service. In 1851 he was made corresponding secretary and financial agent for the Pennsylvania Baptist Educational society, and which position he still retains. He is an earnest and instructive preacher, and has labored long and well in the upbuilding of the interests of his denomination throughout eastern Pennsylvania and western New York. He married Abigail Reed, a daughter of Jacob Reed, of Pennsylvania, and to their union was born a family of four children. Their daughter, Harriet E. Spratt, was for several years previous to her death principal of the University Female institute at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. O. W. Spratt, the third child, is prominently connected with the American Baptist Publishing society. Rev. Dr. Spratt now resides in the city of Philadelphia.

George R. Spratt, M. D., was reared principally at Lewisburg, this State, and received a liberal education at the Bucknell university, from which he was graduated in 1860, with the degree of A. M. He soon after entered the office of Dr. Thomas H. Wilson, of Lewisburg, and began the study of medicine. Later he matriculated in the

medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he pursued the full medical course, and from which he was graduated in the spring of 1864, with the degree of M. D. He immediately enlisted as second assistant surgeon in the 49th Pennsylvania infantry, and served until the close of the civil war, being mustered out as surgeon. Soon afterward he located at Corry, Erie county, this State, where he opened an office and was engaged in practice two years, after which he removed to Clymer, Chautauqua county, New York, and was in successful practice at that place for a period of six years. In 1873 Dr. Spratt returned to Pennsylvania, and located at Coatesville, where he has ever since resided, devoting his time and attention strictly to the duties connected with his profession. His practice has steadily enlarged until it is perhaps second to none in this part of the county.

On the day before Christmas, 1866, Doctor Spratt was united in marriage to Mary E. Hulbert, a daughter of Kaleb Hulbert, of Westfield, Chautauqua county, New York. To Dr. and Mrs. Spratt were born one daughter, Harriet E., the deceased wife of Prof. Lincoln Hulley Bucknell, and one son, George Alexander, who is now reading medicine with his father.

In politics Dr. Spratt is a staunch republican, and has served for a period of eight years as a member of the school board of Coatesville, during five of which he has been president of the board. Like his father and grandfather, he is a member of the Baptist church, and active in support of the various religious and charitable interests of his denomination. He is pleasant and affable in manners, and esteemed alike for personal worth and professional skill.

CAPT. EDWARD L. GILLIGAN, a veteran of the civil war who was awarded a special medal of honor by the United States congress, and who for eighteen years has been an efficient, careful and successful railroad conductor, is the eldest of the two living sons of Charles and Sarah (Grimshaw) Gilligan, and was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1843. Charles Gilligan was a native of Wales, who left the place of his birth in 1824, to find a new home in the United States. He first located at Lynn, Massachusetts, but in a short time removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he became agent for Benner & Dowling, proprietors of a leading omnibus line in that city, which position he occupied for a number of years. He was a war democrat, and possessing the courage of his convictions, he enlisted April 20, 1861, in Co. A, 23d Pennsylvania infantry, and served three months, participating in the engagement at Falling Water, Virginia, and a number of skirmishes. At the expiration of his term of service he was honorably discharged in the city of Philadelphia, but the exposure and hardships undergone in the camp and on the march had broken his never robust constitution, and he died at his home in Philadelphia on January 5, 1865, at the early age of forty-seven years, from the effects of disease contracted in the army. In 1841 he married Sarah Grimshaw, a native of Philadelphia, and to them was born a family of four children, three sons and a daughter: Edward, deceased; Edward L., the subject of this sketch; Ella, who married Albert Morozzi, and now resides in the city of Philadelphia; and George W., who also lives in Philadelphia, where he is employed as a salesman in the shoe department of

John Wannamaker's mammoth store. Mrs. Sarah Gilligan was born in 1819, and is still living, being a member of the family of her daughter, Mrs. Ella Morozzi, in Philadelphia, and remarkably active for a woman of her age.

Capt. Edward L. Gilligan was reared in Philadelphia, and received his education principally in the Ringgold Grammar school of that city. In 1861, soon after the boom of Sumter's guns had electrified the North, while strong men were everywhere pressing forward to offer themselves for their country's defense, young Gilligan, then only eighteen years of age, enrolled his name in Co. E, 88th Pennsylvania infantry, and marched away to aid the cause each loyal heart held dear. After faithfully performing a soldier's duties for two years and a half, he re-enlisted as a veteran in the same company and served until July 18, 1865, when he was honorably discharged in the city of Philadelphia. He held successively all the offices in his company, from eighth corporal to captain, being the senior captain in his regiment. Captain Gilligan actively participated in all the battles fought by the army of the Potomac up to March 31, 1865, at which time he was wounded in the brilliant engagement at Stony creek. This injury prevented his taking an active part in army movements for some time, but near the end of June, 1865, he again joined his regiment, of which he had command at the grand military review in Washington city, although still walking on crutches.

During the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, where grim-visaged war crushed life from more than fifty thousand brave men at a stroke, and while victory seemed yet uncertain — inclined now to perch on the standards of the Confederacy, and again

to abide with the stars and stripes— Captain Gilligan, begrimed by smoke and fighting with an intensity inspired by the fierce struggle whose billows rose and fell around him, joined in a desperate charge on the 23d North Carolina infantry, and succeeded in capturing the colors of that brave band of Confederate soldiers. For this act of conspicuous heroism the congress of the United States presented him with a medal of honor, bearing this inscription: "The Congress: To Capt. Edward L. Gilligan, Co. E, 88th regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers. For distinguished bravery at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863."

After the close of the civil war Captain Gilligan returned to Philadelphia, and was employed as a street car conductor for nearly five years, after which he served as clerk of the Stockton hotel at Cape May for two seasons. He then became a brakeman on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad, and after running one year was promoted to be baggage master. In that capacity he served three years, and was then made conductor. The latter position he still holds, being now employed on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore branch of the Pennsylvania railroad.

On April 11, 1876, Captain Gilligan was united in marriage to Cora E. Orr, a daughter of James Orr, of Port Deposit, Cecil county, Maryland. To them have been born three children, all daughters: Jennie E., Sarah G. and Lucretia G.

Captain Gilligan is republican in his political affiliations, and served as census enumerator in Philadelphia in 1870. He is a member of Thompson Post, No. 132, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is past commander and now adjutant. He is also a member of Philadelphia Lodge, No.

13, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is probably the oldest Odd Fellow of his years to be found in the United States, as he was admitted to the order before he was of age, under a special dispensation of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. For many years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is now serving as trustee and steward of his church, being also treasurer of the board of trustees. He is an active and successful Sunday school worker, and commands the respect and esteem of a wide circle of friends. He is pleasant in manner, a good conversationalist, and a most agreeable gentleman. He is a member of the Oxford board of trade; February, 1891, was elected to the borough council for a term of three years; and is also a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics.

GEORGE W. WALTON, a veteran Union soldier of the late war, and an industrious and comfortably situated farmer of East Nottingham township, is a son of Thomas and Phebe (Hoskins), and was born in Upper Oxford township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1844. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Walton, was a native of Montgomery county, this State, and in early life removed to Upper Oxford township, where he was engaged in farming and stockraising until his death. He was an old-line whig, but being an unassuming man never took an active part in political affairs, although he was always interested in his party's success. He was a member of the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends. He was twice married and had five children, two sons and three daughters. One of his sons was Thomas Walton, the father of the

subject of this sketch. Thomas Walton was born in 1814, in East Fallowfield township, and spent over thirty years in Upper Oxford township. He then removed to West Chester, where he resided until his death in 1879. He was a farmer by occupation, a whig and republican in politics, and a Friend or Quaker in religious belief and church membership. He was a friend of popular education and served for thirteen years as a school director in Upper Oxford township. He also held other local offices in that township, and made a good record as a public official. Mr. Walton was patriotic, and when the late war commenced warmly advocated the cause of the Union, in whose defence he enlisted as a soldier in 1863 for three months. He served as a private in a Pennsylvania infantry company and was honorably discharged from the Federal service. He married Phebe Hoskins, who was a daughter of Joseph Hoskins, of Upper Oxford township, and is now deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Walton had eleven children: seven sons and four daughters: Anna E., who died at twenty-one years of age; Joseph, George W., Thomas J., Hannah M. Johnson, John, (deceased); Charles H., Malinda, who died in early life; Brinton; and a son and daughter who died in infancy.

George W. Walton was reared on the farm, and received his education in the common schools of Upper Oxford township and Coatesville academy, then under charge of Professor Griffin.

Leaving school he enlisted on September 21, 1861, in Co. C, 97th Pennsylvania infantry, and served until September 20, 1864, when he was honorably discharged from the Federal service at near Petersburg, Virginia. He was at the siege of Ft. Sumter, and in the southern department of the Atlantic

until 1864, when his regiment was ordered north, and he served in the armies of the James and the Potomac. He was in the dreadful charges at Cold Harbor and the mine explosion in front of Petersburg, and was one of the three hundred men who made the celebrated and desperate attempt to capture the Confederate battery on Green Plains between Petersburg and Richmond.

Returning home from the army Mr. Walton engaged in farming, which he has successfully followed ever since. His farm of seventy acres of good tillable land lies one-half mile west of Oxford. He is a republican in politics, and devotes the most of his time and attention to farming and other agricultural pursuits. He has two sons, William A. and Howard T. Walton.

JOHN H. DAVIS, senior member of the firm of Davis & Mowrey, at Spring City, and a gentleman who has served for several years in the common council of that borough, is a son of William D. and Sarah (Cook) Davis, and was born at Parker Ford, Chester county, Pennsylvania, July 16, 1853. He was reared principally in East Coventry township, and secured a good education in the public schools of his neighborhood. After quitting the school room he served an apprenticeship at the carpenter trade, and followed that occupation for a number of years. About 1889 he abandoned his trade and embarked in the coal and feed business at Spring City, under the firm name of Davis & Mowrey, his partner being Joseph I. Mowrey, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. The firm has been quite prosperous, and has built up an extensive and lucrative trade. Its business includes coal, wood, flour, feed,

lime and sand, and any article in these various lines can always be obtained at the lowest prices, from this well-known firm. They own and operate a chopping mill in connection with their feed department, and their business has more than doubled during the last two years. The firm is on the highway to unusual prosperity, and well deserves its success.

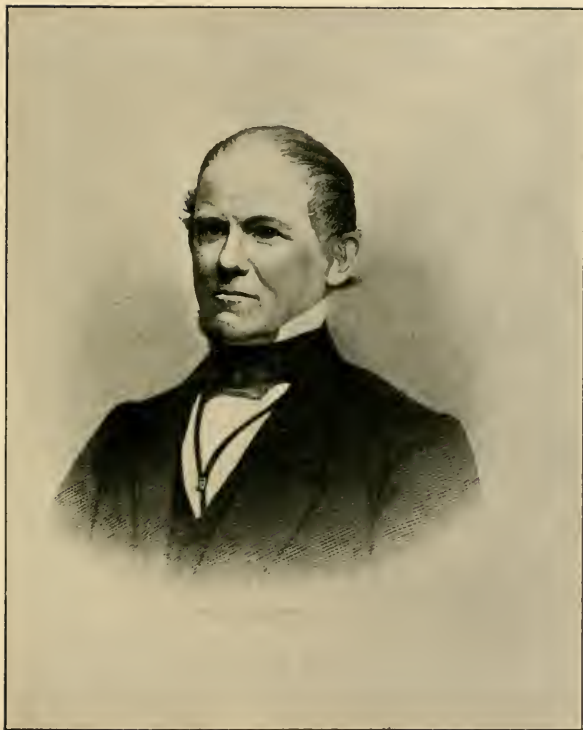
Mr. Davis was wedded to Lydia Mowrey, a daughter of Samuel and Leah Mowrey, of Spring City, and to this union has been born five children: Blanche, Laura, (deceased); Bertha, Arthur (also dead); and Walter. Mr. Davis is a member and steward of the Methodist Episcopal church, at Spring City, and in politics a staunch republican. He was elected a member of the borough council in 1887, and ably discharged the duties of that position for a period of three years.

The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, John Davis, was born in Montgomery county, and during the latter part of his life lived in Limerick township, Montgomery county. He married, and was the father of seven children, four sons and three daughters: David, Elizabeth, Susan, William D., Nathan, Michael, Kate. Elizabeth married John Rapor; Susan married John Loag; and Kate wedded Joseph Essick.

The second son, William Davis (father), was born at Limerick, Montgomery county, December 21, 1817, where he grew up and received a fair education in the common schools. After attaining manhood he learned the carpenter's trade, and for several years followed it exclusively. Later he removed to Schuylkill county, engaged in the lumber business for ten years, where he was quite successful, then moved back to

Chester county and engaged in farming to some extent, and became quite prosperous. In his political belief he was a staunch republican, and held the office of school director in his township for a number of years. He was a member of the German Reformed church, in which he served as trustee for a long time. In 1842 he married Sarah Cook, a daughter of Samuel Cook, of Chester county, and to their union was born eight children, six sons and two daughters: Allen S., Kate (married Irwin Brownback), Benjamin and Thomas (twins), Emma (wedded Edgar Leopold), John H. (subject of this sketch), Edwin W., and George E. The father, William D. Davis, died at his home, in East Coventry township, on March 13, 1890, at the advanced age of seventy-two years. His wife survives him, being now in the seventy-fourth year of her age.

GEORGE WALTERS, who was honored in life for his many excellent traits and sincerely mourned at his death, was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and an excellent architect, whose fame as a railway engineer was achieved when he built the great International bridge across the Niagara river. He was a son of William and Catharine (Emory) Walters, and was born in East Pikeland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1810. He received a good practical English education and left the paternal acres to learn the trade of coach maker which he followed for a few years. In 1838 he disposed of his small coachmaking establishment and came to Phoenixville, as affording a wider and far more advanced field for all manufacturing industries with which his trade was connected than was to



George Wallers.

be found in the smaller towns in the northern part of the county. While several desirable openings in these towns were inviting offers to him as favorable for establishing a prosperous business, yet he carefully measured his powers, and after judiciously weighing all chances, boldly launched out into the more extended field at Phoenixville with its many possibilities of future progress. He was practical as well as ambitious, and sought not to risk his partly untried powers by assuming the chief directorship of some new or promising enterprise, but preferred rather to accept a subordinate place in a substantial business, and slowly attain to a responsible and advanced position. In carrying out this view he entered the employ of the Phoenixville Iron Company as a pattern maker. His capacity for business and an aptitude for draughting and architectural work secured him successive promotions until at the time of his death, in 1885, he was chief draughtsman of the great iron works which had grown up from a very moderate commencement. For nearly fifty years he thought, and planned, and wrought in the Phoenix Iron works, and each success achieved was but the stepping stone toward a greater success attempted. His natural genius was supplemented by an energy that enabled him to make the best use of all opportunities that came in his way, and thus he was enabled to accomplish satisfactory results where others had utterly failed. As a draughtsman and architect his work was noted for symmetry of design and the graceful form and disposition of all details. With characteristic genius he often went aside from the beaten tract to originate new models, but they always possessed beauty and were noted for durability and service.

His hand and mind was ever engaged upon a wide range of subjects, and while not neglecting the fashioning and proportioning of the smaller wares of the works, he also planned and wrought out the designs of large structures and immense bridges. He was the architect and also the engineer in charge of the building of the International bridge over the Niagara river, besides draughting the plans of several other important bridges and numerous large iron buildings. He was a republican in politics, and served one term as Burgess of Phoenixville. He was known far and wide for his activity and usefulness in the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he had been an influential and honored member for many years.

December 27, 1832, Mr. Walters married Rebecca Gougler, who died May 26, 1878, aged sixty-eight years, and left one child, a son, named Noah. On November 9, 1880, he wedded Mary G. Boyer, who was born December 21, 1828, and is a granddaughter of Benjamin Boyer, of Schuylkill township. His son, John Boyer, the father of Mrs. Walters, was a farmer, a whig, and a member of Valley Forge Baptist church, and died in Maryland in 1870, aged seventy-six years. He married Mary Rapp, who was a daughter of Barnett and Ester Rapp, and passed away in 1871, aged seventy-nine years. John and Mary Boyer were the parents of seven children: Elizabeth (dead), Samuel, Sarah, Naomi (dead), Mary, now Mrs. Walters; Benjamin, and John. Mrs. Walters, who is an amiable woman, has a fine home and has shown good ability in the management of the estate left her by her husband.

George Walters was of German descent. His grandfather, John Walters, was born in Germany, June 30, 1738, and died in East Pikeland, April 7, 1818. He was a

farmer and blacksmith, a member of the Lutheran church, and married Maria Catharine, who was born July 20, 1722, and died May 17, 1810. Their son, William Walters, (father), was born in East Pikeland, Chester county, May 6, 1764, and died in East Pike-land, March 26, 1818. He was a whig and a member of the Lutheran church. He followed farming and blacksmithing for a living, and married Catharine Emory, who was born January 3, 1769, and passed away on September 29, 1831. They reared a family of nine children.

As most men draw towards their three score and ten years their powers become enfeebled and they retire from active life, but George Walters, when past his seventieth year, still performed his usual labors with accuracy and efficiency. His final summons came on November 20, 1885, and his spirit was freed from earth. His remains were entombed with appropriate ceremonies, and a marble shaft records his name and age, but the works of his life are written in the memories of those who witnessed his success in business and his disinterested labors in the cause of his church and Christianity.

JOHN G. SMEDLEY, a prosperous farmer of Willistown township, is a son of Hunter and Ann (Johnson) Smedley, and a native of East Goshen township, Chester county, where he was born July 22, 1834. He was educated principally at the Unionville boarding school, taught by Prof. Milton Durnall, and after leaving school engaged in farming. This has been his occupation through life, and by industry and good management he has accumulated considerable property. He has always resided in Willistown township, and now owns a

valuable farm here, consisting of one hundred and fifty acres of choice land, seventy-five acres of which are improved and in a good state of cultivation. Upon it are all necessary farm buildings, including a substantial dwelling, which was erected by his great-grandfather, George Smedley, in 1766. In his political affiliations he is a republican, and while never taking an active part in politics, is always ready to do what he can for the success of his party.

On December 22, 1875, Mr. Smedley was united in marriage to Mary C. Green, a daughter of Hiram and Julia A. Green, of Edgemont township, Delaware county, this State. Their union has been blessed by the birth of two children, both sons: J. Harvey, born January 20, 1878, and Restore B., whose natal day was July 7, 1881.

The Smedley family traces its American ancestry back to George Smedley, a Quaker, who emigrated from Derbyshire, England, about 1683, and settled at Darby, this State. It has become quite numerous in Pennsylvania, and has furnished the Commonwealth with some of her best and most enterprising citizens. Among these may be named William F. Smedley, the artist, whose pencil has been employed in illustrating various periodicals and other publications; James Smedley, for years a leading hatter in Philadelphia; William Smedley, long connected with the Provident Life and Trust Company; and Samuel L. Smedley, who served as chief engineer of Philadelphia, and spent considerable time in collecting the family history.

George Smedley (paternal great-grandfather) was a farmer by occupation, and also owned and operated a fulling mill on Ridley creek. He lived most of his life and died on the farm now occupied by his grand-son, the subject of this sketch, in the south-

ern part of Willistown township, which farm is part of a large tract purchased by the earlier Smedleys from the original Penn survey. He was a man of great energy and good business judgment, and became wealthy, owning three valuable farms, besides his fulling mill, at the time of his death. He was a member of the Friend's meeting, and married Patience Mercer, by whom he had three sons, Thomas, Jesse, and John; and three daughters, Priscilla, who became the wife of George Green; Sarah, who became the wife of George Matlack; and Ann, who became the wife of Jonathan Matlack. Jesse Smedley (grandfather) was born on the old homestead—as were his brothers—and after attaining manhood devoted his time almost exclusively to agricultural pursuits, clearing up land and making himself a comfortable home. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and very strict in his observance of their rules. He died at his home in this township in 1862, aged eighty-six years. His wife was Mary Matlack, and they were the parents of eleven children: George, Clinton, Mifflin, Francis, Salem, Hunter, Sydnie (married Garrett Edwards), Mary A. (wedded Abraham Coburn), Bartholomew, Sarah (became the wife of Baldwin Howard), and Hannah, who married John Garrett. They are all now deceased. Hunter Smedley (father) was born on the old homestead December 18, 1794, and died here October 2, 1871, aged nearly seventy-five years. In religion he was a Quaker, as all his ancestors had been, and he spent his long, active and useful life principally in the cultivation of the soil. Politically he was a whig and republican. On June 17, 1819, he married Ann Johnson, a daughter of John Johnson, and to them was born a family of six children, three sons and three

daughters: Thomas H. (deceased), Bartholomew, Hannah G., Mary (also dead), John G. (whose name heads this sketch), and Phœbe A., now deceased.

MORDECAI DAVIS, a well known farmer residing in Chester Valley, a highly esteemed citizen of his community and a representative of one of the old families of Pennsylvania, is the third child and only surviving son of Joseph and Eleanor (Stephens) Davis, and was born in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, on the 13th of October, 1829. The Davis family is of Welsh descent, and this branch traces its ancestral line back to Joseph Davis (paternal great-grandfather), who came from Wales at an early day, and settled in Willistown township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he passed the remainder of his life and died. He was an extensive farmer and owned three hundred acres of land, beside owning a grist mill and blacksmith shop. Among his sons was Mordecai Davis (grandfather), who lived in Easttown township, at Waterloo mills. In politics he was a whig, and married Gennis Davis, by whom he had a family of nine children: Joseph, Margaret, Sarah, Rebecca, Samuel, John, William, Lewis, and Susan, all now deceased. The eldest son, Joseph Davis (father), was born in the city of Philadelphia in 1790, but passed his life in Chester county, dying in Tredyffrin township in 1879, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. By occupation he was a farmer and devoted most of his life to agricultural pursuits. In religion he was a member of the Society of Friends, and for a number of years was a well known minister of that church, traveling and preaching in various parts of the

country. His was a stainless character, and his life was so uniformly in accord with his professions as to win the highest esteem of all who knew him. He was twice married. In the autumn of 1824 he wedded Eleanor Stephens, a daughter of Stephen Stephens, of Tredyffrin township, this county, and to them was born a family of four children, two sons and two daughters: Sarah, who married Moses Walker; Susan, wedded Lewis Walker, and is now deceased; Mordecai, the subject of this sketch; and Stephen, deceased. After the death of his wife, in 1846, he married again, his second wife being Elizabeth Maule Peart. He had no children by his second marriage.

Mordecai Davis was reared on the old homestead and received his education in the public schools of his neighborhood, afterwards going to Gwynedd and London Grove Friends' schools. After leaving school he settled down to farming, and has passed his whole life on the farm where he was born, and which he now owns. It consists of one hundred and six acres of desirable land, ninety-six acres being well improved and the remaining ten covered by a fine growth of valuable timber. His life has been that of the average industrious, progressive and prosperous farmer, unmarked by any great changes or catastrophes, and unvexed by ambitious or unsatisfied longings for a different sphere. In political sentiment he has always been a republican, and gives his party a loyal support on all leading questions. In religion he has adhered to the faith wherein he was reared, and has been a life-long member of the Society of Friends. He takes an active and intelligent interest in all public questions, keeps well posted on passing events, and is an agreeable and affable gentleman.

On March 29, 1871, Mordecai Davis was married to Hannah M. Beidler, a daughter of Abraham and Sarah (Stephens) Beidler, of Montgomery county, this State. To Mr. and Mrs. Davis was born one child, a daughter, named Ellen S., who is living at home with her parents. She was educated at the Friends' Central school in the city of Philadelphia, from which institution she was graduated with honors in the class of 1889, and has since been engaged in teaching.

WILMER E. PENNYPACKER, an active republican, a man of considerable business experience, and the present efficient treasurer of Chester county, is a son of Nathan and Esther A. Pennypacker, and was born in West Pikeland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, February 20, 1846. The Pennypacker family had its origin in North Bravant, Holland, from which some of its members went to Germany, where Heinrich Pennypacker, the founder of the Chester county Pennypacker family, was born at Crefeldt, on the Rhine, from which place he came between 1712 and 1716, to Schwenksville, Montgomery county. He was said to have been the first German surveyor in Pennsylvania. He was a large landholder, did quite an amount of conveyancing, and was a strict and consistent member of the Mennonite church. Several members of his family removed to Virginia and other southern States, where their descendants are known as Pennybakers and Pennybackers, and during the late civil war one hundred and twenty-nine of the family served as soldiers and officers in the Confederate army, while one hundred and twenty-six of the northern Pennypacker families were in the Union army. Of the grandsons of Heinrich

Pennypacker who remained in Pennsylvania, one was Matthias Pennypacker, who settled near Phoenixville, about the commencement of the revolutionary war. He was born October 14, 1742, and died February 13, 1808. He was a wealthy farmer and miller, spoke both German and English fluently, and served for many years before his death as a bishop in the Mennonite church. His mill was badly damaged by the British in 1777, and in 1793, when Philadelphia was ravaged by the yellow fever, he gave two hundred and forty dollars. One of his sons was Harmon Pennypacker (grandfather), who was born near Phoenixville, and died at Pikeland station. He was a farmer, owned three hundred acres of good land, and operated a flouring mill. He was a member of the Mennonite church, and married Ann Showalter, by whom he had twelve children. His son, Nathan Pennypacker (father), was born in West Pikeland, and was killed October 4, 1874, in a wreck on the Pickering Valley railroad, at Schwenksville, while attending a reunion of the Pennypacker family. He was an abolitionist and a republican in politics, and married Esther A. King, who was born March 20, 1820, in Delaware county, and is now a resident of Chester. They had four children: Phœbe, wife of Lewis H. Evans, of Chester county; Wilmer A., Maggie, wife of Isaac A. Hartman, who is engaged in farming in West Pikeland township; and Nathan, a druggist, of Philadelphia.

Wilmer A. Pennypacker was reared on the farm, received his education in the public schools and Wye's Military academy, of West Chester, and then engaged in farming and milling, which he followed until 1887, when he sold his property to remove to Chester Springs station. He embarked in

the coal and lumber business at that place, where he built up and held a good trade until 1890, when he came to West Chester.

On October 4, 1873, Mr. Pennypacker was united in marriage with Hannah M. Oberholtzer, and to their union have been born two children: one which died in infancy, and Alice.

Wilmer E. Pennypacker is a staunch republican, and has always given his party an earnest and whole-hearted support, and has ever been active and successful as a worker in his community in the interest of the Republican party. In the autumn of 1890 he was elected on the republican ticket as treasurer of Chester county, and in January, 1891, entered upon the duties of his office, which he has discharged in a satisfactory manner ever since. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church of West Chester, and Mount Pickering Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. In the management of the county treasury Mr. Pennypacker has discharged every duty of his office faithfully, and with credit to himself. His record as a public official is satisfactory. His business qualifications and practical experience well fit him for the discharge of public duties.

WILLIAM BURLING, a prosperous and successful business man of Oxford, and an inventor of considerable note, is the eldest living son of George W. and Matilda (Carr) Burling, and was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1852. His paternal grandfather was an English sea captain, whose son, George W. Burling (father), was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from which he removed to Trenton, and later to Philadelphia, in which city he

died April 1, 1864, aged sixty-one years. For many years after attaining manhood he followed a seafaring life, serving for three years in the United States navy. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. B, 1st New Jersey infantry, as a private, and rose to the rank of first lieutenant. He served for nearly three years, participating in the battles of second Bull Run, Fairfax Courthouse, Antietam, the seven day's fight before Richmond, Wilderness, Fredericksburg, and all the engagements of the army of the Potomac. He was seriously wounded at the battle of Antietam, from which he lost the first finger of his right hand, and was soon afterward discharged on account of his disability. After the war he went to Philadelphia and engaged in the hardware, tin and stove business, in which he spent altogether about eighteen years. He was a republican in political faith and a strict adherent of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1851 he married Matilda Carr, by whom he had a family of seven children, five of whom still survive: William, the subject of this sketch; John W., died October 15, 1892; George W., residing at Pallaumi, California; Edward, a resident of Bryn Mawr, Montgomery county, and Harry, who also lives at Bryn Mawr.

William Burling received a good practical education in the public and private schools of Trenton, New Jersey, and after leaving school learned the trades of tinner and plumber, and was for eleven years engaged in that business with Mr. Patterson at Oxford. In 1872 he went in business for himself in Oxford. He was energetic and industrious, and being possessed of an ingenuity akin to mechanical genius, soon had the nucleus of what has grown into a large and prosperous business. He is now starting a foundry and machine shop, in which, among

other things, he will manufacture the steam heating apparatus which he has invented and patented.

On October 19, 1875, Mr. Burling united in marriage with Ella Bunting, a native of Colerain township, Lancaster county, this State. To them has been born a family of four children, three sons and a daughter: Walter B., Frank, Paul, and Olive. In politics Mr. Burling is a republican, and in religion a strict member of the Presbyterian church. He is also a member of Oxford Lodge, No. 353, Free and Accepted Masons. He is an enterprising, successful business man, and a very useful citizen, who has won and holds high standing in his community.

GEO. WASHINGTON GUNKLE, a prosperous farmer residing near Devault, in Charlestown township, is the eldest son of Daniel and Sarah (Kugler) Gunkle, and a native of Chester county, being born in East Whiteland township, August 22, 1822. The family is of German and French extraction, and among the oldest in Pennsylvania. Michael Gunkle (grandfather) was a buhr-maker, of 8th Filbert street, Philadelphia, who removed to Chester county in 1797, and settled in East Whiteland township, where he passed the remainder of his active and useful life, dying about 1820, at an advanced age. His remains repose in the cemetery connected with the Presbyterian church at Frazer. On coming to this county he purchased one thousand acres of land from the original Penn grant, cleared off the timber and put up many buildings, including two grist mills and a saw mill, beside making other valuable improvements. He was a staunch whig in politics, and had two brothers who settled

in Ohio, from one of whom descended Hon. L. B. Gunkle, in 1875 congressman from Dayton, that State. Michael Gunkle was a man of wonderful energy, indomitable will and great public spirit, and was highly esteemed by his contemporaries. He married Catharine Miller, born at Millbaugh, Lebanon county, where her father, Jonathan Miller, owned one of the oldest mills in Pennsylvania, which was once used as a fort for protecting the early settlers from Indian attacks. By his marriage with Catharine Miller, Michael Gunkle had four sons: John, Michael, Dr. William, and Daniel, all now deceased. Some time before his death he divided his large real estate into three equal parts between his three sons, John, William, M. D., and Daniel; Michael Gunkle getting his equal proportion in other property.

Daniel Gunkle (father) was born December 8, 1798, in East Whiteland township, where he resided all his life, dying there December 3, 1879. He was well educated, having attended, beside the common schools, the famous school taught by Rev. Mr. Grier, at Brandywine Manor. After completing his studies he became a farmer from choice, having also learned the trade of miller, and spent nearly all his days in agricultural pursuits. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian, and for many years a strict member of the Frazer church of that denomination, while in politics he was a whig and republican. He was a prominent Mason, being a member of Downingtown Lodge, was interested in all public questions, did much for the improvement of his neighborhood, and was universally respected in his community. On October 29, 1822, he married Sarah Kugler, who was born July 15, 1803, and was a daughter of John and Har-

riet Kugler, of Lower Merion, Montgomery county, and granddaughter of Miss Pechin, who, at the age of twelve years, fled from her native land (France) in company with her father, Peter Pechin, a Huguenot, persecuted for his religious belief; Miss Pechin married Martin Miller, a German immigrant. To Daniel and Sarah Gunkle was born a family of nine children: George W., the subject of this sketch; Dr. William H., now deceased, who married Mary R. Ellmaker, graduated from the Pennsylvania university, and practiced medicine at Glenloch for a number of years; Harriet C., who died in infancy; Eliza C., married John Dunwoody, of Philadelphia; Harriet A., who became the wife of Dr. Frank Rieser, of Reading, Berks county; Michael M., and Sarah S., now living at the old homestead, in East Whiteland township; Victoria J., who wedded Dr. John G. Thomas, of Newton Square, Delaware county; John F., married Lizzie Davis, and is living at Chester county academy, in East Whiteland township.

G. Washington Gunkle was reared on his father's farm, in East Whiteland township, and received a superior common school education. After attaining manhood he engaged in farming, and continued to be a resident of that township until about 1862, when he removed to Charlestown township, where he has ever since resided. He owns a fine farm here, consisting of one hundred and thirteen acres of choice land, all improved except thirteen acres of woodland. Politically Mr. Gunkle follows the traditions of his ancestors and is a staunch republican, though he has never taken any prominent part in politics. He has served as school director eight years, and also as supervisor of his township, beside holding other local

offices. He is well known in Masonic circles, having been a member of Thompson Lodge, No. 340, Free and Accepted Masons, at Duffryn Mawr, for several years, of which lodge he is now a past master. His brothers are all past masters of that lodge, also, and all have frequently sat together with their father therein. Mr. Gunkle is also a member of Columbia Chapter, No. 91, Royal Arch Masons, of Philadelphia.

On New Year day, 1851, Mr. Gunkle was married to Louisa Watson, a daughter of John and Margaret Watson, of East White-land township. To this union was born a family of three children, all sons: William W., who was born January 4, 1852, and is now engaged in cultivating the home farm; George H., born October 19, 1853, married Mary K. Kennedy, was a clerk for a number of years, and died February 17, 1886, at Port Kennedy, where his widow now lives; and Daniel R., who was born October 30, 1856, married May Hibberd, and resides in Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he is engaged in milling. Mrs. Louisa Gunkle was born June 22, 1819, and died at her home in Charlestown township, this county, May 26, 1885, aged sixty-six years. She was a woman of many excellent traits of character, and was greatly respected by a wide circle of friends.

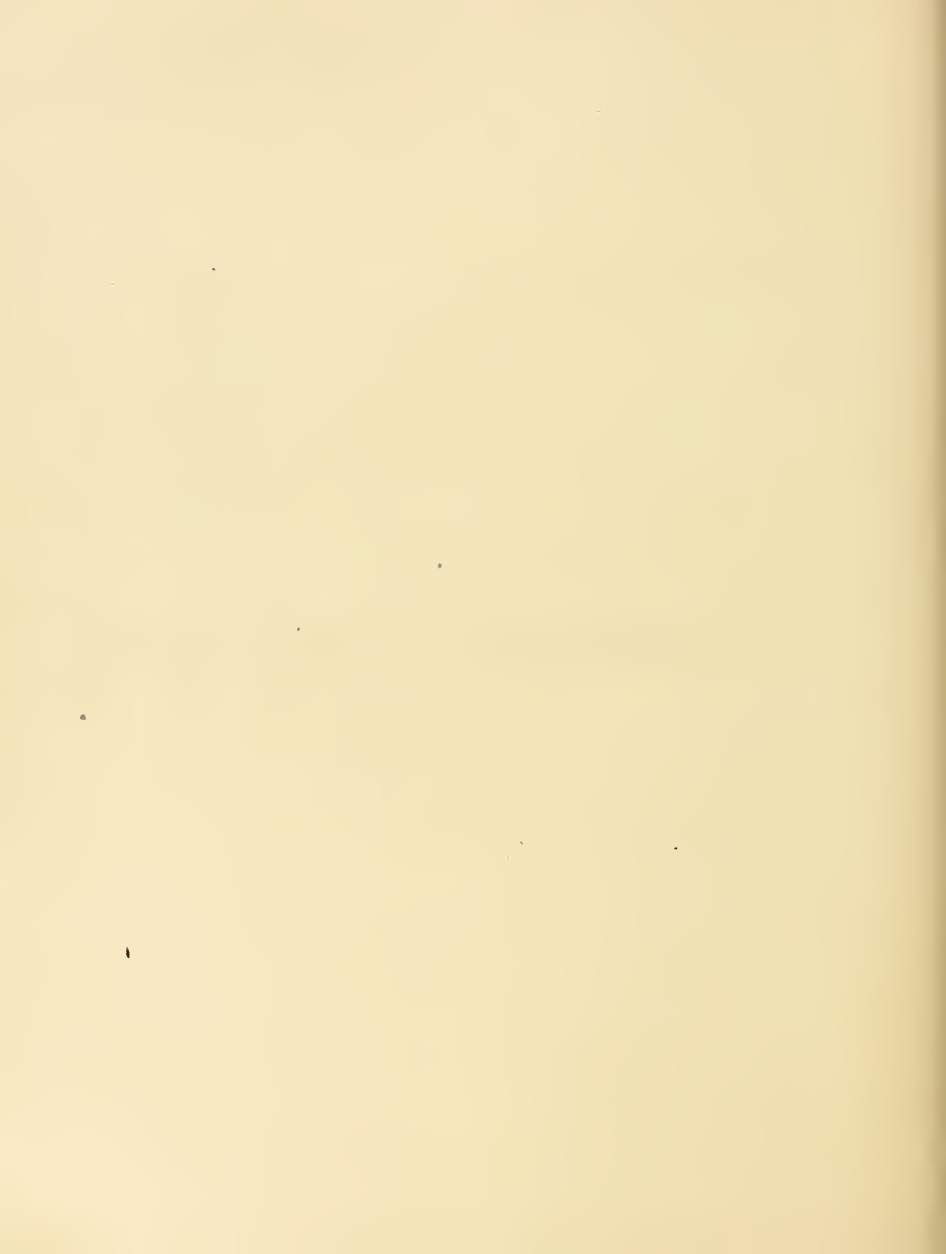
HON. WILLIAM T. FULTON, an- member of the house of representatives of Pennsylvania, and a prominent lawyer of Chester county, who served in the late war as major of the Purnell Legion, of Maryland, is a son of James J. and Nancy A. (Ramsey) Fulton, and was born in West Nottingham township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1835.

Immigrant John Fulton was of Scotch-Irish descent, and in 1750 came from the historic north of Ireland to settle at Rugh's fulling mills, near Oxford. In 1800 he deeded his farm to his son, Capt. James Fulton (grandfather), who was born in 1752, and died in West Nottingham township in 1832, aged eighty years. He was a member of the old Seceder church, served as captain under Washington in the revolutionary struggle, and married Jane Miller, by whom he had six children: James J., John, Miller, Joseph, Rachel, and a daughter, who married a Mr. Hutchinson. James J. Fulton (father), the eldest son, was born in 1800, and learned the trade of papermaker, which he followed for many years. He then removed from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, to what is now known as McCleary's mill, in West Nottingham township, where he purchased a paper mill which he operated until some years before his death, which occurred April 28, 1864, when aged sixty-four years. He was a whig and republican, and a member and elder of the Presbyterian church in West Nottingham township. He was an influential and leading citizen, and married Nancy A. Ramsey, who was a daughter of Hugh Ramsey, and died January, 1870, when in the sixty-ninth year of her age. They had six children: Dr. James, who was graduated from Jefferson Medical college, served with distinction at Gettysburg, and is now a prominent physician of Chester county; William T.; Joseph M., now deceased, who was a pharmacist; Hugh R., a graduate of Ann Arbor Law school, and who was county solicitor of Lancaster county, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession; and Rachel and Jane, who both died in infancy.

William T. Fulton received his education



Hon. William T. Fulton.



in the common schools, and the old Jordan Bank academy, then under the charge of Dr. Evan Rugh. He read law with Thaddeus Stevens, "the Great Commoner" of Lancaster, and Judge J. Smith Futley, of West Chester, was admitted to the bar, May 13, 1861, and commenced the practice of his profession at Oxford, where he remained until August, when he helped to recruit Co. E, Purnell Legion, Maryland infantry, which was composed of the bordermen of Pennsylvania and Maryland. He was commissioned captain of Co. E, and led his command in the engagements at Harper's Ferry and Catlett Station, and the battle of Antietam. He was promoted to major in August, 1862, suffered considerably with fever and jaundice during the fall of 1862 and the spring of 1863, and was discharged on account of physical disability, January, 1863. Major Fulton then returned to Oxford and resumed the practice of his profession, which he has followed successfully ever since, except when serving, in 1863, as a volunteer in repelling Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania.

On April 5, 1865, Mr. Fulton was united in marriage with Hannah A. Kirk, who was a daughter of Joseph Kirk, of West Nottingham, and died April 12, 1875, leaving two children: Kirk Fulton, who married Sarah J. Kimble, and now resides in East Nottingham; and Anna E. Mr. Fulton was remarried on October 19, 1876, wedding Annie E. Neeper, and by his second marriage has one child, a daughter named Eleanor J.

In politics Mr. Fulton is a republican, and has always been active in the councils of his party in Chester county. He served as justice of the peace from 1863 to 1876, and then resigned to become a member of the

house of representatives of Pennsylvania, to which he had been elected in that year, and to which he was re-elected in 1878. He is a past grand of Fairview Lodge, No. 324, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a past commander of William S. Thompson Post, No. 132, Grand Army of the Republic, and a member and president of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian church of Oxford. William T. Fulton is public spirited and has great and useful influence in his community. He is quiet and unassuming, but energetic and successful, and his course in life has been such as to command confidence, and win respect and esteem.

JAMES AIKEN, M. D., a well established and successful physician of Berwyn, and a lineal descendant of the old Aiken family of Scotland, is a son of Thomas Aiken, and was born February 21, 1848, in East Whiteland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He was reared in East Whiteland and Tredyffrin townships, received his education at John W. Lock's seminary, of Norristown, Montgomery county, and leaving school made choice of medicine as his life vocation. He read with Dr. Jacob Rieckabaugh of Tredyffrin township, and then entered the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the class of 1868. Immediately after graduation he came to Berwyn, where he has practiced ever since with good success. Dr. Aiken is a strong republican in political matters, has served as a member of the school board of his township, and in various other local offices, and has always worked heartily for the success of his party. He is an elder of Berwyn Presbyterian church, and a member

of Berwyn Lodge, No. 998, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Dr. Aiken is descended from the old Aiken family of Scotland, from which country his grandfather, John Aiken, went into the historic north of Ireland, where he resided until 1832. In that year he came to East Whiteland township, of which he was a resident until his death. He was a carpet weaver by trade, and while in Scotland married and was the father of four children, two sons and two daughters. One of the sons was Thomas Aiken, the father of Dr. Aiken. He was born in the north of Ireland, April 3, 1811, and came in 1832 with his father to East Whiteland township, where he was engaged in farming until 1855. In that year he removed to Tredyffrin township and purchased a farm, which he tilled until 1867, when he came to Berwyn, where he has lived a retired life ever since. He is a republican in politics, and has served as an elder in the Presbyterian church for over forty years. Mr. Aiken married and reared a family of six children: Dr. John, a graduate of the university of Pennsylvania, who served as surgeon of the 71st Pennsylvania infantry, and died from cold contracted while serving in the Federal army; Mary J., wife of E. S. Wells; Rev. Thomas J., a graduate of Lafayette college and Princeton seminary, and pastor of the Berwyn Presbyterian church since 1878; Sallie and Elizabeth, who are both dead; and Dr. James.

Dr. Aiken enjoys a fine practice at Berwyn and in the surrounding country. In addition to his professional duties he gives considerable personal attention to his present well-stocked drug store, which he established several years ago.

On March 2, 1881, Dr. James Aiken was

united in marriage with Clara, daughter of George Alexander, of North Coventry township. Their union has been blessed with two children: Thomas, born January 17, 1884; and Clara, born August 24, 1889.

CAPTAIN BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BEAN, one of the energetic, progressive and prosperous business men of Chester county, who is a large stockholder and manager of the Bean Fire Sand Company, of Valley Forge and Pawling, and who served with distinction in the Union army during the civil war, is a son of Nicholas and Mary Ann (Vanderslice) Bean. He was born near Pawling, Schuylkill township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1835, and received his education principally in the public schools and at Norristown boarding school, and in the seminary at Wyoming, Luzerne county. Leaving school in 1856 he joined a party, consisting of his brother Henry and two other young men, and together they made a tour, with ox teams, of the western country, visiting Pike's Peak and other places, then attracting attention in Colorado and Kansas. After satisfying their curiosity in that direction they returned to Pennsylvania, and Mr. Bean engaged in stock dealing, shipping cattle and sheep from Iowa to the markets of Chicago and Philadelphia. He had been in this business only two years, when he abandoned it to take charge, with his brother Henry, of his father's lumber and coal business at Pawling. There had always been a military side to his nature, and when the civil war broke out, prompted by the spirit of patriotism which vibrated in every breeze that swept his native hills, young Bean repaired to Harrisburg, and early in

1862 enlisted in Co. I, 129th Pennsylvania infantry, of which company he soon became second lieutenant, and subsequently was promoted to be captain. After serving out his term of enlistment—ten months—he re-enlisted as captain of Co. B, 34th regiment of emergency men, for three months. During his service in the army he participated in the battles of second Bull Run, Chintilla, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and a number of less important contests and skirmishes. In 1868 he was made quarter-master of the tenth division, National guards of Pennsylvania, with the rank of major, and continued to occupy that position until 1876, when the division was disbanded. He then became a member of the Washington troop of Chester county, with headquarters at Paoli, enlisting as a private. In a short time he was promoted to be quarter-master's sergeant, and after holding that rank two years, was made captain of the troop, and as such is still serving. While yet a student at Wyoming, Captain Bean was a member of the Wyoming artillery, and the knowledge obtained in practice there did much toward fitting him for the military positions he afterward occupied, and for active duty in the field.

After the war closed Captain Bean returned to Chester county, and again engaged in the coal and lumber trade with his brother Henry, under the firm name of H. & B. F. Bean, which business they continued successfully until 1880. In 1880 they embarked in the stone and sand crushing business, under the same firm name, and that firm continued operations until 1887, when the concern was resolved into a joint stock company for a period of five years, with Henry Bean as manager. At the death of Henry Bean, September, 1890, B. F.

Bean became manager. Their principal business is the manufacture of furnace and fire-brick sand, in which they have an immense and constantly increasing trade.

Captain Bean was united in marriage in 1865 to Martha J. Beckley, a daughter of Jacob and Hannah Beckley, of Lower Providence township, Montgomery county, this State. They have two children, both sons: Francis M. and Benjamin Franklin, jr. In politics Captain Bean is a staunch republican, and never voted the democratic ticket outside of his township, and while cherishing no political ambitions of his own, is always loyal in the support of the principles that underlie the organization of the great party to which he adheres and in the glory of whose record he shares. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Post No. 45, of which he is now commander, and is also a member of Phoenix Lodge, No. 75, Free and Accepted Masons.

Henry Bean, paternal grandfather of Capt. Benjamin Franklin Bean, was a native of eastern Pennsylvania, and lived during the greater part of his life near Pawling, this county, where he died in 1820, at the age of sixty years. He owned a small farm and his principal occupation was the cultivation of the soil. To him and his wife, Susannah, were born eight children, two sons and six daughters, all of whom are now deceased. The daughters were: Sarah A., married Jacob Razor; Catharine, wedded Jno. R. Dean; Rebecca, became the wife of Joshua Zimmerman; Susan, married Marks Morris. The sons were: Nicholas Bean (father), who was born January 17, 1801, and Henry, who died at the age of nineteen. Nicholas Bean was born on the old Bean homestead near Pawling, where he was reared and educated, and where

he passed a long, active and useful life, dying there in April, 1878, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. In early manhood he learned the trades of carpenter and cabinet-maker, and followed that combined occupation for a number of years. He subsequently began dealing in lumber and coal, which became his chief business during the remainder of his life. In connection with this, however, he owned and operated a farm, and became very successful and prosperous. He was a man of great energy and good business judgment, and at the time of his death had an extensive trade, which was thereafter conducted by his sons, Henry and Benjamin Franklin. In politics he was originally a whig, and when that party went to pieces about 1856, he attached himself to the Republican party, and gave the latter an active and influential support so long as he lived. He married Mary A. Vanderslice, of Schuylkill township, this county, and to them was born a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters: Anna, who married Jesse Jarrett; Sarah, wedded William Govett, and is now deceased; Susannah, became the wife of Abin Evenson, and is also dead; Harriet R., married Joseph Culp; Mary F., wedded John T. Cox; Henry B., deceased; Benjamin F., the subject of this sketch; Jones B., George W., and Lewis U. The mother, Mrs. Mary A. Bean, died in 1885, in the seventy-eighth year of her age.

PROF. JACOB K. JONES, an able, experienced and popular educator, and who has been principal of Spring City High school since 1877, is a son of George W. and Mary Jane (Seymour) Jones, and was born in Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania, September 18, 1846. His paternal grand-

father, Thomas Jones, was a native of Wales, and came during the war of 1812 to Gibraltar, Berks county, where he resided until his death. He married Mary Housman, and reared a family of four children, three sons and one daughter: Robert, who enlisted in the 78th Pennsylvania infantry, and was killed at the second Bull Run battle; Daniel, who settled at Danville, Montour county, where he died; George W., and Sarah, wife of Joseph Bradigham, of Reading. Geo. W. Jones was born in 1818, and after commencing life for himself settled at Birdsboro, in his native county, where he still resides. He was engaged for many years in the lime burning business in the southern part of Berks county, but is now living a retired life. He is a member of the Lutheran church, has always been a democrat in politics, and has held various local township offices. He married Mary Jane Seymour, who was born in 1820, and is a daughter of Solomon Seymour, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have had seven children, four sons and three daughters: Prof. Jacob K.; Ellen, wife of George Arters, who is employed as an iron cutter in Brooks' rolling mill at Birdsboro; Rachel, who married Jesse B. Gross, now employed in a large rolling mill at Coatesville, where they reside; Amanda, (dead); G. Morris, who married Elizabeth Wirt, and is a "boss puddler" in Brooks' rolling mill; Daniel, who died young; and Frank, now dead.

Jacob K. Jones was reared in his native county, and received his education in the common schools, Boyertown academy, and Kutztown State Normal school, from which excellent educational institution he was graduated in the class of 1877. He commenced teaching in the autumn of 1867,

in the common schools of Union township, Schuylkill county, and two years later came to Charlestown township, this county, where he taught the same school for seven successive winter terms, and had his salary increased each winter by the citizens, in order to retain his services. At the end of that time he returned to Kutztown Normal school to finish his course there in the senior class. After graduation in 1877, he accepted the principalship of Spring City High school, which important position he has held ever since.

On August 14, 1879, Professor Jones was united in marriage with Miss Annie V., daughter of John F. and Mary C. Young, and their union has been blessed with one child, Clarence M., who was born August 7, 1890.

Prof. Jacob K. Jones is a prohibitionist in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has served as financial secretary of the board of stewards, and as an exhorter and a class leader. When he assumed charge of the Spring City High school, Professor Jones found but four grades, but determining upon bringing the school up to a high standard, he went to work with a will to succeed, and has brought the school up to nine well arranged grades. Eleven rooms are now used to accommodate over five hundred pupils. The course of instruction has been extended so as to embrace algebra, geometry, book-keeping, physics, and the elements of Latin, and ten classes have been graduated since 1881. Progress and prosperity have marked the school since it has been under Professor Jones' charge. In recognition of his ability, scholarship and success as a teacher, he has been several times elected as a member of the committee on permanent certificates for

Chester county. He is treasurer of the teachers' county institute fund, and has arranged and constructed a set of school apparatus for philosophical experiments that is spoken of very highly. While not neglecting his school work he is interested in the prosperity of his borough and has served as secretary of the Building and Loan association since its organization in June, 1891, when he was chairman of the committee which drew up its constitution and by-laws. He is an active and successful school and institute worker, and keeps abreast of the educational progress of the age.

ELI J. LEWIS is a prosperous and well known farmer of Willistown township, who is now practically retired from active business, and quietly enjoying the comforts and blessings of rural life, on a small property of ten acres in East Goshen township, purchased of the administrators of Dr. John K. Hoskins, February 2, 1885. He is the fourth child and second son of Sharpless and Susanna G. (Ashbridge) Lewis, and was born in Willistown township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1842, where he grew to manhood and received his early education. After leaving the common school he entered the select school taught by Prof. Phineas Garrett at Sugartown, and later took a course of training in the select school in Delaware county under the care of James A. Baker. His education was finished under the tutelage of Joseph Shortledge, A. M., at Concord. He resided in Willistown township until 1873, when he removed to Edgemont and lived there two years, after which he returned to the place

of his birth, where he continued to reside until 1885. In that year he settled in the southeast part of East Goshen township. He owns a valuable farm, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres of choice land, in Willistown township—the old home-
stead—and also owns and lives on the Dr. Hoskins place, consisting of ten acres. He has devoted his life principally to farming, and has been successful and prosperous.

On October 5, 1872, Mr. Lewis was united in marriage to Annie E. Baker, a daughter of Aaron and Miranda Baker, of Edgemont, this State. To Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have been born three children: Miranda B., Sharpless H. and Edgar A., all living at home with their parents.

The paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Didymus Lewis, who was born November 6, 1747, in Newtown township (now Delaware county), on a farm taken up by his ancestors from the original Penn purchase. There he lived all his life, and died at an advanced age. He was a farmer by occupation, a Quaker in religion, and married Phebe Matlack, by whom he had a family of nine children: Debbe, Tamar, Phebe, Mary, Nathan, Eli, Thomas, Margaret and Tacy. Eli Lewis (grandfather) was born in Newtown township, then Chester, now Delaware county, July 18, 1784. He spent his entire life in that county, dying May 11, 1847, at the age of three score and three years. He also was a farmer and a strict member of the religious Society of Friends. Politically he was an old line whig, and his wife was Hannah Sharpless. He was the father of nine children, four sons and five daughters: Sharpless, father of Eli J.; Elizabeth, married Benjamin Thomas, and after his death wedded Dutton L. Otley; Phebe A., who

became the wife of Lewis Garrett; Milton, a retired farmer, who served as trustee in Marple township, was deputy prothonotary for three or four years, and now resides retired in Media; Dr. Isaiah M., deceased, who practiced medicine in Delaware county for a number of years and then removed to Kansas, where he became a large real estate owner, and where he died; Mary L., married Worrall Garrett, a farmer of East Goshen township, this county; Edith, who wedded Emmor Hickman, and now resides in the State of Iowa; Eli, deceased, who married Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis; and Hannah, who wedded Albert Hatch, and is also dead.

Sharpless Lewis (father) was born in Newtown township, Delaware county, this State, January 17, 1816, where he was reared and received what was considered a good education in that early day. On April 1, 1842, he removed to Willistown township, Chester county, where he continued to reside, and retired for several years up to the time of his death, November 29, 1880, when in the sixty-fourth year of his age. His death was caused by an injury received while engaged in hunting in Hartford county, Maryland. He was a farmer most of his life, but engaged in merchandising at Goshenville, for some years. Politically he was a whig, as his father had been, until the Republican party took the place of the older organization, after which he acted with the latter. He married Susanna G. Ashbridge, January 10, 1842, and to their union was born a family of four children: Elma, now deceased; Hannah M., married Frederick W. Baker, a farmer and carpenter of West Goshen township; Caspar, wedded Anna M. Bishop, and is now a prosperous farmer of West Pikeland township; and Eli J., to whom this sketch is devoted.

WILLIAM G. MATSON, editor and proprietor of the *Item* newspaper at Malvern, this county, is the second eldest son of Wesley and Edith (Heyburn) Matson, and was born May 16, 1861, at West Chester, Pennsylvania. He grew to manhood in his native county, and received his education in the public schools. After leaving school he entered the office of the *American Republican* at West Chester, and learned the trade of printer, which occupation he followed in that borough for a period of six years, becoming thoroughly familiar with all departments of the mechanical and editorial work that go to the creation of the modern newspaper. In 1885 he came to Malvern, where he accepted a position on the *Malvern Item*, having charge of the local work for a time. In September of 1887 he purchased the plant and assumed control of the paper, since which time he has continued to occupy the position of editor and proprietor. The *Malvern Item* is a six column folio sheet, published every Saturday, and is republican in politics. It is now in its fifteenth year of successful publication, and has a wide circulation throughout this section. In its editorial department it is ably managed, and as a local newspaper is bright, snappy, and always up with the times. Its advertising patronage is good, and in addition to the weekly newspaper, a large amount of job work is turned out at this establishment. In 1891 Mr. Matson served as a delegate to the Republican State convention, and is an earnest and active writer and worker who already exerts much influence in the local councils of his party. He is a member of Malvern Camp, No. 548, Patriotic Order Sons of America.

On June 1, 1892, Mr. Matson was united in marriage with Marie Amelia Burnett, a

daughter of James and Mary Ann Burnett, of Norristown, Montgomery county, this State.

William G. Matson's paternal grandfather, George Matson, was of English descent, and passed most of his life in New Centreville, Delaware State, where he owned a farm and was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married and reared a family, one of whom was Wesley Matson (father), who was born in New Centreville, Delaware State, November 22, 1822, and now resides in East Marlborough township, this county, near Kennett Square. In his earlier days he was a farmer, but the last thirty years of his active life were given almost exclusively to the business of a cattle dealer, drover and butcher, in which his operations were at one time very extensive. He is now in his seventieth year, and for some time has been living a rather retired life on his farm. In political faith he was first a whig, and when that party disintegrated, became a republican. Religiously he and his family are Quakers, as were their ancestors. In 1854 he married Edith Heyburn, a daughter of George E. Heyburn, a farmer residing near Chadd's Ford, Delaware county, this State. By this union Wesley Matson had a family of four children, three sons and a daughter: George, now a resident of West Chester, and a painter by trade; Anna R., living at home with her parents; William G., the subject of this sketch; and Emmor, also living with his father and managing the home farm.

WILLIAM H. STITELER, who enjoys the respect of the community in which he resides, and who is a comfortably situated farmer of West Pikeland township,

was born December 20, 1845, in West Vincent township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He is the fifth son and ninth child of Henry and Penina (Bermer) Stiteler, and was reared on the paternal acres in his native county. He received a good common school education, and after attaining his majority was engaged in farming with his father for several years. At the end of that time Mr. Stiteler embarked in agricultural pursuits for himself, which he followed successfully until 1876, when he purchased and became resident on his present farm in West Pikeland township. His farm consists of one hundred and twenty acres of first class grain and dairy land, which is well improved and under good cultivation. He is one of the most prosperous farmers of his community, and raises considerable stock besides farming. He has always been a republican in political opinion, and takes an active part in local politics, being at the present time the member of the Republican County committee from his township. In the educational affairs of his section Mr. Stiteler takes interest, and is now a member of the school board of West Pikeland township. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, of Uwchlan, and ranks in his community as an industrious farmer and a reliable man.

In 1870 Mr. Stiteler married Mary, daughter of Newton and Hannah Evans, of Chester county. Mr. and Mrs. Stiteler have three children: Carrie B., Penina E., and Anna.

William H. Stiteler is of German descent, and his ancestors for several generations back have been farmers. His paternal grandfather Stiteler was a farmer by occupation, and a member of the Seventh Day Baptist church. He married, and reared a

family of nine children, all of whom are dead except two: Rebecca and Elizabeth. One of his sons was Henry Stiteler (father), who was born in 1811, in Chester county, where he was engaged during his lifetime in farming, and where he died in 1889, when in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was a republican and Baptist, and married Penina Bermer, who passed away in 1890, at seventy-eight years of age. Their family consisted of ten children, six sons and four daughters: George, Annie, Mary, Sarah, John, Henry, Elizabeth, Morris, William H., and Newton.

COL. DANIEL FOULKE MOORE, junior member of the well-known roofing firm of Caswell & Moore, Phoenixville, this county, who served in the civil war, and for a number of years was a telegraph operator for the Reading Railroad Company, is a son of Edwin and Phœbe (Foulke) Moore, and was born in Upper Merion township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1841. The Moores are of ancient Scotch lineage, but have been settled in Montgomery county, this State, since the revolutionary period. Richard Moore (grandfather), was a native of Montgomery county, a farmer by occupation, and passed all his life in that county. There too, his son, Edwin More (father), was born in 1811, and after obtaining such education as could be had in the common schools of that day, engaged in farming. He was pushing and energetic, endowed with good judgment and fine business ability, and became one of the largest and most prosperous farmers of his native county, where he remained until 1890, when he rented his farm and re-



Col. Daniel Foulke Moore.

moved to Norristown, where he now resides, retired from active business. He served as president of the Montgomery County Agricultural society for a number of years, and as school director, always taking an active part in educational matters. For several years he was a member and director of the Montgomery County Fire Insurance Company. In politics he is a staunch republican, and has at all times manifested a deep interest in political and other public questions. He is a member of the Society of Friends, but enlisted and served with the emergency men at the battle of Antietam. He married Phœbe Foulke in 1834, by whom he had a family of five children. She was a native of Gwynedd township, Montgomery county, a member of the Society of Friends, and died July 4, 1876, in the sixty-fifth year of her age. The Foulke family was planted in America in 1698 by Edward Foulke, who came over from Wales in that year and settled in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. In writing his biography he traces the Foulkes back to Shirid Flaidd, a well-known figure in Welsh history, who resided at Rhiwardoy, and is frequently alluded to in Welsh chronicles of the latter half of the twelfth century. He was lord of Penllyn, a "cantraf," containing five parishes north of Bala lake, and he has been described as founder of one of the fifteen noble tribes of North Wales. Edward Foulke, the immigrant of 1698, gave the name of Gwynedd to the settlement, which grew up where he located. There Joseph Foulke, maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born about 1783. He was the fourth in line of descent from Edward Foulke, and after attaining manhood and acquiring a good education, he founded a boarding school for boys at Gwynedd,

which he conducted for nearly a lifetime. He was also a famous Quaker preacher, with strong anti-slavery proclivities, and actively interested in all the reform movements of his day. He became an eminent mathematician, and originated the Friends' almanac, himself making for many years all the astronomical calculations for that publication. This almanac is now published and its calculations made by his son, Dr. Joseph Foulke, of Bucks county, this State. Joseph Foulke died in 1863, at his home in Gwynedd, having attained the scripturally allotted age of four score years.

Daniel Foulke Moore was reared on the home farm in Montgomery county until he had attained his twentieth year, receiving his education in the common schools and at the Gwynedd seminary conducted by his maternal grandfather. At the age of twenty he became a telegraph operator, entering the service of the Reading Railroad Company at Reading, this State. He remained in the employ of this company until 1862, being stationed successively at Reading and Harrisburg, and in that year resigned his position and enlisted as a private in Co. E, 128th Pennsylvania infantry for nine months. He participated in the battles of Antietam and Chancellorsville and other minor engagements and skirmishes, and after the expiration of his term of service re-enlisted in Co. D, 31st Pennsylvania guards, known as "emergency men," and served four months. In 1863 he again entered the employ of the Reading Railroad Company as a telegraph operator, being stationed at Phoenixville, this county, where he faithfully performed the duties of his position until January, 1870, when he resigned, and in connection with E. L. Caswell, under the firm name of Caswell & Moore, engaged in

the business of furnishing and putting on tin, slate and corrugated iron roofs. This is the oldest firm of its kind in Phoenixville, and in addition to its main business of building and roofing houses, it also does plumbing, steam and gas fitting, and sells stoves, tinware and house furnishing goods. The business was originally founded in 1855 by the senior member of the present firm. These gentlemen have built up a fine trade and carry a large stock of everything in their line. Their store is located at No. 237 Bridge street.

In 1867 Colonel Moore was married to Melissa Conard, of Upper Merion township, Montgomery county, this State. She died in 1869, leaving an infant son who survived its mother only three months. Some eight years later, in 1877, Colonel Moore was again married, this time wedding Emily M. Ashenfelter, a daughter of Henry Ashenfelter, of Phoenixville. To this union has been born one child, a daughter, named Martha Washington.

Daniel Foulke Moore is a member of the Society of Friends, as have been many of his family. He is also connected with Phoenix Lodge, No. 75, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a member of White Post, No. 45, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is past commander. When the militia was organized here, in 1871, he was placed on the staff of Gen. J. R. Dobson as assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of colonel, which title he still bears. Colonel Moore is a staunch republican in his political convictions and has the honor of being the last republican burgess of Phoenixville. He has always taken an active part in politics, and is at present (1892) a prominent candidate for member of the legislature from his district.

OLIVER H. SMEDLEY, whose parents were Bartholomew and Margaret (Hoopes) Smedley, is another agriculturalist who has spent a long and active life on the farm where he was born, tilling the broad acres formerly owned by his ancestors, and finding in his annual round of labor a contentment more satisfying if not so intense as that enjoyed by the "globe trotter," so called, who visits all climes and is apparently at home in every land. Mr. Smedley was born October 3, 1839, on the old homestead in East Goshen township, this county, and received his early education in the public schools of his neighborhood, which was afterward supplemented by an extended course in the State Normal school at Millersville. After completing his studies he engaged in farming on the home place, which passed into his possession in 1864, and has since given his time exclusively to agricultural pursuits. His farm contains one hundred and nineteen acres of valuable land, and is well improved and kept in good condition. Politically he is a republican and takes an interest in all public questions, though taking no active part in politics. In religion he is a Presbyterian and a member of the West Chester church of that denomination. He is also a member of Goshen Grange, No. 121, Patrons of Husbandry, and takes an active interest in all questions affecting the interests of the farmers of this country.

On October 25, 1865, Mr. Smedley was wedded to Mary E. Megilligan, a daughter of James and Hannah Megilligan, of the city of Wilmington, Delaware. To Mr. and Mrs. Smedley has been born a family of four children, two sons and two daughters: Frank B., who married Emma Hendrickson, and now resides in East Goshen; J. Eugene,

who is now at Colorado Springs, Colorado; Margaret H. and Bertha M., both living at home with their parents.

The Smedley family is of English descent and was planted in America about 1683, by George Smedley, a Quaker, who came from Derbyshire, and settled at Darby, Pennsylvania. Jesse Smedley, paternal grandfather of Oliver H., was a native of Delaware county, this State, and passed all his active and useful life in that county, dying at Media, in 1850. He married and reared a family, one of whom was Bartholomew Smedley (father), who was born in Delaware county, but in 1838 removed to Chester county, and settled in the eastern part of East Goshen township, where he resided until his death in 1864. He was a farmer all his life and on coming to this county purchased the farm now owned by his son, the subject of this sketch. In politics he was first a whig, but soon after the organization of the Republican party in Pennsylvania he became attached thereto, and ever after gave it an active support. Religiously he was a Quaker, in which faith he had been reared, and in 1838 he married Margaret Hoopes, a daughter of Israel Hoopes, of New Garden township, and to their union was born a family of five children, two sons and three daughters: Oliver H., whose name introduces this sketch; William, now deceased, married Ella Sharpless, of East Goshen township, who is also dead; Anna Mary; Anna E., became the wife of Marshall Way, burgess of West Chester; and Philena H.

Oliver H. Smedley is a first cousin of John G. Smedley, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume, and to that sketch reference is made for additional ancestral history of the Smedley family in America.

PETER ACKER, an industrious and prosperous farmer of Pawling, and a representative of one of the sturdy German families to which the Commonwealth owes so much, is the younger of the two sons of John and Susannah (Sloanacker) Acker, and was born on the old homestead, in Schuylkill township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1836. Here he was reared and educated, and here he has always lived, quietly and industriously engaged in agricultural pursuits. He now owns the home farm, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres of valuable land, all well improved except ten acres of woodland. In politics he is a staunch republican, and while never taking an active part in the turmoil of practical politics, yet always gives an intelligent and earnest support to the party of his choice.

On February 19, 1861, Mr. Acker was united in marriage with Martha Jones, a daughter of Enoch and Mary (Johnson) Jones, of East Vincent township, this county, and to them was born a family of three children, two sons and a daughter: Enoch J., born December 17, 1862, married Emma Stetler, and is now a prosperous young civil engineer, of Norfolk Virginia; Frances S., born September 12, 1864, married Theodore Cramer, a well known jeweler of Phoenixville; and Burton J., born June 29, 1876, and now (1892) attending the State Normal school at West Chester. Mrs. Martha Acker died December 15, 1882, aged forty-one years.

The Ackers are of German descent, and trace their American ancestry back to Conrad Acker, who was born in Germany, but left that country when a young man, and settled in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in 1732. He married Barbara Ruble,

and had an only son, Peter Acker (grandfather), who was born in Uwchlan township, and after attaining his majority married Elizabeth Langbaugh, who bore him one child, Conrad; and after her death wedded Elizabeth Beagle, by whom he had a family of nine children: Jacob, Isaac, Catharine, Mary, Sarah, Hannah, Rebecca, John, and one that died in infancy. All are now deceased except Isaac, who resides at Atglen. Peter Acker was a farmer by occupation, and passed all his life in Uwchlan township, near Lionville, where he died at an advanced age. He owned a large quantity of land, and his farm operations were extensive. Politically he was a whig, and a Lutheran in religious belief and church membership. John Acker (father) was a native of Uwchlan township, born on the old homestead in 1813, where he lived until his marriage, in 1833. He then removed to Schuylkill township, locating half a mile east of Williams Corner, where the subject of this sketch now resides. Here he passed the remainder of his days, dying in 1888, after an active life of three quarters of a century. His occupation was that of a farmer and stock raiser, and he became prosperous and well-to-do. In religion he adhered to the faith in which he had been reared, and was almost a life-long member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. Politically he was a whig and republican. In 1833 he married Susannah Sloanacker, a daughter of Jacob Sloanacker, of East Pikeland, and by this union had a family of two sons: Jacob S., who married Susannah Christman, and is now a prosperous farmer of Tredyffrin township; and Peter, whose name heads this sketch. Both are well known, useful and highly respected citizens of Chester county.

WILLIAM H. SAYLOR, postmaster at Kenilworth, this county, and a prosperous business man of that village, is the sixth child and third son of Adam F. and Hannah (Hetzl) Saylor, and a native of Pottsgrove township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where he was born October 10, 1856. He grew to manhood on his father's farm there, and received a good practical education in the public schools of his neighborhood. After leaving home he learned the milling business and followed that occupation some four years, when he became manager of a creamery in Pottsgrove township, Montgomery county, and was thus engaged for three years and six months. In 1887 he removed to Chester county, and settled at Kenilworth, North Coventry township, where he embarked in the lumber, coal and feed business, in which he has been very successful, and now enjoys a large and increasing patronage. Politically he is a republican, and shortly after locating at Kenilworth, was appointed as postmaster at that place, a position he has acceptably filled ever since. He is a prominent member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and also a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America.

On September 11, 1884, Mr. Saylor was united in marriage to Hattie Funk, a daughter of Jacob L. Funk. By this union he has four children: Ralph J., born July 1, 1885; Laura M., born February 24, 1887; Clyde T., born June 18, 1889; and Eveline Sue, born January 2, 1892.

The Saylor's trace their trans-Atlantic origin to Germany, where Frederick Saylor, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born about 1793. He was reared and educated in his native land, and there married Cynthia Shaw. Some time

during the first quarter of the present century he, with his wife and two children, bid farewell to the Fatherland, and crossing the Atlantic, settled in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. There he passed the remainder of his days, dying near Parker Ford, in Pottsgrove township, that county, in 1861, at an advanced age. He was engaged in farming after his arrival in this country, and became prosperous and well-to-do. He was a democrat in politics, and a strict member of the German Lutheran church. He was the father of three children, two sons and a daughter: Sarah, Adam F., and Capt. John C., whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Adam F. Saylor (father) was born October 29, 1819, in Germany, and was brought by his father to America when quite young. He was principally reared in Montgomery county, and received a good common school education, after which he engaged in farming, and spent most of his life in that occupation. For a time he was steward of the Montgomery county home, and now lives in Pottstown, that county, retired. He married Hannah Hetzel, a daughter of John Hetzel, of Pottsgrove, and by this union had a family of twelve children: John C., who married Mary Royer, and is now a prosperous farmer and truckster of Pottsgrove township, Montgomery county; Rosa, died young; Caroline, also dead; Kate, now the wife of A. L. Ebert, of Pottstown; Adam F., jr., who married Rosie Snyder, and is engaged in farming in Montgomery county; William H., the subject of this sketch; Franklin, married Ellen Meyers, and resides in the State of Florida; Elmer E., wedded Annie Munshower, and is engaged in the grocery business at Royer's Ford; H. Stephen, dead; Rachel, the wife of Sum-

ner Frick, of Pottstown; Lizzie, now deceased, who married John Stauffer, of Royer's Ford; and Harry C.

REV. THOMAS R. McDOWELL, the popular and successful pastor of Upper Octoraro Presbyterian church, near Parkesburg, this county, is a graduate from Princeton Theological seminary, and a gentleman of much culture and refinement. He was born October 22, 1855, in New London, Chester county, Pennsylvania, his parents being James B. and Eliza (Hall) McDowell. The McDowells are of Irish extraction and trace their ancestry back to James McDowell (great-great-grandfather), who was born in the north of Ireland in 1740, and about 1758 came to America and located in Pennsylvania. He married Elizabeth Loughhead, of Concord, and settled on land partly belonging to her, later comprising the farms of Henry D. Hodgson and Franklin Garrett, at Lincoln station, in Lower Oxford township. About 1798 he purchased from Dr. Thomas Ruston the Ruston tract of four hundred and twenty-five acres on Elk, and removed thither. He died September 12, 1815, and was buried at New London. He served through the revolutionary war, and on May 1, 1786, was commissioned as captain of a troop of light horse militia in this county. His children were Mary, Jane, John, Margaret, Catharine, Elizabeth, Ann and Martha. John McDowell (great-grandfather) was born in 1768, married Sarah Gettys, of Philadelphia, and died in 1837. He was commissioned May 1, 1789, ensign of the fourth company of foot in the fifth battalion of militia, in the county of Chester, and August 1, 1814, an ensign of the ninth company of the 91st Pennsylvania

militia, the latter commission being signed by Governor Findlay. His son, John McDowell (grandfather), was a native of Chester county, a prosperous farmer, and an attendant of the Presbyterian church. He married Eliza J. Carlile, by whom he had a family of four children, and died in 1860, aged sixty-nine years. James B. McDowell (father) was born near New London, this county, in 1827, and at his death, in 1864, was cashier of the Citizens' National bank of Middletown, Delaware. Previous to accepting that position he had been principal of the New London academy for many years, and was widely known as a successful educator. He was a prominent member and elder of the Middletown Presbyterian church, and a staunch republican in his political belief. He married Eliza Hall, who was a native of Cecil county, Maryland, and a member of the Presbyterian church. She died in 1862, aged thirty-seven years, leaving a family of six children. Her father, Levi Hall, was of English descent, married Elizabeth Rankin, and died in Middletown, Delaware, at the advanced age of ninety-two years.

Rev. Thomas R. McDowell was reared partly in Middletown and partly in Chester county, Pennsylvania. He was prepared for college at the West Nottingham academy, Cecil county, Maryland, and entering Delaware college, Newark, Delaware, was graduated from that institution with honors in the spring of 1881. He then began the study of theology, taking a three year's course at the Princeton Theological seminary, from which he was graduated in June, 1884. His first work after graduation was as pastor of the Lower Brandywine Presbyterian church, near Wilmington, Delaware, but in 1889 he returned to Chester county,

and on May 22 of that year, was installed pastor of the Upper Octoraro Presbyterian church, near Parkesburg, which he has continued to serve in an acceptable manner ever since. The history of this church dates back to 1720. At the present time it has a membership of four hundred and thirty-three, and its prosperous condition is largely due to the efficient labors of its enthusiastic and earnest pastor. In addition to his pastoral duties here, he has charge of three chapels elsewhere—one at Parkesburg, another at Pomeroy, and a third at Sadsburyville.

On March 14, 1888, Rev. Thomas R. McDowell was united in holy matrimony with Sophia S. Pusey, a daughter of Edward Pusey, of Wilmington, Delaware. To them has been born three children: Edward P., James B., died at the age of fourteen months; and J. Norman.

In political opinions Mr. McDowell is a republican, and is now serving as secretary of the school board of Sadsbury township. He is a member of Dupont Lodge, No. 29, Free and Accepted Masons, of Wilmington, Delaware; and of Centerville Lodge, No. 37, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, near the same city. He is a man of pleasant address, easily approached, and is immensely popular with his people and the general public.

REV. CHARLES M. HADDAWAY, the present efficient and popular pastor in charge of the Methodist Episcopal church at Glen Moore, this county, is a son of John Q. A. and Caroline M. (Harris) Haddaway, and was born in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, April 28, 1856. His paternal grandfather, William Haddaway, was a native of Talbot county, Maryland, and lived

most of his life at Bay Hundred, that county. He was a farmer by occupation, owning nearly five thousand acres of land, and in politics was a staunch whig, while in religion he was an active and influential member of the Methodist Episcopal church, widely known for his kindness of heart and generous hospitality. He married a Miss Kersey, and reared a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters: Samuel H., Elizabeth Caulp, Martha Seth, Caroline Kemp, Eliza Kemp, Thomas S., Charles W., and John Q. A. (father). The latter was born at Bay Hundred, Talbot county, Maryland, January 21, 1828, where he was principally reared and educated. After attaining manhood he engaged in the dry goods business in Baltimore, and passed most of his active life in that city. After retiring from the dry goods trade he engaged in the life insurance business, and also organized and for some years conducted a newspaper advertising agency in that city.

In 1847 he married Caroline M. Harris, a daughter of Capt. Samuel Harris, of Baltimore, and by this union had a family of six children, three sons and three daughters: Rev. Samuel W., a prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal church South, who has filled leading pulpits in Baltimore and Washington city; Thomas Decatur, a well known lawyer of Washington city; Lizzie, married E. H. Delmar, a general newsdealer of that city; Isabel J., became the wife of H. D. Gordon, who resides in Washington, where he is engaged in the real estate business; Mary E., wedded Robert L. Cohen, who is engaged with his father in the general shoe business in Washington city; and Rev. Charles M., the subject of this sketch.

Capt. Samuel Harris (maternal grandfather) was of English descent and a na-

tive of Baltimore, but for many years followed a seafaring life, being captain of a trading vessel and serving with distinction in the United States navy during the war of 1812. He was in several engagements under Commodore Decatur, on the high seas, and his life was in many respects a very eventful one. While in command of his own vessel he circumnavigated the globe, and traded in many foreign ports, coming in contact with people of all nations, and having a number of unusual adventures. After retiring from the sea he became a wholesale merchant in Baltimore. Politically he was a democrat, and in religion a strict member of the Universalist church. He was one of the projectors of the Baltimore monument erected to the memory of two young men who killed the leader of the British forces and saved that city from capture, during the war of 1812. He married a Miss Monroe, and reared a family of four children, two sons and two daughters: Thomas Decatur, Samuel, Mary, who married Prof. George W. Minnick, and Caroline M., who wedded John Q. A. Haddaway, and became the mother of the subject of this sketch. She was educated at private schools in the city of Baltimore, now resides in Washington, District of Columbia, and is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

Rev. Charles M. Haddaway grew to manhood in Baltimore and obtained a good English education in the public schools of that city. He afterward took a course in the High school of Trappe, Talbot county, Maryland, and then studied under a private tutor for a time. Later he entered Garrett Biblical institute at Evanston, Illinois, and began the study of theology. In 1875 he entered the ministry and was ordained a

deacon in the Reformed Episcopal church in 1882, and 1889 was ordained as an elder by Bishop Vincent, of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has had charge of churches in Washington and Baltimore cities, and in the State of Nebraska. In 1890 he removed from Nebraska to Evanston, where he remained two years, and while there at school he served two churches in Chicago, and in the spring of 1892 came to his present work at Glen Moore, having been transferred to the Philadelphia conference by Bishop Waldron. He is an earnest student and a fluent speaker, and is very popular with his people.

On October 15, 1884, Rev. Mr. Haddaway was united in holy matrimony with Harriet Hutchins McKim, a daughter of Dr. S. A. H. McKim, one of the leading physicians of Washington, District of Columbia, who won distinction during the civil war by his able management of military hospitals, and is now chief surgeon to the police board in that city. To Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Haddaway has been born one child, a son named Samuel McKim, who is now (1892) seven years of age.

COL. HAMILTON H. GILKYSON, a popular and successful member of the Chester county bar, who for thirteen years has served as borough solicitor of Phoenixville, and is widely known for his legal attainments and as an active, able and successful leader in the political movements of this section, is a son of James and Anna (Henry) Gilkyson, and was born December, 1848, at Doylestown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. The Gilkysons are of Irish extraction, and the family ranks among the oldest and most honored in Bucks county. James Gilkyson (father) is a native of

Bucks county, and now resides at Doylestown, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He is one of the oldest practicing lawyers in the county of Bucks, and served for a number of years as district attorney. His practice was extensive and remunerative, being especially large in the orphans' court. He is an ardent republican in politics, an active worker for his party, and at one time made the race for State senator, but the county being largely democratic he was defeated. There is a military side to his character, and he always took a deep interest in army matters, having commanded a regiment of emergency men for several months at the time of Lee's invasion of this State in 1862. He is a member and one of the founders of the Episcopal church at Doylestown, and has served as a member of the vestry since the church was organized. In 1848 he married Anna Henry, by whom he had a family of six children. She was a native of Germantown, Pennsylvania, and died in August, 1884, at the age of fifty-six years. She also was a member of the Episcopal church, and having great musical talents, which had been carefully cultivated, she was for many years organist and leader of the choir in her church. The Henrys are an old and distinguished family of Germantown, and the maternal grandmother of the subject of this sketch, whose maiden name was Eliza Neal, was a noted beauty of that place in her day. One of Sully's most celebrated pictures was a portrait of this Miss Eliza Neal, and was noted not only on account of the beauty of the subject, but also for its merit as a painting, and was on exhibition at the centennial in 1876.

Hamilton H. Gilkyson was reared at Doylestown, Bucks county, this State, and received his education in the private schools



Col. Hamilton H. Gilkysen.

of that place and at Pennington's seminary in New Jersey, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1864. After graduation he went west, and for several years was engaged in mercantile business and teaching. At the end of that time he returned to Pennsylvania and began reading law in his father's office at Doylestown. Having completed his legal studies and passed his examinations, he was regularly admitted to the bar in 1872, and immediately opened an office in Phoenixville, this county, where he has conducted a successful practice ever since. He also practices in the courts of Montgomery county and in the city of Philadelphia, and has won a proud position at the bar, being distinguished for the care and thoroughness with which he prepares his cases and the ability with which he presents them in court.

On March 4, 1880, Colonel Gilkyson was united in marriage to Nellie H. Trego, a daughter of Thomas W. Trego, of Doylestown, Bucks county. To Mr. and Mrs. Gilkyson have been born four children, three sons and one daughter: T. Walter, Hamilton H., jr., James, and Anna.

For many years Colonel Gilkyson was connected with the State National guards, and during the labor riots of 1877 was stationed at Pittsburg, where he was made assistant adjutant-general of the ninth division, with the rank of colonel. In politics Colonel Gilkyson has always been a staunch republican, and is an active and influential local leader. He belongs to what is known as the Everhart wing of the party, and is one of the founders of that wing, which was formed in 1884 when James B. Everhart was elected to congress from this district over Mr. Darlington. No man in the district, perhaps, has worked harder or with

greater ability and more gratifying success to advance the cause of his party and secure its triumphs at the polls, and to none does the party owe a deeper debt of gratitude for his untiring efforts in its behalf. Yet he would never permit the use of his name as a candidate for any political office, though he has served in some of the borough offices. He has been borough solicitor for a period of thirteen years, and has served as a member and president of the Phoenixville school board.

W. LATTA DAVIS, a leading farmer residing near Aldham, who has spent a lifetime in the cultivation of the soil, and is well known and highly esteemed throughout this section, is the third and only surviving son of John S. and Mary (Pauling) Davis, and was born in Charlestown (now Schuylkill) township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1816. When only three years of age he was brought by his parents to his present location near Aldham postoffice, in Charlestown township, and has lived here ever since. He grew to manhood on the farm, accustomed to the hard labor that fell to the lot of farmer's sons, and received such education as was afforded by the country schools of that early day. After attaining his majority he engaged in farming on the old homestead with his father, and has been employed in agricultural pursuits all his life. He now owns the farm, consisting of one hundred and two acres of choice land, nearly all well improved and in good condition. Politically he is a staunch democrat, giving his party a uniform support on all leading questions, but never taking any very active part in politics. His life has been quiet and uneventful, strictly devoted to

business and to the discharge of his duties as a good citizen and in the various relations of life.

On January 1, 1873, he was united in marriage to Mary A. Rapp, a daughter of John and Hannah Rapp, of Charlestown township.

The paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Llewellyn Davis, a native of Wales, who came to America and settled in Chester county prior to 1705. He married Bridget Jones, by whom he had a family of four children (see sketch of William W. Davis in this volume), the youngest of whom was Llewellyn Davis (grandfather), who was born in Schuylkill township, this county, where he lived all his life, and died at the early age of forty-four years. He was a farmer by vocation, a democrat in political faith, and a prominent member and trustee of the Great Valley Presbyterian church. His remains repose in the cenietry connected with that church. He married Rebecca Shannen, by whom he had a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters: Willmina, who married Samuel Pauling; Eliza, Harriet, Mary Ann, John S., Ezekiel H., and Shannon, all now deceased. John S. Davis (father) was born at the mines in Schuylkill township, this county, in 1784, and died in Charlestown township in 1853, at the advanced age of sixty-nine years. He also was a farmer by occupation and devoted nearly all his life to agricultural pursuits, including stock raising. He owned a farm of one hundred acres of fine land, and was very successful and prosperous. Politically he was a democrat and took an active part in public affairs. During the war of 1812 he was captain of a company of Pennsylvania

militia, and about the time the British forces occupied Washington city was called out with his company and marched to Marcus Hook, but owing to an accidental wound in the foot was not engaged in active service. In religion he adhered to the faith of his ancestors, and was an active member, elder and trustee of the Great Valley Presbyterian church for many years, being liberal in support of the various interests of his denomination, and prominent in all its work and affairs. He married Mary Pauling, a daughter of Benjamin Pauling, and to their union was born a family of five sons: Benjamin P., Llewellyn, W. Latta, John A., and Jesse C., all now deceased except the subject of this sketch. The mother of these children, Mrs. Mary Davis, died in 1873, aged eighty-six years.

REV. JOHN M. HASTINGS, D. D., who was a regularly ordained minister in the Presbyterian church for nearly half a century, and was widely known in many parts of the Union, was a son of James and Letitia (McCluskey) Hastings, and was born January 27, 1816, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. The Hastings are of English descent. The family seems to have been among the earliest settlers in the colony of Penn, as we find references to men of the name in the records of that day, notably of Joshua Hastings, who served as a jurymen in February, 1682, and was appointed an appraiser for Chester county, October 17, 1683. But the data necessary to trace the family was not preserved, and we present only such meagre facts as are now obtainable. James Hastings (father) was a native of this State, and in early life took up his residence in Allegheny county, where he

became a prosperous farmer and resided until about 1823, when he removed to Ohio, and located in Muskingum county, near Zanesville. There he again devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, and was thus engaged until his demise in 1858, at which time he was in his eighty-fourth year. In politics he was an old-line whig, and for many years a devoted member of the Presbyterian church. He married Letitia McCluskey, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of William McCluskey, who was born in the north of Ireland of Scotch-Irish parentage, but emigrated to America in early manhood. Mrs. Hastings was a member of the Presbyterian church, and died at her home in Ohio in 1865, aged seventy-eight years.

Rev. John M. Hastings was reared principally on the home farm in Muskingum county, Ohio, and received his early education in the academy at West Alexandria, Pennsylvania, after which he entered the old Washington college in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and was graduated from that venerable institution in 1838. Immediately after graduation he went to Kentucky, where he spent one year in teaching, near the city of Lexington. He then accepted a position in the Grove academy at Steubenville, Ohio, where he taught for two years. At the end of that time he began the study of theology with his uncle, Rev. John McCluskey, D. D., at West Alexandria, Pennsylvania, who conducted an academy at that place for a number of years. When his theological studies were sufficiently advanced, in the summer of 1843, Mr. Hastings was licensed to preach in the Presbyterian church by the Presbytery of Washington, and soon afterward entered the service of the educational board

of that church, where he did efficient work during the next three years. He was then settled as the regular pastor of Beulah church, near Pittsburg, Allegheny county, this State, where he engaged in earnest and successful labor for a period of nearly twenty years. During the latter part of his service at that place his health began failing, and in 1865 he gave up his charge, and some years after removed to Wooster, Ohio, to educate his sons. Later he went South on account of his health, and after a year spent in the milder climate, returned to Pennsylvania, and for some months resided at Germantown, near Philadelphia. In 1882 he came to West Chester, where he has resided ever since. After relinquishing his charge in 1865 he never accepted regular work on account of the variable state of his health, but continued to preach as a supply for vacant churches.

Dr. Hastings was united in marriage to Margaret M. Raybold, a daughter of Joshua Raybold, of Philadelphia, in 1845, who died the following year. In 1850 he married Mrs. Martha M. Taylor, daughter of Edward McDonald, of McDonald, Washington county, who died in 1861, leaving two sons: John McDonald, who graduated from the Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, in 1878, and died at Germantown in 1882, aged twenty-six years; and Edward McDonald, who was graduated from the Wooster (Ohio) university, spent two years teaching in the academy conducted by his uncle, Prof. Fulton W. Hastings, at West Philadelphia, and died in November, 1888, in the thirty-first year of his age.

In politics he was an independent republican, and deeply concerned for the honor and welfare of the country. He was a life-long student, a clear thinker, an excellent

speaker, and was greatly respected and beloved by a wide circle of appreciative friends.

Dr. Hastings died at West Chester, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1892, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

EBER H. HURFORD, one of the most influential and substantial citizens of New Garden township, is a son of Nicholas and Dinah (Gregg) Hurford, and was born in New Garden township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1802. He was reared on the farm, received a practical education in the schools of his neighborhood, and assisted his father in farming until he had attained his majority, when he engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he followed until eight years ago. He has always been a resident of New Garden township, except a short time passed at Kennett Square and a few years spent in East Marlborough township. He sold his farm eight years ago, and has retired. Mr. Hurford is a staunch republican in politics, and has been for many years a member of Kennett meeting of the Society of Friends, in which he has always been active and useful. Mr. Hurford has been successful in his various business enterprises, and by good management and careful attention has secured a competency. He has, with commendable energy and industry made a success of all of his various agricultural pursuits.

Eber H. Hurford is of English descent. His paternal grandfather, John Hurford, was a native of Ashton, Delaware county, and about 1732 married Hannah Fairlamb. He was a cooper by trade, and a Friend in religious faith. Beside working at his trade he was engaged in the mercantile business, and was known in that early day

of Pennsylvania's history as a "shopkeeper," the name then applied to one who followed that line of business. He died in Chester county, and left a family of eleven children, of whom one was Nicholas Hurford, the father of the subject of this sketch. Nicholas Hurford was born March 15, 1754, in New Garden township, where he died on March 28, 1837, aged eighty-four years. He was a farmer, a whig, and a Friend, a quiet, steady and useful man, and as a neighbor, a friend and a citizen, stood high in the community where he resided. His wife, Dinah (Gregg) Hurford, was a daughter of Michael and Sarah Gregg. Their union was blessed with seven children: Michael, Mary Booth, Jesse, Joel, Eber, Samuel, and Isaac. None of these children died under eighty years of age, while three of them, Eber, Samuel and Isaac, are still living.

On September 17, 1828, Eber Hurford married Hannah Allen, who was a daughter of Ellis and Rebecca Allen, and is now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Hurford were born eight children, three sons and five daughters: Lydia A., wife of David Chambers, a farmer of London Grove township; Allen, who died in infancy; Jesse, who is now deceased, married Elizabeth Taylor; Ellis (dead); Hannah M.; R. Emma, married William Wilson, a farmer of Upper Oxford township; Sarah, wife of William Sharpless, now in the creamery business at Toughkenamon; and Philena C.

MAHLON S. KOLLER, a prosperous young farmer of Sadsburyville, who for a number of years was connected with a wholesale grocery house in Philadelphia, is a son of James A. and Christiana (Sunday) Koller, and was born November 24, 1865.

in Berks county, Pennsylvania. The family to which Mr. Koller belongs is of German origin and ranks among the oldest in Pennsylvania. Andrew Koller, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Berks county, this State, in 1804 and lived there all his life. He was a farmer by occupation, as his ancestors had been, and was a man of great energy and industry. Politically he was a staunch democrat, and in religious belief and church membership a German Lutheran. He died at his home in Berks county in 1862, aged fifty-eight years. His wife was Hannah (Sunday) Koller and they reared a family of six children, all of whom now survive. His son, James A. Koller (father), was born on the old homestead in Berks county in 1842, where he grew to manhood and was educated in the common schools. In 1862 he married Christiana Sunday, a daughter of George Sunday, of that county, and settled down to farming. To their union was born a family of three children, one of whom is still living. In 1874 Mr. Koller quit farming and removed to the State of Iowa, settling in Marion county, where for a period of nearly eight years he was engaged in the milling business, dealing largely in flour. Returning to Pennsylvania in 1881, he located in Philadelphia and became a traveling salesman for a wholesale grocery house in that city, which business he still follows. Mrs. Christiana Koller is a native of Berks county, where she was born in 1844, and is consequently now in the forty-ninth year of her age. She is a strict member of the Presbyterian church.

Mahlon S. Koller lived on the farm until his eighth year, when he went with his father to the State of Iowa. There he attended the public schools until his father

returned to this State, when he also came back to Philadelphia, and soon after took a course of training in the Reading Business college, at Reading, this State. In the spring of 1882 he entered a wholesale grocery house in Philadelphia as shipping clerk, and remained in that position for more than six years, or until the fall of 1888, rendering entire satisfaction to his employers and demonstrating the possession of business ability of a high order.

On November 13, 1888, Mr. Koller was united in marriage with Jennie Brieker, a daughter of Joseph and Jane Brieker, of Kansas, and they have one child, a son named George B.

Soon after his marriage, on December 1st of that year, he removed to his present farm, containing fifty-seven acres of choice land, well improved and located on the Lancaster pike one-fourth mile from Sadsburyville, in Sadsbury township. Since that time he has given his time and attention mainly to agricultural pursuits, and has been very successful.

Politically Mr. Koller is a democrat, as is his father, and gives his party an earnest and steady support on all leading questions. In religion he is a member of the Presbyterian church, and liberal in support of its various interests. He is a member of Patterson Lodge, No. 394, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Sadsburyville, and also of William Pitt Encampment, of the same place.

JOHN WILDS, one of the older and most highly respected citizens of the county, residing near Stafford, is a man who has spent a long and active life in agricultural pursuits. He is the second of

the four surviving sons of John and Hannah (Byerley) Wilds, and was born in Treddyffrin township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1821. He was reared principally on the farm, and obtained a good practical education in the country schools of that day, after which he adopted the business of farming as his life occupation, and has adhered to it nearly all his days. He owns an excellent little farm of twenty-one acres, finely improved and cultivated like a garden. Politically he is a republican, and though no politician, is yet loyal and ardent in the support of his party. For many years he has been a member of the Baptist church, in which faith he was reared.

On March 22, 1855, Mr. Wilds was united in marriage to Rachel Famous, a daughter of Andrew Famous, of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. To their union was born a family of two children, one son and a daughter: Isaac R., now living with his parents, and managing the farm; and Mary, who married Joseph Dyson, a contractor and builder, residing at Wayne, Pennsylvania.

The Wilds are of English descent, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch having been born in Lancaster, England, from which he emigrated to America while yet a young man, and settled in Treddyffrin township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. Here he passed the remainder of his days. He was a weaver by trade, and a strict member of the Episcopal church, to which he had become attached while in England. Some time after his arrival in this county he married Barbara Wesley, of Chester county, and to them were born four children, two of whom were sons. The elder of these was James, and the younger John Wilds (father), who was born in

Tredyffrin township in 1794, and died here in September, 1850, at the age of fifty-six years. After attaining manhood he engaged in farming, and spent most of his life in that occupation, being successful and prosperous. He was a member of Radnor Baptist church, and in early life a democrat in politics, but joined the opposition party in his later days. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812, being present at Marcus Hook. In 1819 he married Hannah Byerley, a daughter of John Byerley, and they reared a family of fourteen children, seven of whom were sons: James, Elijah, Mahlon, John, Maurice, Joseph, William, Edward, Elizabeth, Mary A., Alice, Sarah and Hannah M. They are all now deceased except John, Elijah, Mahlon, and Maurice.

GRANVILLE WILLIAMS, a worthy representative of one of the oldest Welsh families of this county, and a well known farmer and highly respected citizen, residing near Sugartown, is the third child and only son of Nathan and Esther (Pratt) Williams, and a native of Chester county, having been born in Willistown township, May 6, 1836. He was reared on his father's farm in that township, and received his education at Prof. Strode's boarding school and the school taught by Joseph Foulke, a minister of the Society of Friends. On leaving school he engaged in farming, and has devoted his whole life to agricultural pursuits, in which he has been successful. He now owns a fine farm containing one hundred and thirty-one acres of choice land, all well improved and in the best state of cultivation. His farm buildings are substantial and pleasantly situated. For a number of years Mr. Williams served as a director of the

Farmers' Market Company, of Philadelphia. Politically he is a republican, and has served as school director of his township. In religion he is a Quaker and a member of the Goshen monthly meeting.

On the 14th of February, 1861, Mr. Williams was wedded to Elizabeth S. Worrall, a daughter of Sharpless and Abigail (Thatcher) Worrall, of Willistown township, this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Williams was born a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters: Elwood, born January 20, 1862, and died August 23, 1864; Esther, born October 15, 1863, and died August 23, 1864; Abbie T., born March 6, 1865, married Harry R. Sharpless, and resides in West Chester; Lewis P., born November 11, 1867, and resides at Wyebrook, this State; Nathan, born April 10, 1870; Emma G., born May 23, 1872; and Granville C., born October 19, 1876, the three latter living at home with their parents.

The family of which the subject of this sketch is a member, is of Welsh descent, and traces its American ancestry back to Robert Williams, who settled in this State prior to 1691, and came to what is now Goshen township, this county, about 1700, being, it is thought, the first settler within the bounds of that township, where he took up a large tract of land from the original Penn grant. At the home of Hugh Roberts, April 19, 1691, he married Gwen Cadwalader. In 1715 they removed to Uwchlan township, and in 1734 Robert Williams died, aged eighty-seven. His children, so far as known, were Elizabeth, Ellis, Lewis, John, Ann, William, Grace, Hannah, and Sarah. Ellis Williams (great-great-grandfather) was born in East Goshen township, where he lived all his life. He

married in 1712, and died in 1756. His children were Robert, Esther, Mary, Thomas Garrett, Ellis (2), and Isaac. In religion he was a Quaker, as was his father. The second Ellis Williams (great-grandfather) was also a native of East Goshen township, and on February 1, 1748, married Lydia Haines, a daughter of Isaac and Catharine Haines, of East Goshen, by whom he had six children: Jesse, Ellis (3), Isaac, Nathan, Jane and Lydia. The third Ellis Williams (grandfather) was born in East Goshen township, about 1765, and died in Willistown township, May 31, 1821, aged fifty-six years. He was a farmer by occupation, and a life long member of the Society of Friends. On November 19, 1789, he married Jane Garrett, a daughter of Josiah and Mary (Yarnell) Garrett, by whom he had a family of eight children: Lydia, born December 19, 1790, and died February 12, 1815; Mary, born September 9, 1792, and died March 31, 1810; Jesse, born November 19, 1794, and died August 22, 1872; Ellis, born November 24, 1797, died December 28, 1874; Josiah, born July 4, 1800, died February 27, 1817; Jane, born December 24, 1802, died December 23, 1889; Nathan (father), born December 11, 1804, died December 24, 1883; Garrett, born December 26, 1806, died February 6, 1875; and George, born October 7, 1808, died July 17, 1811. The mother, Mrs. Jane Williams, passed to her final rest July 8, 1839, aged 72 years.

Nathan Williams (father) was born in Willistown township, as were all his brothers and sisters, and after obtaining an education in the private schools of his neighborhood, engaged in farming and followed that occupation all his life, in his native township. Politically he was a whig and repub-

lican, and became prominent in his community. In religion he adhered to the faith of his childhood and was a member of the Society of Friends all his life, being connected with the Goshen meeting. On March 18, 1830, he married Esther Pratt, a daughter of Joseph and Priscilla Pratt. To their union was born a family of five children, one son and four daughters: Priscilla, born January 25, 1831, and died August 7, 1841; Emma, born March 12, 1833, and still living; Granville, the subject of this sketch; Henrietta, born October 4, 1838, died September 15, 1841, and Sarah, born November 23, 1840, died September 2, 1841. The mother, Mrs. Esther Williams, was born December 31, 1806, and passed away April 16, 1841, at the early age of thirty-five years. On November 17, 1847, Nathan Williams remarried, wedding Susannah R. Smith, *nee* Russell, but had no children by this second marriage.

JOSEPH T. ROTHROCK, M.D., professor of botany in the university of Pennsylvania, and who ranks next to Asa Gray in the field of American botany, first won national prominence and reputation by his reports in 1878 as botanist of the geological and geographical exploration and survey west of the 100th meridian. He is a son of Dr. Abraham and Phœbe B. (Trimble) Rothrock, and was born at McVeytown, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1839. In a pleasant little valley in northern Germany, on the waters of the beautiful upper Rhine, famous in German song and story, is the ancestral home of the Rothrocks, and the birth place of Abraham Rothrock, the founder of the Rothrock

family of Pennsylvania. He was one of the forty Lutheran palatinates who came in colonial days to Berks county, where by industry, honesty and perseverance they prospered and became substantial and well respected citizens in the communities in which they settled. A lineal descendant of Abraham Rothrock was Philip Rothrock, the paternal grandfather of Dr. Rothrock, and who was a farmer in Mifflin county, where he died in 1850, at ninety-four years of age, being the oldest man at that time in the county. He was a Presbyterian, and married and reared a family. His son, Dr. Abraham Rothrock (father), was born April 19, 1806, near Lewistown, that county. He received his education at Lewistown academy, then under the charge of Dr. James Woods, and entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which medical institution he was graduated in 1835. He practiced two years prior to graduation, and since then has been in active practice at McVeytown, this State. During the late war he was surgeon of the board of enrollment of the seventeenth district of Pennsylvania, and was one of the three surgeons whose pay was never suspended or reduced, on account of the perfect manner of conducting the business affairs of their offices. Dr. Abraham Rothrock is a republican in politics, and an elder of the Presbyterian church, and justly ranks as one of the leading physicians of central Pennsylvania. On May 11, 1837, he married Phœbe B. Trimble, and they have three children: Dr. Joseph T., Ann A., and Mary M., wife of D. M. McFarland, a banker of West Chester, whose sketch appears in this volume.

Joseph Trimble Rothrock completed his academical course in Juniata county, and Freeland seminary, Montgomery county,



Joseph Trimble Rothrock, M. D.

and on August 7, 1862, enlisted as a private in Co. D, 131st Pennsylvania infantry, and was commissioned as captain on July 1, 1864, of Co. E, 20th Pennsylvania cavalry, which he commanded until January 6, 1864, when he was honorably discharged at Harrisburg. He participated in the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg, and was wounded through the thigh at Fredericksburg, where his regiment in forty minutes lost more men in its terrific charge, proportionately, than did the Light Brigade in its celebrated charge at Balaklava. Returning home from the army he resumed his studies and was graduated from the Lawrence Scientific school of Harvard university in 1864, and from the medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1868. He commenced practice in Centre county, but in 1870 removed to Wilkesbarre, making a specialty of diseases of the eye and ear, and in 1876 established the North Mountain school of physical culture. In the last named year he was appointed lecturer on forestry by the American Philosophical society, and thus has contributed much toward developing the growing forestry sentiment of this State. In 1866 he accompanied an exploring party into British Columbia, and in 1873 was appointed as surgeon and botanist to the United States geographical and geological exploration and survey west of the 100th meridian, under Lieutenant G. M. Wheeler. He served in that capacity from 1873 to 1875, inclusive, and added many plants to the botanical collections of the west that were not known of by Gray or King. He made extensive botanical collections in Nevada, Utah, California, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. In the valuable report of his work he catalogues 104 orders, 637 genera, and 1657

species. His reports constitute the Sixth volume of these surveys, and contains 404 quarto pages, with fifty-two pages of physical geography and economic botany. In his modest introduction to the work, he allows too much credit to others and does not do justice to his own achievements, but the work passed into the hands of the public, which appreciated the magnitude of Dr. Rothrock's labors, and the great value of his contributions to American botany, of which it is (as he said of another work) a prominent landmark. Prior to this he wrote a "Sketch of the Flora of Alaska," which was published in the report of the Smithsonian institution for 1867. In 1880 he wrote a catalogue of the trees and shrubs in the horticultural gardens of Fairmount park, Philadelphia, and has now in preparation a forthcoming octavo volume of about six hundred pages, to be entitled the "Medical Botany of North America." He came in 1877 to West Chester, where he has resided ever since.

On May 27, 1869, Dr. Rothrock married Martha E. May, only daughter of Addison and Elizabeth (Shafer) May, of West Chester, this county, and they have three children living: Addison M., Henry A., and Elizabeth M.

Dr. Joseph T. Rothrock is an independent in politics, and was for several years a vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal church of West Chester. He is a member of the American Philosophical society, Society of Naturalists of the United States, Philadelphia Academy of natural sciences, Canadian Botanical society, American Academy of Political and Social sciences, Pennsylvania Historical society, and the American Geographical society. In 1866, while in British Columbia, he was serving under the

Western Union Telegraph company, which explored and surveyed a telegraph route through Alaska and *via* Behring Strait to the mouth of the Amoor river in Asia. During the next year he became professor of botany at the Pennsylvania State agricultural college, which position he held a short time, and in 1876 took charge of the Young Ladies' seminary of Wilkesbarre, which he left the same year to accept his present position as professor of botany in the university of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Rothrock is the author of various interesting and useful papers that have appeared for the last few years in botanical memoirs, scientific magazines, and the leading medical journals of this country. He is an active and persistent worker, and even employs his vacations in the interest of botany. In his yacht, *White Cap*, he conducted a university exploring expedition during his vacation of 1890 among the West Indian Isles, and returned with large and valuable accessions to the university museum, as well as gleaning many new facts of the botanical wealth of the tropical waters of the Carribbean Sea. He photographed the trees of North America in order to make their botanical description more clear, and for this work was awarded a silver medal at the Paris exposition in 1878.

Joseph T. Rothrock is an original thinker and an independent investigator, and while he gives due attention to the views of his predecessors and contemporaries in the field of botany, yet he collects his facts and candidly tells their story, whether it be for or against the popular views and theories of the day. The natural sciences are indebted to members of the medical profession of Pennsylvania for some of their grandest discoveries and most advanced work. Dr.

King of Westmoreland county, in the field of geology made the discovery that air breathing animals existed in the carboniferous age; while Dr. Alter, another Pennsylvanian, was the true discover of spectrum analysis, by which the elements of the sun and stars are determined, and in the advanced work of botany Dr. Rothrock has already associated his name with those of Bartram and Gray, and has a permanent place in the history and progress of botany in North America.

DR. JOHN CLEAVER BARTHOLOMEW, a young and popular veterinary surgeon of Berwyn, who was graduated from the university of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1891, is the only son of Benjamin and Rebecca (Huddleson) Bartholomew, and a native of Chester valley, being born in East Whiteland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, August 10, 1863. The old and prominent Pennsylvania family of which Dr. Bartholomew is a member is said to be descended from the celebrated Barthelemi family of France, many of whom, having seceded from the Roman Catholic church, emigrated to Great Britain in order to escape persecution. From England they came to America at an early day, and the records show that members of the family were settled in Philadelphia as early as 1681, where George Bartholomew and his wife Mary owned and conducted the Blue Anchor tavern, being Philadelphia's only public house—the first in the city and the State. It was here that William Penn first landed and was entertained. The old building still stands in a good state of preservation. *July 25th following, George Bartholomew was granted

by William Penn a lot adjoining the tavern, which was laid out August 1, 1664, but the patent did not issue until 1686. (Taken from the history of the Bartholomew family.) John Bartholomew, paternal great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a resident of what is now Montgomery county, and died in 1756, and Mary, his widow, about 1762. They had eleven children: Ann, married Thomas Waters; Joseph; Thomas; Elizabeth, wedded Isaac Davis, of Treddyffrin; Rachel, became the wife of Benjamin Davis; John; Andrew; Benjamin; Mary, married a Mr. Thomas; Augustine, and Edward. The eldest son, Joseph Bartholomew (great-great-grandfather), settled in East Whiteland township soon after 1740, and died there in November 1754, leaving a wife, Sarah, and four children: John, Benjamin, Hannah and Rachel. Their father's lands were divided between the sons, John receiving the homestead with a hundred and eighty acres of land, while one hundred and sixty were devised to his brother Benjamin. Both were real lovers of rural life, and contentedly settled down to farming. From 1772 to 1775 Benjamin served as a member of the assembly, and when the muttering thunders of the opening revolutionary struggle broke on his peaceful home, spurning the idea of cultivating an invaded soil, he raised a company of volunteers, at whose head as captain he marched to the tented field, where he fought gallantly and suffered much, but was providentially spared to see the colonies free and again resume the quiet life of a farmer, which he loved so well. He died on his well-cultivated farm in East Whiteland township, March 31, 1812, aged sixty years, and his remains rest in the cemetery

of the Great Valley Baptist church in Treddyffrin. Captain Bartholomew married Rachel Dewees, a daughter of William and Sarah (Potts) Dewees, by whom he had a family of ten children: Joseph, married Hannah Davis, and died in Treddyffrin township in 1811; Hannah, married John Hughes; Sarah; John, grandfather of Dr. J. C.; Rachel, wedded Thomas Davis; Marian (Maryanne) died unmarried; Edward, married Emily Cleaver; Augustine, wedded Maryanne Philips; Benjamin married Elizabeth Pritner; and Ellen, who became the wife of Thomas Maxwell. John Bartholomew (paternal grandfather) was born in East Whiteland township, this county, where he lived all his life, engaged in agricultural pursuits. Politically he was an old line whig, and was active and prominent in the support of the tenets of that party. He married Lydia Cleaver, and was the father of a family of six children, four sons and two daughters. One of his sons was Benjamin Bartholomew (father), who was born in East Whiteland township in 1827, and now resides in the city of Philadelphia. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, received a good education in the public schools, and after leaving school engaged in farming in his native township, which occupation he followed until 1885, when he accepted a position in the custom house in Philadelphia and removed to that city. In his political affiliations he has been a republican ever since that party was organized in this State. In 1859 he married Rebecca Huddleson, a daughter of Dr. J. T. Huddleson, of Glen Mills, Delaware county, where he was a successful practitioner for many years. By this union Benjamin Bartholomew had a family of three children, one son and two

daughters: Mary Ellen, Caroline H.; and Dr. John C., the subject of this sketch.

Dr. John Cleaver Bartholomew was principally reared in his native township of East Whiteland, received his education in the public schools of Chester county and at the Great Valley Friends' school, and later entered the veterinary department of the university of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, from which famous institution he was graduated in the spring of 1891. Early in the following year he located at Berwyn, where he has ever since been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. Dr. Bartholomew has taken great pains to properly and thoroughly prepare himself for the work he proposed to do, and has already shown that he possesses an exhaustive knowledge in all matters pertaining to the diseases of live stock in general and horses in particular, and that he has acquired great skill in their treatment.

In politics the doctor follows the traditions of his ancestors and is an ardent republican, taking an intelligent interest in all public questions, and keeping well posted on current events. He is connected with the organization known as the Society of Cincinnati, having inherited his membership through his father, and is a popular and promising young professional gentleman, who stands high in social circles and among business men wherever he is known.

B. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS, postmaster at Williams Corner, and one of the enterprising and progressive men of this county, who served three years during the civil war, and has since enjoyed a business career aggregating a fair degree of success, is a son of John and Sarah (Rob-

erts) Williams, and was born January 1, 1844, in Charlestown township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather, Daniel Williams, was a native of the same township, and lived and died there. He was a farmer by occupation, a Presbyterian in religion, and in politics a Jacksonian democrat. He married Jane McCoy and reared a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters: Mordecai, David, James, John, Juliann, Elizabeth, and Martha. John Williams (father) was also born in Charlestown township, his natal day being December 8, 1801, and resided there until 1858, when he disposed of his property and removed to Schuylkill township, settling near what is now known as Williams' Corner, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying September 4, 1875, aged nearly seventy-four years. He was educated in the common schools of his neighborhood, and on leaving school learned the mason trade and became a contractor and builder. For a number of years he followed that occupation, but in later life purchased a farm and devoted his last years to agricultural pursuits, conducting his operations on an extensive scale and becoming very prosperous. At one time he owned and operated six farms, located in Schuylkill and Charlestown townships, and was also engaged for a time in the manufacture of paper at Williams' Corner. In his earlier years he was a democrat in politics, but on account of his anti-slavery proclivities joined the Republican party about the time of Lincoln's first election to the presidency, and ever afterward supported that political organization. In religion he was a Presbyterian, and as contractor and builder erected many fine residences and public buildings between Downingtown and Philadelphia, besides

bridges, &c., on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad; also the Presbyterian church at Charlestown. On April 12, 1833, he married Sarah Roberts, a daughter of Joseph and Mary Roberts, of Schuylkill township, Pennsylvania. To them was born a family of eight children, five of whom were sons: J. Robert, now deceased, who married Sarah J. Kungle; Mary J., wedded William H. Johns, a prosperous farmer of East Pike-land township; Davis B., married Sallie Pennypacker and resides near Aldham, engaged in farming and crushing stone; I. Walker, now a farmer of Schuylkill township, who married Susannah Stephens; Sallie A., became the wife of Everett W. Anderson, a farmer of Charlestown township; B. Franklin, the subject of this sketch: Dr. William K., who was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical college of Philadelphia, married Millie Wright, and is now practicing his profession in the city of Philadelphia; and Retta, who wedded John T. Kinsey, a well known produce dealer of Bridgeport, Montgomery county, where they reside.

B. Franklin Williams was reared partly in Charlestown and partly in Schuylkill township, where he attended the public schools until 1860, and on June 10, 1861, when little more than sixteen years of age, enlisted as a musician in Co. K, 4th Pennsylvania reserves, for three years. He served out the full term of his enlistment, being detailed as a clerk at headquarters during the latter part, and was honorably discharged at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1864. While connected with the army he was in the seven days' fight around Richmond, at the battles of second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, South Mountain and Antietam, and in southwestern Virginia took

part in the contest at Cloyd Mountain, under General Crook, and in a number of skirmishes and minor engagements. After his discharge, Mr. Williams returned to Chester county, and after taking a course in the Quaker City Business college at Philadelphia, engaged in the manufacture of paper at Williams' Corner, which he successfully conducted until 1884, when he rented his plant to other parties and embarked in the general mercantile business at the same place. He continued this enterprise until 1891, and in that year rented his store to others and again assumed the management of his paper mill, in which he is now engaged. His specialty is the manufacture of binder's board, and the mill has a capacity of six tons per week. The plant was formerly a cotton mill, operated by Roberts, Semers & Bevans, but was converted into a paper mill in 1858, by Mr. Williams' father, who had purchased the property. In addition to his paper mill and store Mr. Williams also owns one fine farm in Schuylkill township. Politically he is a republican and stands high in the local councils of his party. He has served as township auditor and assistant assessor, and in 1884 was appointed postmaster at Williams' Corner, a position he has ever since filled acceptably. He is connected with the Veteran Reserve corps, and is a member of Phoenixville Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

On October 25, 1871, Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Josephine H. Stephens, a daughter of William M. and Hannah (Hall) Stephens, of Upper Merion, Montgomery county, this State. To Mr. and Mrs. Williams was born one child, a son named Howard S., who is now attending the Friends' Central school in the city of Philadelphia.

SAMUEL S. FINKBINER, M. D., a graduate of the Jefferson Medical college, and a member of the Schuylkill Inter-county Medical society, who has been in the active practice of his profession at Parker Ford for the last quarter of a century, is a son of Jacob and Margaret (Rambo) Finkbiner, and was born in East Vincent township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 17, 1838. He received a good academical education, and then took a course at Pennsylvania college, after which he read medicine with Dr. E. B. Hecket and Dr. A. R. Savage. At the completion of his required course of reading he entered Jefferson Medical college, of Philadelphia, from which famous institution he was graduated in the class of 1865. After graduation he opened an office at St. Mary's, this county, which he left after a residence of eighteen months, to come to Parker Ford, where he has been in active and successful practice up to the present time.

On December 24, 1864, Dr. Finkbiner married Elizabeth Catherine, daughter of Henry Hamor, of West Vincent township, and to their union have been born two children: Jacob H., of West Philadelphia, who married Eva Larkins, and is now engaged in mercantile business in West Philadelphia, and Martin Luther, a graduate of the Philadelphia college of pharmacy.

Dr. Finkbiner is of German lineage. His paternal grandfather, Jacob Finkbiner, sr., was a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania.

His son, Jacob Finkbiner (father), was born on March 4, 1809, in East Vincent township, where he lived and where he died in March, 1891, when he had passed into his eighty-second year. He was a carpenter by trade, and after helping to build many of the locks on the Schuylkill canal,

purchased a farm in his native township. He was a republican and a Lutheran, and had been an active church worker for many years before his death. His wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Rambo, was born in Montgomery county. Their children were: Jehu E., who resides on the home farm; Rev. John W., a graduate of Pennsylvania college, and engaged in the ministerial work of the Evangelical Lutheran church in Cumberland, Maryland; Mary E., who died young; Dr. Samuel S.; and Alice and Susan Eliza, who are both dead.

In politics Dr. Finkbiner is a republican. He is a member of Zions Lutheran church and Pottstown Council, No. 351, Royal Arcanum. He has gained success in the field of his profession by his knowledge, skill and efficiency.

JAMES M. PENNYPACKER, of Parker Ford, is a book-keeper and educator of considerable note, and a representative of one of the oldest and most prominent families in the commonwealth. He is the eldest son of Daniel and Rebecca (Major) Pennypacker, and a native of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, being born near Lower Providence postoffice, that county, January 2, 1838. The Pennypacker family had its origin in North Brabant, Holland, and numerous members of it still exist in that country. About the year 1650 some of them went up the Rhine to Flomborn, a village near Worms, where they became Germanized and changed the Holland name Pannebakker (tile-maker) to Pfannebecker. The "Weissthum" or manuscript record of Flomborn from 1542 to 1656, signed by Johannes Pfannebecker, one of the town officers, was lately in pos-

session of Samuel W. Pennypacker, of Philadelphia. About 1699, Heinrich Pfannebecker, born in 1674, came to America and settled at Germantown, near Philadelphia, from whence he moved to Skippack, where he died in 1754. He was the first German surveyor in Pennsylvania, and a large land owner. Several of his grandsons crossed the Schuylkill into Chester county, Jacob settling at Perkiomen junction, Matthias at Pickering, Harman, John and Benjamin near Chester Springs, and Henry at Vincent. From these have descended the now numerous Pennypacker family of this and adjoining counties, among whom a number have achieved distinction in law, politics, military life, theology, literature and other lines of human endeavor. Perhaps the most conspicuous instance of all is the career of Galusha Pennypacker, born June 1, 1842, and serving as colonel of the 16th United States infantry, and brevet major general, United States army. He is known as the hero of Fort Fisher, and was the youngest general officer during the civil war. The story of his rapid elevation may be found in any history of that war—an elevation due solely to gallantry and intelligence—from the post of a private to the rank of brigadier general at the age of twenty-two. His seven wounds in eight months, five promotions within a year, and his gallant charge at Green Plains, together with his leadership, flag in hand, over the traverse at Fort Fisher into the very jaws of death, which all thought he had met, signalize what in some respects is the most remarkable career of that gigantic struggle.

James Pennypacker, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a

native of Chester county, born near Phoenixville. He was a farmer by occupation and owned a large farm known as the "Garden spot," where he died about 1828, at an advanced age. His wife was Elizabeth Showalter, and to them was born a family of five sons and two daughters: Jacob, Joseph, James, Oliver Perry, Daniel, Margaret and Mary. Daniel Pennypacker (father) was born in Lower Providence township, Montgomery county, this State, in October of the initial year of this century, and died at Parker Ford, Chester county, in 1873, in his seventy-third year. He served as look tender on the old Schuylkill canal for a period of twenty-six years, and was a mechanical genius of a wide local reputation, there being hardly anything he could not make with tools if he once "set his head" to do it. Politically he was a republican in later life, though an ardent whig when a young man. In early manhood he married Rebecca Major, a daughter of Isaac Major, of York county, Pennsylvania. She still survives, being now in the seventy-eighth year of her age. To their union was born seven sons and three daughters: James M., (subject) and Elizabeth, twins, the latter marrying Henry Steinruck, a wheelright residing at Parker Ford; Abel F., who served nine months as a private during the civil war, married Rachael Hall and now resides in the city of Reading, where he is a prosperous shoemaker; Isaac, deceased; Wilhelmina, D., married Thomas H. Morgan, who resides in Reading, where he is engaged in the manufacture of paints; D. Price Davis, dead; John, who resides at Royer's Ford, extensively engaged in contracting and building in that locality; Joseph, a jeweler and florist of Phoenixville, this county; and

Milton M. and Mary M., twins, both of whom died early in life, the latter at the age of eighteen.

James M. Pennypacker was reared principally in East Vincent township, Chester county, and received his early education in the common schools of the neighborhood, finishing up by a course at the Trappe academy in Montgomery county, where he distinguished himself as a rapid penman and correct arithmetician. After leaving school he engaged in teaching, and was thus employed in Montgomery and Chester counties for a period of nearly eight years, during which time he won considerable reputation as an earnest and successful teacher. He then became a book-keeper and for eighteen years has been engaged in that occupation, residing mostly in Chester county. Since 1888 he has lived at Parker Ford, and is in the employ of his brother John, at Royer's Ford, Pennsylvania. Originally a republican in politics, he has always been a strong temperance advocate, and of late is inclined to adhere to the Prohibition party. In religious faith he is a Baptist, and a prominent member and deacon in the Parker Ford Baptist church, and was superintendent of the Sunday school seventeen years; also superintendent of the Union Sunday school at Linfield, Montgomery county, four years, its sessions being in the afternoon.

On December 25, 1865, Mr. Pennypacker was united in marriage to Catharine J. Swartz, a daughter of Henry and Catharine Swartz, of East Vincent township, this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Pennypacker has been born a family of six children, only two of whom now survive: Sallie and Henry S., both living at home with their parents. The deceased were: Bertha M., who died at the age of seventeen years; Annie W.,

at the age of six; Daniel, in infancy; and Towers, also young.

Early in the civil war Mr. Pennypacker enlisted in the emergency service, being a member of Co. B, 29th regiment, and shortly after the battle of Gettysburg enlisted in battery B, 1st regiment Pennsylvania reserves, light artillery, with which he served in the army of the Potomac until the close of the war, his battery being attached to the first army corps during the earlier part of his service, but later constituting part of the fifth corps. The battery bore a conspicuous part in the battles of Mine run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Courthouse, Weldon Railroad, Petersburg, and also participated in a number of other engagements. Mr. Pennypacker enlisted as a private, but was promoted to second lieutenant of his battery, and was mustered out with that rank June 9, 1865, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

JAMES L. FUTHEY, for many years a prominent and prosperous farmer of Highland township, but now living in retirement at Atglen, is a son of Robert and Margaret (Parkinson) Futhey, and was born in West Fallowfield township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1822. He was reared on the farm on which he was born; attended the common schools of his neighborhood, and completed his education at the Unionville and New London academies. On leaving school he returned to his father's place in Highland township and engaged in farming, to which occupation he devoted nearly all the active years of his life. The property passed into his possession in 1872, and he successfully continued his connection with agricultural pursuits until 1884, at which time he sold the farm

and removed to Atglen, where he has led a retired life ever since, in a place where every reasonable want can be gratified, and among a people with whom he finds it pleasant to dwell.

In April, 1878, Mr. Futhey was united in marriage to Lavinia Sutton, a daughter of Joel Sutton, of Coleraine township, Lancaster county, this State. Mr. Futhey is of Presbyterian ancestry, and is an attendant and supporter of that church, and in politics has always been a republican. In his earlier years he was an occasional contributor to various journals, both in poetry and prose, and always acceptably. While living in Highland township he was frequently called to serve his fellow-citizens in official positions, and at one time or another has held nearly all the local offices of the township. He is widely known and highly esteemed for the integrity and steadfastness of his character, having been a good, honest, substantial farmer all his life, and an intelligent, successful and useful citizen.

The family to which Mr. Futhey belongs is of Scotch-Irish origin, and among its members have been some of the most distinguished citizens of this part of the Keystone State. Not least among these was Mr. Futhey's grandfather, Major Samuel Futhey, and his brother, Judge J. Smith Futhey, author and jurist, and his cousin, Robert Agnew Futhey, a sketch of whom appears on page 313 of this work, to which reference is made for the ancestral history of this old and prominent family.

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JOHN MARSHALL PRATT, an intelligent, successful and highly respected farmer residing near Goshenville, and a worthy representative of a worthy family,

whose history runs back to colonial days, is the fifth child and eldest son of Phineas and Ann (Marshall) Pratt, and was born on the old Pratt homestead, in East Goshen township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1827. Here he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the country schools of the neighborhood, and here he has ever since resided, a fine example of that love for the place of one's birth which is the distinguishing characteristic of so many old world populations, but which seems to be the exception rather than the rule in America. On leaving school he engaged in farming, and has given his entire life to the cultivation and improvement of the ancestral acres. In the management of the farm he has been quite successful, and he now finds himself in independent circumstances, and prepared to pass the evening of his days free from care and that constant activity which was his pride during the more active years of his life. Politically he is a republican, with whig antecedents, and while taking no active part in politics, is always deeply interested in every movement of public importance, and gives his party a generous support on all leading questions. He is a member of Goshen Castle, No. 78, Knights of the Golden Eagle, of which he is past chief, and of Goshen Grange, No. 121, Patrons of Husbandry, for which he acted as treasurer for eighteen years, and which position his son, Harry H., has held since his resignation.

On March 19, 1861, Mr. Pratt was married to Lucinda Baldwin, a daughter of Abner and Phoebe (Dickinson) Baldwin, of this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Pratt was born a family of eleven children, nine of whom lived to reach maturity: Ella, married Sharpless T. Saylor, of East Goshen,

and after his death wedded John F. Clarke, a prosperous farmer of East Bradford township; Maurice B., a clerk in the National bank of Chester county, at West Chester; Harry H., living at home; Charles, a clerk in Yarnall's paint and glass store in the city of Philadelphia; Forence; J. Herbert, resides with his three aunts in West Chester, at present attending Haverford College grammar school; A. Fredd., Bertha L., and Arthur H., the three last named living at home with their parents.

Abraham Pratt, first of the name in the province of Pennsylvania, lived in Dublin township, where he died in 1709, leaving three sons: Joseph, John, and Jeremiah, and a daughter named Elizabeth. Joseph Pratt, great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, married Sarah, daughter of William and Jane Edwards, on May 9, 1717, and settled on a farm in Edgemont. On November 25, 1728, he was again married, wedding Mary Jones, in Christ church, in the city of Philadelphia. His children, all by his first wife, were Thomas, Alice, Ann, Sarah, Rose, and Joseph. The youngest son, Joseph Pratt (great-grandfather), was born in 1727, married Jane Davis in 1752, and settled on his father's farm. To him was born a family of nine children: Abraham, Sarah, Jane, Joseph, David, Mary, Priscilla, Thomas and Sarah. Thomas Pratt (grandfather) was born in Delaware county, January 13, 1764, and passed his entire life in that county. He was a farmer and tanner by occupation, owning a large tan-yard at Blue Hill, and in politics an ardent whig. In religion he was reared a Quaker and remained a life long member of that Society. In 1786 he married Hannah Massey, a daughter of Phineas Massey, who then owned the property on which the

subject of this sketch now lives, but later willed it to his daughter, the wife of Thomas Pratt. They had a family of seven children: Ann, Susan, Mary, Phineas, Jane, Massey, and Priscilla. After her death, in 1813, he married Hannah Haycock, by whom he had one son, Thomas, and passed away in 1820, aged fifty-six years. Phineas Pratt (father) was born in Delaware county, this State, in 1795, where he was principally reared and received a good ordinary English education in the public schools. About 1820 he removed to East Goshen township, Chester county, and taking charge of the farm now owned by his son, John M. Pratt, he erected a number of new buildings, and improved the place in many ways. Here he resided until 1861, when he removed to West Chester and continued to live there until his death, on March 1, 1879, when in the eighty-fourth year of his age. His principal occupation in life was that of a farmer and tanner, and he was a whig and republican in politics, while steadfastly adhering to the religious faith of his childhood and remaining a life long member of the Society of Friends. In 1818 he married Ann Marshall, a daughter of John and Sarah H. Marshall, then of East Goshen township, this county. By this marriage he had a family of nine children, two sons and seven daughters: Sarah, who married Edwin James and is now deceased; Hannah M.; Martha (deceased); Elizabeth, (also dead); John M., whose name heads this sketch; Susannah (deceased); Phineas; Priscilla B., and Jennie A.

John Marshall (maternal grandfather) was born and reared in Delaware county, but moved to Chester county during the initial year of the present century and settled in East Goshen township, where he

died in 1854, at the remarkable age of ninety-three years. He owned and occupied the farm of one hundred and eighty acres where Holiday J. Price now lives. In early life he learned the trade of wheelwright, and worked at that occupation in connection with managing his farm. He married Sarah Hibberd, by whom he had two daughters: Ann (mother), born November 6, 1800, died October 19, 1885, and Sarah; and after death wedded Martha Potts, but had no children by this second marriage.

HENRY L. BRINTON, of the firm of H. L. Brinton & Sons, publishers of the *Oxford Press*, is a veteran in journalism. As a business man he has been successful, and is widely known as a ready writer who wields a trenchant pen. He is the eldest son of Joseph and Susan (Hackett) Brinton, and was born on the historic battle ground of Brandywine, Birmingham township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, August 6, 1836. The English family of Brinton, from those in America derive descent, took their name from the parish of Brinton in Berkshire. The first of whom there is any definite account was Robert de Briuton, who received a manor in Shropshire from King Henry II. about 1160. His lineal descendants removed to Staffordshire about 1450, and from that county came William Brinton in 1684 and settled in the township since called Birmingham, Chester county, Pennsylvania. As his home in England was near that town, it is supposed that he gave the name to the township. He had a son, William Brinton, who was a Quaker, and had suffered persecution on that account in England. William married Jane Thatcher, and had two sons, Joseph and

Edward, who were prominent and active citizens, and from them has descended the numerous Brinton family of this country, among whom have been many men of marked individuality and great force of character.

William Brinton, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a prominent Friend or Quaker of Birmingham township, and kept the church records for many years. He was a farmer by occupation, and his residence, which is still standing, was built directly on the ground made famous by being the scene of the unfortunate battle, September 11, 1777, between General Washington and General Howe, when the American forces were compelled to retreat after a loss of twelve hundred in killed, wounded and prisoners. William Brinton was a federalist in politics, and died at his home in Birmingham township in 1812, at the remarkable age of ninety-two years. His wife was Deborah Darlington, who was born on the Brandywine battle ground, and they reared a family of eight children, three sons and five daughters. One of these sons was Joseph Brinton (father), who was born on the old homestead in 1786, where he lived all his life, and where he died in 1865, in his eighty-first year. His entire life was devoted to agricultural pursuits, and he became prosperous and well-to-do, owning considerable land in his later years. In the war of 1812 he served as a soldier, and afterward held a number of local offices in his township. He was a man of great activity and fine mental powers, and unusually well informed for a man with only the limited education attainable in that day. He was twice married, first to Jane Crossley, by whom he had a family of two sons and four daughters; and after her death he

wedded Susan Hackett. By this second marriage he had a family of ten children, eight of whom lived to reach maturity.

Henry L. Brinton was reared principally on his father's farm in Birmingham township, and received a good English education in the common schools of that locality. After leaving school, at the age of seventeen he became an apprentice in the office of the *Village Record*, at West Chester, and learned the trade of printer. He then engaged in teaching for a time, after which he became a canvasser for the *American Republican*. In the summer of 1859 he became assistant editor on the latter journal and occupied that position for eighteen months. He came to Oxford in the spring of 1861 and started a job printing establishment, which he operated successfully for a period of five years. In February, 1866, he began the publication of a weekly paper called the *Oxford Press*, which he conducted alone until 1869, when he admitted D. Hayes into partnership, under the firm name of Brinton & Hayes, and they continued the printing and publishing business until 1870, when Mr. Brinton disposed of his interest to Mr. Hayes, who then conducted the enterprise under the firm name of George D. Hayes & Co. Some time in 1871 Mr. Brinton became editor of the *Press*, in the employ of Hayes & Co., and in 1876 repurchased a half interest in the business, which was afterward conducted in the name of Hayes & Brinton until 1892. In the latter year Mr. Brinton purchased his partner's interest, and admitting his two sons, Douglas E. and William G., into partnership, formed the firm of H. L. Brinton & Sons, who have since been the editors and publishers of the *Press*. The business has proved a grand success, the *Press* now having a circulation of

thirty-five hundred copies weekly. The *Press* is strictly independent in politics and depends for popularity on its merits as a newspaper, devoting much attention to local affairs. It is ably edited and its business affairs are well managed.

In January, 1859, Mr. Brinton was married to Sarah F. Fisher, a daughter of James and Sarah Fisher, and to them was born a family of three children, two sons and one daughter.

Politically Mr. Brinton is a republican, but never allows his politics to interfere with the independent attitude of his paper. He was elected school director soon after coming to Oxford, and is now president of the board. He has also served one term as member of the town council. In the fall of 1892 he was elected president of the Oxford Board of Trade. On July 6, 1863, he enlisted in Co. A, 43d Pennsylvania infantry, as a private. He served only six weeks, being discharged at Harrisburg in August, 1863. His four brothers—T. Elwood, Alfred, David R. P. and Levis—all served as soldiers in the civil war, the first being lieutenant in Co. C, independent battery; Alfred, serving first in Co. M, 181st Pennsylvania infantry, and afterward re-enlisting in Co. G, 20th cavalry, and participating in the campaign through the valley of Virginia; while David R. P. and Levis Brinton were members of Co. A, 1st Pennsylvania reserves. David was severely wounded while on picket duty in Virginia.

HARRY E. WILLIAMS, M. D., a successful physician of Coatesville, who favorably impresses all who come in contact with him by his energy, honesty and straightforwardness, is a son of Henry and

Jane (Beach) Williams, and was born in New York city, April 30, 1840. The Williams family is of English descent, and George Williams, the paternal grandfather of Dr. Williams, came from England in early life and settled in New York city, where he followed the hatting and furriery business for many years, and was well known in every part of the infant city and future metropolis of the new world. He served in the revolutionary war, was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and died December 5, 1790, at the wonderfully advanced age of ninety-eight years. He was very successful in business, and his wife, who was a native of England, survived him but two years, and then passed away when in the ninety-eighth year of her age. Their son, Henry Williams (father), was born December 9, 1785, in New York city, where he was engaged in the dry goods business until his death, November 10, 1842, at fifty-seven years of age. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and married Jane Beach, who was a Methodist, and died April 5, 1850, aged fifty-seven years. They had three children, two sons and one daughter.

Harry E. Williams passed his boyhood days in New York city, and at twelve years of age went to near New Haven, Connecticut, where he worked for three years on a farm. He then went to North Providence, Rhode Island, where he resided with his uncle until 1857, when he came to Philadelphia. He received his education in the common schools and a night school in Philadelphia, which he attended while working in that city. When President Lincoln's call for troops was made in those dark opening April days of 1861, Harry E. Williams was one among the first to respond to that ap-

peal for the preservation of the country. He enlisted on April 4, 1861, in Co. E, 18th Pennsylvania volunteers, and served three months. On September 10, 1862, he re-enlisted and entered the 136th Pennsylvania infantry as hospital steward, in which capacity he served until January 26, 1863, when he was discharged on account of disability. After recruiting his health to some extent he enlisted the third time on May 10, 1863, and became hospital steward of the 6th Pennsylvania cavalry. He was assigned to duty at Washington city, where he served until the close of the war. He was honorably discharged from the United States service on June 19, 1865, and returned to Philadelphia. He then read medicine and entered Hahnemann Medical college, from which he was graduated March 1, 1866. After graduation he assisted his uncle, Dr. J. E. Kent, in his practice in Philadelphia for one year, and at the end of that time, in August, 1867, he came to Coatesville, where he has remained ever since in the active practice of his chosen profession.

On September 10, 1868, Dr. Williams was united in marriage with Maria, daughter of William Fiss, of Philadelphia. To their union have been born three children, one son and two daughters: Harry E., jr., Marion E., and Mirabel A.

Dr. Williams is a republican in politics, and has been a member of the Protestant Episcopal church for several years. He has served several terms as a member of the school board, of which he has been secretary for seven years. He is a member of Onondago Tribe, No. 83, Improved Order of Red Men; and Brandywine Post, No. 54, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is a past commander, and which he

served as surgeon for eight years. He is prominent in Grand Army circles, and was medical director of the department of Pennsylvania for the year 1891. Dr. Williams is a self-made man, and has a fine practice. He is an intelligent and skillful physician, a pleasant and courteous gentleman, and is deservedly popular in the community where he resides.

WM. CARROLL TAYLOR, proprietor of the Main street drug store at Spring City, and an enterprising and useful citizen, is a son of Samuel D. and Mary A. (Wells) Taylor, and was born March 20, 1857, in Spring City, Chester county, Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather was a native of this county, and lived at Phenixville most of his life. His avocation was that of blacksmith. He married Sarah Ann Stiteler by whom he had a family of seven children: Samuel D. (father), David S., Thomas G., William C., Hannah, and two who died in infancy. Samuel D. Taylor was born in Uwehlan township, this county, and removed to Spring City about 1840, where he continued to reside until his death in 1891, at the advanced age of sixty-five years. He was a pattern finisher by trade, but when a young man engaged for a short time in merchandising at Spring City. In political faith he was an old line whig and later embraced the doctrines of the Republican party, while in religious convictions and church membership he was a Dunkard or German Baptist. In 1854 he united in marriage with Mary Ann Wells, a daughter of Jesse Wells, a well-to-do farmer of East Coventry township. By this union he had a family of seven children, six sons and a daughter: J. Meyers, now occupying a position in the

government printing office at Washington city; William Carroll, the subject of this sketch; H. Wells, now residing with his mother in Spring City, though employed as nickel plater in the Grander Stove company at Royer's Ford, Montgomery county; Linwood S., yet a boy living with his mother; David, died in youth; Emma J., also deceased; and Willis, who died at the age of one year. Mrs. Mary A. Taylor is now in the sixtieth year of her age.

William Carroll Taylor was reared at Spring City, and received a superior English education in the public schools here. On May 9, 1872, he entered a drug store in his native town, and began learning the drug business. He was apt and capable, and rapidly acquired a good knowledge of drugs and became accurate and skillful in compounding prescriptions. December 21, 1883, he embarked in the drug business on his own account, in the room ever since occupied by him on Main street. By careful attention to business, reinforced by the energy and enterprise necessary to success in any undertaking, he has built up a lucrative trade.

On March 8, 1885, Mr. Taylor was united in marriage to Lottie B. Miller, a daughter of Charles G. Miller, of Montgomery county, this State. Their union has been blessed by the birth of one child, a son named Charles, who was born May 21, 1886. Mr. Taylor is a republican in his political affiliations, and while taking no very active part in practical politics, is always well posted on the general situation and gives his party a uniform support on all national and State issues. He is a member of the German Reformed church of Spring City, in which he has served for some time as elder.

NATHAN W. YARNALL, a well known farmer residing near White Horse, on the old farm which has been the Yarnall homestead during the life of four generations, is the eldest son of Eli and Mary (Wood) Yarnall, and was born September 25, 1830, on the farm where he now resides, in Willistown township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. The Yarnalls are an old and numerous family in Pennsylvania, and were settled in Chester county prior to 1684. Nathan Yarnall (paternal great-grandfather) was born on the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch, and spent his life here engaged in the occupation of a farmer. He was a whig in politics, married and reared a family of eight children, three sons and five daughters: Mordecai, Nathan, Lewis, Mary, Edith, Nancy, Hannah, and one that died in infancy. Nathan Yarnall (grandfather) was also born on the same farm, September 11, 1777, and died in 1822. He passed his life on property which was then a part of the farm now owned by Nathan W. Yarnall. By occupation he was a farmer and cattle dealer, and for a number of years was engaged in buying Lancaster county cattle for the Chester county markets. He was twice married, first wedding Sarah Scott, by whom he had two sons and a daughter: Anna, Eli (father), and Thomas. After his first wife's death he married Hannah Robinson, and by this union had three children: William, Sarah, and Nathan H. Eli Yarnall (father) was born March 4, 1804, in the house now occupied by his son, Nathan W. Here he was reared and educated, and after leaving school settled down to farming and passed his life in the cultivation of the soil. His death occurred March 6, 1878, when he was in the seventy-

fifth year of his age. He was a whig and republican in politics, and in 1826 married Mary Wood. To them was born a family of four children, three sons and a daughter: Martha E., who died in infancy; Nathan W., whose name heads this sketch; Alfred, and Eli.

Nathan W. Yarnall grew to manhood on his father's farm, and received a good practical education in the public schools of his neighborhood. His tastes led him to follow the example of his ancestors and become a cultivator of the soil, and to that occupation he has devoted the greater part of his somewhat active and busy life, on the old home farm which passed into his possession in 1879. In politics Mr. Yarnall is a staunch republican, taking an intelligent interest in all public questions, and earnestly supporting his party on all leading issues, but not engaging prominently in political contests.

On January 23, 1866, he was united in marriage to Lydia Ann Sill, a daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Baker) Sill, of Willistown township. To Mr. and Mrs. Yarnall have been born two children, both daughters: Sarah B. and Alice S.

DAVID ELDRIDGE, who has been a prosperous farmer and manufacturer of near Goshenville, but is now practically retired, is a worthy representative of one of the oldest and most respected families of Chester county. He is the second and only surviving son of Joseph and Abigail (Garrett) Eldridge, and a native of East Goshen township, this county, where he was born April 28, 1823. The family is descended from old English Quaker stock, and has been resident in this country since the time

of William Penn. The first of the name settled in New Jersey, from whence some of their descendants removed to Philadelphia and Chester county. Thomas Eldridge and his wife Mary came from Philadelphia and settled in Calu township prior to 1717, where he died in March, 1739, leaving three children: James, Joseph and Mary. James married and moved to Washington, Delaware. His daughter, Martha, married John Whelen, and was the mother of the founder of the *Village Record*. Mary married John Starr, of Charlestown. Jonathan Eldridge settled in Goshen township at an early day, and was accidentally killed at what is known as McCall's mill in Goshen. He was twice married, first to Mary Garrett, by whom he had two children, Hannah and Joseph, and then to Sarah Davis, by whom he had a daughter, Lydia.

Joseph Eldridge, son of Jonathan, and paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Gloucester county, New Jersey, in 1770, and married Lydia Griffith, a daughter of Nathan and Rachel Griffith, of Willistown, this county, and settled in the eastern part of East Goshen township, where he died in 1848, aged seventy-eight years. He was a weaver and farmer by occupation, and purchased a tract of one hundred and forty acres of land from his uncle, James Garrett, who had taken it up from the original Penn grant. He built a fulling mill on his farm, near the Willistown township line, in 1813; was a Quaker in religion, and by his marriage with Lydia Griffith had a family of ten children: Jonathan, born July 6, 1789, and died June 15, 1791; Nathan, born November 12, 1790, and died May 19, 1791; Joseph, father of David Eldridge; James, born November 19, 1793, died September 27, 1794; Enos, born Sep-

tember 13, 1795, and died December 29, 1868; John, born November 29, 1796, now deceased; Lydia, born October 18, 1798, married Isaac G. Hoopes; Reuben, born August 13, 1801, and recently deceased; Mary, born June 25, 1803, died August 3, 1807; and Abner, born June 26, 1806, married Amy (Hoopes) Davidson, and removed to Iowa. Joseph Eldridge (father) was born on the old homestead in East Goshen township, March 16, 1792, and died here in 1882, in the ninetieth year of his age. At the age of twenty-two, June 6, 1814, he married Abigail Garrett, (who died at ninety-four years of age,) and settled on the old home place, where he operated the fulling mill for a number of years, enlarging it and adding other buildings. He was the father of five sons and two daughters: Mary, Lydia, (married Caleb S. Cope), Pennell, (deceased in infancy), David, (principal subject of this sketch), William Penn, Jonathan and Pennell (2). The sons are all deceased except David.

David Eldridge was reared on the old homestead here, and received his education in the country schools. After attaining his majority he engaged in farming, and when his father died took charge of his estate and operated the fulling mill, which he converted into a cider and grist mill. Politically Mr. Eldridge is a republican, and takes a genuine interest in public affairs, though never actively engaging in politics. He has all his life adhered to the religious faith in which he was reared, and is a member of the Society of Friends.

In 1852, Mr. Eldridge was united in marriage to Susan Hall, a daughter of Maris Hall, of Willistown township, this county, and to them was born two children: Maris, deceased, and Jonathan, who married Anna



John R. Usher.

Thomas, and is now engaged in farming in Birmingham township. Mrs. Eldridge died in 1859, and in 1866 Mr. Eldridge wedded Agnes Hanshaw, a daughter of Amos Hanshaw. To this second union was born two children, both of whom died in infancy. Mr. Eldridge is a genial old gentleman, highly esteemed by all who know him, and takes considerable satisfaction in the long and respectable if not exceedingly brilliant record made by his family in this part of Pennsylvania.

THE URNER FAMILY came originally from the canton of Uri in Switzerland, as the name implies; the inhabitants of this canton being called Urners, as the inhabitants of the canton of Schwyz are called Switzers. The Greek form of the name was Oouroi, which was Latinized by the Romans into Uri.

Ulrich Urner, the lineal ancestor of all the Urners in America, with his three sons, Hans, Jacob and Martin, came to America about the year 1708. The Colonial Records show them to have been here in 1712. The Urners came from the province of Alsace, having been driven out of Switzerland by the persecutions of 1672.

Hans Urner died in 1743, unmarried. He was the first person buried in the Coventry Brethren graveyard, on the old Urner homestead, one mile south of Pottstown and half a mile south of Mount Zion cemetery. His name appears on one of the three Urner monuments in the graveyard.

Jacob Urner settled on a farm one and a half miles northeast of Pottstown. He died young, in 1744. His wife, Ann, survived him, dying in 1758. They had three children: Elizabeth, who married Jacob Frick, and died in 1757; Martin, b. 9, 4, 1725, d.

5, 18, 1799, m. Barbara Switzer; and Hester, b. 9, 20, 1740, d. 3, 24, 1813, m. Ulrich Switzer. Seemonuments in Coventry Brethren graveyard.

Martin Urner, the third son, was born in Alsace, a province of France, in 1695. He first settled at Roxborough, near Philadelphia, then at Ephrata, Lancaster county, and in 1718 bought a tract of four hundred and fifty acres of the Penns on the Schuylkill, in Chester county, Pa., immediately opposite the present town of Pottstown. This became his permanent home and the home of one line of the Urners for six generations.

In 1719 the Brethren, sometimes called Dunkers, came to America and settled principally at Germantown. In the fall of 1722 they had a revival along the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia.

On the 25th of December, 1723, Martin Urner and his wife, Barbara, and four others, were baptized in the Wissabickon, the first baptized by the Brethren in America. On November 7th, 1724, the Coventry Brethren church, the second oldest Brethren church, was organized, with this Martin Urner as preacher. This church, located on a part of his farm, under his ministry became strong and vigorous, and has continued so down to the present time. Though the Germantown church was organized eleven months earlier, owing to its location in a town, it never had much influence, while the Coventry church, composed mainly of farmers, had great influence, as its members colonized extensively. So it became the real mother church to a denomination now numbering one hundred thousand adult members. A full account of this Martin Urner is given in the volume called "Materials toward a History of the American Baptists,"

published in 1770 by "Morgan Edwards, then Fellow of Rhode Island College and overseer of the Baptist church in Philadelphia," and also by Abraham H. Cassel of Harleysville, Pa., the Historian of the Brethren Church; see article in Brethren's Almanac of 1873 and his many other writings. This Martin Urner died March 28, 1755; see monument in Coventry Brethren graveyard. His wife, Catharine Reist, survived him, dying in 1758. Three children grew up, married, and left children; Martin, died in 1747, m. Elizabeth Edis; Jacob, died, 2, 21, 1753, m. Barbara Light; and Maria, died, 9, 27, 1747, m. Andrew Wolff. This Martin Urner, founder of the Coventry church, is known as the *First Bishop* of the church.

Martin Urner, son of Jacob Urner, on the death of his uncle, the First Bishop Martin Urner, bought his farm and lived on it the balance of his life. He also became the successor of his uncle as preacher of the Coventry church, and was the *Second Bishop* from 1755 to the time of his death, 1799. The church prospered greatly under his ministry and supervision, and "was often visited by able preachers of other localities and even of other denominations, such as Morgan Edwards, Elhanan Winchester, and George De Benneville." He also prospered in his worldly affairs, being accounted rich in his day. He left four children: Mary, b. 5, 2, 1755, d. 5, 30, 1813, m. David Reinhardt of Maryland; Martin, b. 7, 28, 1762, d. 2, 4, 1838, m. Barbara Baugh; Elizabeth, m. Abraham Titlow of Lancaster county; Rev. Jonas, b. 12, 25, 1772, d. 5, 13, 1813, m. Hannah Reinhart.

Biographies of this Martin Urner, the *Second Bishop*, are also given by Morgan Edwards and Abraham H. Cassel.

Fifth generation in part: Children of Martin Urner, son of Second Bishop Martin Urner: John, b. 9, 3, 1784, d. 4, 7, 1827, m. Susan Grubb, and, secondly, Elizabeth Grubb; Daniel, b. 7, 7, 1791, d. 5, 16, 1842, m. Hannah Reinhart; Israel, b. 5, 8, 1793, d. 12, 31, 1860, m. Sarah Price; Jacob, b. 4, 19, 1799, d. 2, 11, 1869, m. Elizabeth Halderman. They were all farmers, in Coventry township, Chester county, Pa., and all left descendants.

Children of Rev. Jonas Urner of Frederick county, Md.: Benjamin, b. 7, 13, 1795, d. 7, 3, 1857, m. Elizabeth Keyser. He was a merchant in Cincinnati, O.; Samuel, b. 12, 25, 1786, d. 8, 4, 1872; m. Elizabeth Snader and Susan Norris; he was a farmer in Frederick county, Md.; David, b. 1, 22, 1801, d. 8, 6, 1874, m. Ann Jane McCracken; a merchant in Springfield, O.; Lydia, b. 5, 19, 1803, d. 7, 20, 1874, m. Hon. William Price of Chester county, Pa.; Sarah, b. 11, 16, 1806, d. 5, 8, 1886, m. Rev. George Price, of Phoenixville, Pa.; Elizabeth, b. 4, 18, 1809, d. 12, 25, 1876, m. Jonathan P. Creager; Hannah, b. 5, 15, 1813, m. John Zimmerman and David Cunningham.

Sixth generation in part: Isaac Newton Urner, L.L. D., son of John Urner, was born June 6th, 1821, on a part of the old Urner homestead. He graduated at Dickinson college in the class of 1845, and in 1852 was married to Eliza Stover Grubb. He lived twenty-one years in the South, and was admitted to the bar in Charleston, S. C., in 1851. He was President of Mississippi college, the Baptist college of that State, for sixteen years, from 1851 to 1867. After resigning his connection with that institution, the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him as a recognition of his services. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs.

Urner: Louis Grubb, b. Oct. 10, 1854, d. Nov. 9, 1887; Walter Hillman, b. Oct. 9, 1857, d. March 6, 1858; John Randolph, born Aug. 21, 1861, d. Oct. 30, 1890. After returning to Pennsylvania the family owned and lived upon the Urner homestead farm for some years; the farm being known by the name of Belwood.

Lydia Urner, sister of Isaac Newton Urner, married Gilbert Brower. For an account of her and her family, see the articles under the name of Dr. William Brower and Rev. Isaac Urner Brower, her sons. Henry Clay Urner, a son of Benjamin Urner, of Cincinnati, O., has acquired prominence in his native city, Cincinnati, and is much respected. He has filled various places of trust; has been United States Marshal, and is now president of the Chamber of Commerce. Benjamin, a brother of Henry Clay Urner, is President of "The Urner Publishing Company" of New York city. A third brother, Nathan Dane, is an "Author, Journalist and Poet" in New York city. He is an able writer in both prose and verse. The Hon. Milton George Urner, son of Samuel Urner of Maryland, is a lawyer of Frederick city. He was a member of the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh congresses, and is now, 1892, the Surveyor of the port of Baltimore.

The descendants of the First Bishop, Martin Urner, moved at an early date to Maryland. The descendants of his daughter, Maria Urner Wolff, live in Carroll, Frederick and Washington counties, Maryland, and are very numerous. His descendants, bearing the name Urner, moved from Maryland to Rockingham county, Virginia.

Rev. Martin Urner of the Sixth generation, a Baptist preacher, b. 1, 15, 1813, d.

3, 6, 1888, left four sons: John Osborn, b. Feb. 3, 1840, a merchant in St. Louis, Mo.; Louis Harvey, b. May 13, 1842, a merchant in Nevada, Mo.; Charles Keyser, b. Sept. 1, 1854, Principal and Proprietor of the Columbia College of Commerce, Washington, D. C.; and Clarence Henry, b. April 13, 1856, now in the Treasurer's office of the State of Virginia.

Of the Seventh Generation—John Rodolph Urner, whose portrait accompanies this article, was born in Clinton, Mississippi, August 21, 1861, his father, Isaac Newton Urner, LL. D., being President of Mississippi College at that time. He prepared for college at Williston Seminary, Massachusetts. His scholarship there was so good that Dr. Keep, Professor of Greek, reported him as *facile princeps* in his class. He graduated at Princeton College in 1884. He then entered Columbia College Law School, where he graduated in 1886. After being connected with a law firm for a few years in New York city, in the Spring of 1890, he and another young lawyer took a trip out West with a view of possibly locating there.

They got as far as Spokane Falls, Washington, where they both found themselves dangerously sick from accidental exposure on the journey. His friend's sickness developed into typhoid fever. Mr. Urner, badly broken down in health, was urged by the physicians to leave that sickly locality immediately and try to save himself, leaving to their care his sick and dying friend. But he thought that duty required him to stay and take the chances. After the death of his friend he took the remains back to relatives in New York and then went to his own home in Pennsylvania, where he lingered three months, and then died on Oc-

tober 30, 1890, aged 29 years, 2 months and 9 days, *A Martyr to Duty*.

[The above sketch was carefully prepared and kindly furnished by one who is well acquainted with the Urner family, and by request is printed exactly as written.—Ed.]

JOSEPH MENKINS, one of the substantial farmers and leading citizens of East Whiteland township, is a son of Henry and Sarah (McMinn) Menkins, and was born in East Whiteland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He was reared on the paternal acres, and after receiving a good common school education remained on the farm with his father until he was naturally drawn into farming, which has been essentially his life-work ever since. He owns a fine and well-improved farm of one hundred and four acres of land in his native township, and is very comfortably situated to enjoy the right and useful pleasures of life. He is a democrat in politics.

On January 21, 1880, Mr. Menkins was united in marriage with Mary Louisa Todd, a daughter of John Todd, who was also a native of East Whiteland township, where he was engaged for many years in agricultural pursuits. He spent the latter part of his life at West Chester, where he died March 28, 1891, aged eighty-one years. He married Martha Heston, and their children were: David, who died while attending Yale college; I. Heston, a member of the lime-burning firm of Todd, Blair & Co.; Gilbert H., a merchant of St. Louis; Margaret, at home with her mother; Mrs. Mary Louisa Menkins; and Charlotte E., now dead.

The coming of the Menkins family to this

country is connected with and was a consequence of one of the best known and most important events in the history of the world—the burning of Moscow by the Russians. When Napoleon Bonaparte entered Moscow at the head of his magnificent army, the main part of the Russian population fled, and among them was a youth just merging into manhood, who was Henry Menkins, the father of the subject of this sketch. He was a nephew of the mayor of Moscow, who procured him a pass to leave Russia. He came to Philadelphia, where he found himself without a cent of money, but being energetic and industrious he soon found employment, and six months later had means sufficient to bring him to East Whiteland township, where he was engaged in the burning of lime until his marriage. He then commenced farming on “the shares,” and in a few years by industry and strict economy had saved sufficient money to purchase a farm of eighty acres, one mile east of Frazer, on the Lancaster pike, where he died August 11, 1871, aged seventy-eight years. He was a successful farmer, and added two fine farms to the small farm which he first bought. He adhered to the principles of the Democratic party, as taught by Jefferson and enforced by Jackson, and never would accept or hold any office except what his township could give. He married Sarah McMinn, who was a daughter of Thomas and Mary McMinn, and who died February 25, 1840, at forty-eight years of age. Their union was blessed with four children, two sons and two daughters: Mary, of West Chester; Margaretta, a resident also at the county-seat; Joseph, whose name heads this sketch; and Henry J., whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume.

ARTHUR T. PARKE, a promising young lawyer of the West Chester bar, and a worthy representative of one of the oldest families of this county, is the elder of the two sons of Samuel R. and Annie E. (Martin) Parke, and was born October 12, 1859, at Parkesburg, Chester county, Pennsylvania. There he grew to manhood, was prepared for college in Parkesburg academy, and entering Princeton college took a full classical course in that venerable institution, from which he was graduated in the class of 1879. He entered upon the study of law in the fall of 1882, taking a course of one year in the Columbia Law school at New York city, and afterward studied with A. P. Reid, being admitted to the bar in 1884, and immediately opened a law office at West Chester, where he has remained in the continuous practice of his chosen profession ever since. Politically he is a staunch republican, and in religion a member of the Presbyterian church.

The family of which the subject of this sketch is a member is of Scotch-Irish origin, and was founded in America by Arthur Parke (then spelled Park), who emigrated from the north of Ireland at a very early day, and settled near the present borough of Parkesburg, this county, prior to 1724. He was one of the founders of the Octoraro Presbyterian church, and served it as an elder for many years. A fuller account of his life and of the early generations of the Parke family will be found in the sketch of Samuel R. Parke, on another page of this work. One of the descendants in the third generation was Arthur Parke (paternal grandfather of Arthur T.), who was born in Highland township, not far from Parkesburg, in 1785, and died there in 1858, aged seventy-three. He was a wealthy farmer,

served in the war of 1812, was a Presbyterian in religion, and married Mary R. Reynolds, of Wilmington, Delaware, by whom he had a family of six children. One of his sons, Samuel R. Parke (father), was born at Parkesburg in 1833, and was reared and educated there. For many years he has been president of the National bank of Parkesburg, and is also treasurer of the Parkesburg Iron Company. Politically he is a republican, and in religion a strict member of the Presbyterian church, in which he has served as trustee and deacon for a number of years. He is widely known and universally esteemed as an upright business man, and an affable Christian gentleman. In 1858 he married Annie E. Martin, a daughter of Thomas Martin, of Chester county. She died in 1862, leaving two sons: Dr. William E. Parke, who was graduated from Princeton college in 1883, and from the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania in 1886, and is now engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Philadelphia; and Arthur T., the subject of this sketch.

MORITZ GEORGE LIPPERT, C. E., a graduate of the famous Royal Polytechnic school of Dresden, kingdom of Saxony, and chief of the department of drawing of the Phoenix Bridge Company's works, is a son of Dr. George L. B. and Phillipine F. (Røhr) Lippert, and was born in Leipsic, kingdom of Saxony, Germany, November 19, 1846. He received his education in the High school of Leipsic, and then entered the Royal Polytechnic school of Dresden, from which he was graduated at the end of his course in 1865 with the degree of C. E. Leaving Dresden he was engaged for four

years with the firm of F. L. & E. Jacobi, iron founders and steam engine builders, at Meissen, Saxony, the seat of the famous "Dresden" china works. At the end of that time, in 1869, he sailed for the United States, and after a short stay in New York city, came to Phœnixville, where he accepted his present position as chief of the drawing department of the firm of Kellogg, Clarke & Co., the predecessors to Clarke, Reeves & Co., which latter firm was succeeded in 1884 by the Phœnix Bridge Company. In that capacity he has served in a very intelligent and most acceptable manner to all interested in the operation of this great plant.

On April 19, 1876, Mr. Lippert married Augusta F., who was a daughter of Conrad and Christine Kœrper, of Philadelphia, and died June 20, 1878, after a short but happy union. After her death he wedded her sister, Otilie, on January 14th, 1880. They have only one child, a daughter, named Christine Otilie. Mr. and Mrs. Lippert were among the victims of the terrible railroad accident at Flat Rock, near Philadelphia, on October 24, 1892, by which nine passengers were killed and forty injured in the collision of the fast express with a coal train. Mrs. Lippert had two limbs and Mr. Lippert his left leg fractured, besides receiving internal injuries. They are now at St. Timothy's hospital, Philadelphia, and are slowly recovering.

In politics Mr. Lippert has been a republican ever since coming to this country. He is a member of the Unitarian church, ranks high as a draughtsman and engineer, and is recognized as a social and genial gentleman. With the scientific education of the old, and over twenty years of the varied and practical experience of the new world, he is well qualified for the line of special work

in which he is successfully engaged at Phœnixville.

The Lippert and Rœhr families have long been residents on the territory of the present great German empire, whose unification was accomplished through the instrumentality of William I. and the "Iron Chancellor," Bismarck. Mr. Lippert's father, Dr. George L. B. Lippert, was born in 1801. He was one of the leading physicians and an influential man in the municipal affairs of Leipsic, his native city, which he served for twenty-five years as a member of its select councils. On declining a re-election for select councilman for the fifth time, the city of Leipsic conferred on him the honorary office of "elder" of the city, a rare distinction bestowed only in recognition of long and distinguished public services. On October 19, 1833, he married Phillipine F. Rœhr, and of their thirteen children, nine are still living. Dr. Lippert died May 24, 1873, at seventy-two years of age, and his widow survived him until April 2, 1880, when she passed away, aged sixty-nine years. Mrs. Lippert was a daughter of Rev. Johann F. Rœhr, a native of the Grand Duchy of Weimar, who was a prominent man in the religious affairs of Germany in his day. As a minister of the Lutheran church he was the successor of the poet Herder in the ecclesiastical charge of the Grand Duchy of Weimar as general superintendent and president of the grand ducal consistory, and confirmed Augusta, wife of William I., and first empress of Germany, who was a princess of Weimar. In religious affairs he was the leader of the Rationalist as opposed to the Orthodox party of Germany, and his letters on rationalism have been frequently republished since his death. He died June 15, 1848, aged seventy-one years.

Dr. Røehr ranked high in the literary circles of his country, and when Gæthe died was selected to pronounce the funeral oration over the remains of Germany's greatest poet and author.

FRANK P. THOMAS, an active and prosperous business man and a successful book and job printer of West Chester, is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth A. (Myers) Thomas, and was born on the 4th day of July, 1853, in Adams county, Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather, Philip Thomas, was a native of Pennsylvania, and lived in Adams county for many years before his death. His grandfather, John Philip Thomas, was born in the year 1786, in Adams county, where he was actively engaged in farming until his death, which occurred on January 28, 1857, when he was in the sixty-first year of his age. He was a member of the Lutheran church. In politics he was a strong democrat. He married Anna Maria Hoffman, and to them were born five children, three sons and two daughters: Henry, who served one term as sheriff of Adams county, and now enjoys the life of a retired farmer in Straban township, Adams county; Jacob; Samuel, father of the subject of this sketch; Susanna, married George Erehart, now deceased; Margaret, who was first married to David Lockhart, and after his death wedded Edwin C. Gitt, of near New Oxford, in Adams county. Samuel Thomas (father) was born in 1829, in Adams county, and died at York, York county, in 1887, aged fifty-eight years. By trade he was a carpenter, but after going to York he was engaged in the mercantile business for a good portion of the time before his death. In his early life he was a democrat, but in

after years he became a republican, and took an active interest in the principles advocated by the latter party. At one primary election he lacked only two votes of receiving the nomination for register and recorder of wills in the county in which he lived. Like his father, he was a member of the Lutheran church. He married Elizabeth A. Myers, who was born in 1835, and now lives in York. They had three children, two sons and one daughter: Margaret R., who married Frank O. Watts, and they are both dead; Frank P., of whom this sketch is written; and Willis M., who died in boyhood.

Frank P. Thomas received his education in the public and high schools of York, the town in which he was reared. He learned the trade of printer, and when only fifteen years of age was actively engaged in completing his knowledge of the "art preservative of all arts." After serving for some time as foreman in the office of the paper where he learned his trade, he left York, and in 1878 removed to West Chester, where he accepted the position of foreman in the office of the *Daily Republican*, a prosperous paper of that town. He retained this position until March, 1888, when he engaged in the book and job printing business for himself, and by prompt attention and care he has built up a flourishing business.

On November 3, 1885, Mr. Thomas was united in marriage with M. Lizzie Fisher, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Fisher, of Lancaster, this State. Mr. Fisher is dead, but his widow still resides in Lancaster. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas was born one child, Grace E., who died at seven months of age. In the political principles of the day Mr. Thomas adheres to the republicans. He is a member of Pocahontas

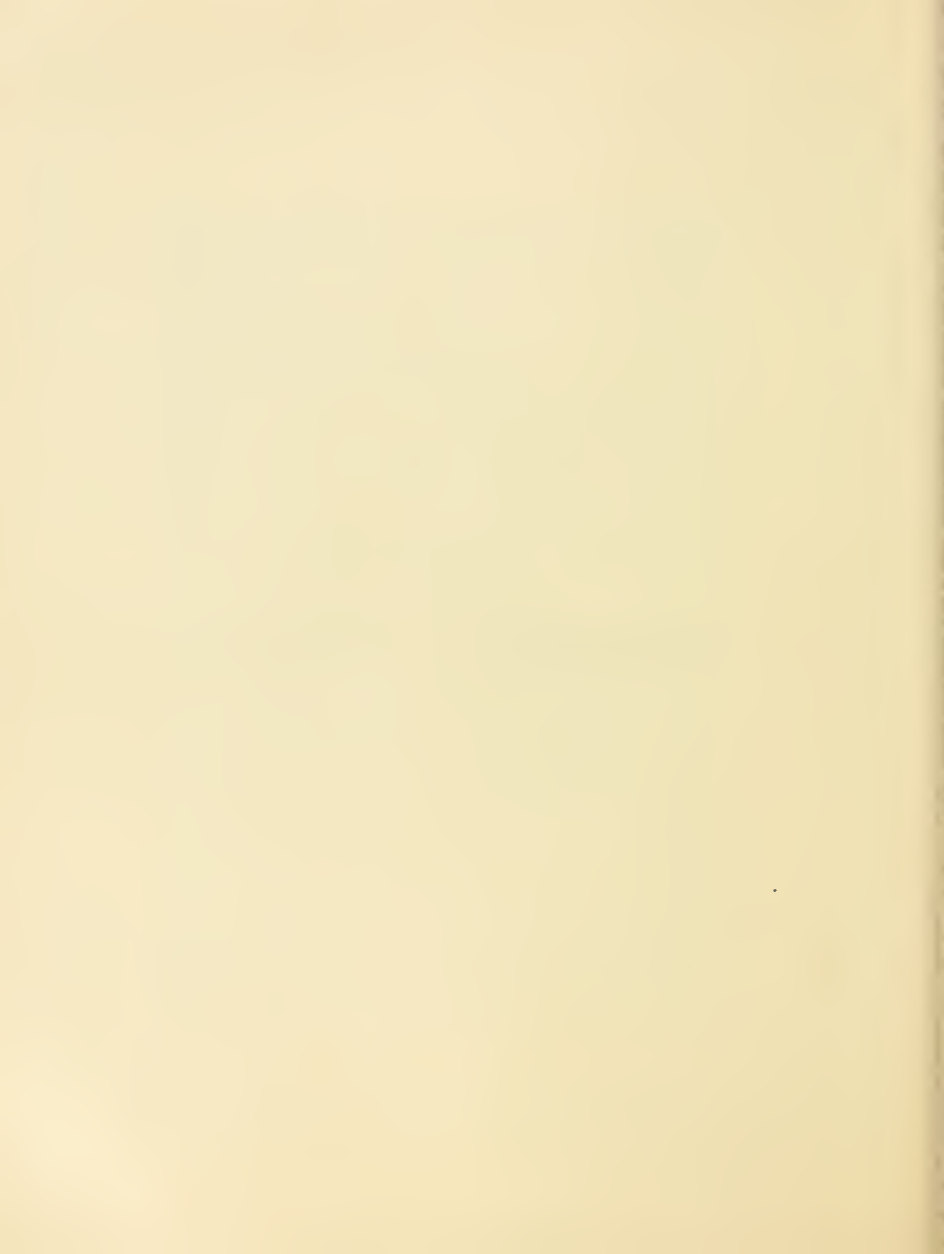
Lodge, No. 316, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; West Chester Castle, No. 226, Knights of the Golden Eagle; Estella Lodge, No. 131, Knights of Pythias; Kenhaha Council, No. 248, Order of United American Mechanics; and a social and political organization known as the West Chester Pioneer Corps, No. 1. He is also a member of the First West Chester Fire company, the Mutual Benefit society, and the Citizens' Beneficial society. In his line of business Mr. Thomas is well prepared to execute orders for all kinds of job work. He has his office thoroughly equipped with everything requisite for first-class work. He is a practical and skilled workman, allows nothing inferior to leave his establishment, and enjoys a constantly increasing trade.

GEORGE MORRIS PHILIPS, Ph.D., president of the West Chester State Normal school since 1881, and whose professional labors in training teachers and in the field of authorship, entitle him to an honorable place in the history of American education, is a son of John M. and Sarah (Jones) Philips, and was born at Penningtonville, now Atglen, Sadsbury township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1851. Of the many honored and honorable families of Chester county, none stand higher for ability and uprightness of life than the Philips family, planted near West Chester, during the French and Indian war, by Joseph Philips, a native of Wales, who was an intelligent, temperate and industrious man. The Philips family is noted for its longevity and the strong religious element by which it is characterized. During the nineteenth century it has been pre-eminently a race of teachers, while in po-

litical life its members have worn the judicial ermine and sat in the halls of legislation. Joseph Philips was born in 1716, in Wales, where his wife, Mary, was born in 1710. They were strong Baptists, and in 1755 came to near West Chester, where the husband died May 18, 1792, and the wife passed away on December 26th of the same year. Their second son, Lieut. John Philips, was born in Wales, served with his brothers, Capt. David and Lieut. Josiah, in the revolutionary war, and being taken prisoner in New Jersey, was confined for some time on a British prison ship at New York city. After the close of the war, Lieut. John Philips married and settled near Downingtown, where he died May 22, 1790, at forty-five years of age. His eldest son, George Philips, the grandfather of Dr. Philips, was born near Paoli, and in early life removed to a farm near Penningtonville, in West Fallowfield township, where his son, John M. Philips (father), was born May 8, 1812, and died on his farm July 21, 1879, aged sixty-seven years. John M. Philips was a farmer by occupation, and a democrat in politics until 1860, when he cast his last democratic vote for Stephen A. Douglas. After that he supported the Republican party. He was a man of influence in his community, ever active in political affairs, but sought no office and had served for many years before his death as a deacon in the Baptist church, of which he was an exceedingly useful member. He was twice married, and his second wife, whom he wedded in 1844, was Sarah Jones, who was born in 1818. She is a daughter of Hon. Thomas and Elizabeth (Todd) Jones, the latter of whom was a cousin of President Lincoln's wife. Hon. Thomas Jones served as an associate judge of Chester county for



George Morris Philips, Ph.D.



several years, and was an inspector general of the militia of Pennsylvania in 1825, when he escorted Marquis LaFayette to the battlefield of Brandywine. Hon. Thomas Jones was a son of Enoch and Sarah (Davis) Jones, and a grandson of Samuel Jones, whose father, Griffith Jones (name originally written John), came from Wales about 1712. John M. and Sarah (Jones) Philips had seven children: Mary, wife of D. B. Miller, a lawyer and the president of the National bank of Lewisburg; Thomas J., a graduate of the university of Lewisburg and prominent in agriculture and politics; Dr. George Morris; Charlotte E., wife of Preston E. Hannum, of Lancaster county; Caroline J., who married Matthew H. Boyd, of Atglen; Sarah (deceased); and John T., who died in early manhood.

George Morris Philips received his elementary education in the schools of his town, pursued his academic studies in the high school, then under charge of Prof. Wm. E. Buck, a superior teacher and now superintendent of the schools of Manchester, New Hampshire, and in 1867 entered the freshman class of Lewisburg university (now Bucknell), from which well-known educational institution he was graduated in the classical course in 1871 with the second honors of his class. His intention was to study law after leaving the university, but immediately after graduation he was elected professor of mathematics in Monongahela college, and relinquished his idea of legal studies to accept that position, which he held until 1873, when he was offered and accepted the same position in West Chester Normal school. Five years later he resigned at West Chester to become professor of mathematics and astronomy in Lewisburg university, where he remained until 1881,

when Professor Maris resigned the presidency of West Chester Normal school, and he was elected to succeed him. Dr. Philips immediately entered upon the duties of the presidency, and under his charge the school has prospered greatly and increased in attendance from three hundred to almost a thousand pupils.

On December 27, 1877, Dr. Philips married Elizabeth M., daughter of William H. and Anna (Taylor) Pyle, of Highland township. Dr. and Mrs. Philips have two children: William P., born June 29, 1882; and Sara, born February 16, 1887.

Dr. Philips is a republican in politics, and a member of the First Baptist church of West Chester, in which he has served as a deacon for several years. He takes great interest in the prosperity of his city, and is now serving as a director of the National bank of Chester county, as well as of the Dime Savings bank, as a manager of the West Chester hospital, and as a member of the board of trade of West Chester. He has aimed to make the West Chester Normal school a first class and desirable institution in every sense of the word. Under his administration great improvements have been carried forward in the erection of new buildings and the beautifying of the grounds. These improvements, costing over \$200,000, have made the property worth at least \$400,000. His present field of labor is one for which Dr. Philips is well qualified by adaptation, skill and experience. He uses methods that, founded upon the laws of nature, challenge investigation and inspire confidence. His discipline is of that character that enforces obedience to just requirements and at the same time commands respect from those over whom it is exercised.

Dr. Philips is an active and vigorous

worker for common schools and popular education, and has a deep enthusiastic love of his work, and an abiding faith in its results. He is a prominent institute instructor in this and other States, and has traveled much throughout this country and in Europe, where he has closely studied the different systems of public instruction. In 1890 he was, by unanimous vote, elected to the presidency of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' association, and presided over that body at its Bedford meeting in 1891.

While earnest in behalf of elementary instruction he has not lost interest in higher education, and in connection with President Isaac Sharpless, of Haverford college, has written a work on astronomy and another on natural philosophy, which are extensively used throughout the United States and rank very high among the standard school textbooks of to-day. He is at present preparing a text-book upon the history and government of Pennsylvania. He was for years president of the Microscopical Society of West Chester, and has long been president of the Philadelphia Alumni club of Buchnell university.

George Morris Philips' ideal of education is high but practical; he regards the school as representative of the family, and would by the habitual and rightful cultivation of all the faculties of the intellect and imagination seek to form the well balanced mind, and by judicious instruction and proper culture would strive to fit the pupil for the intelligent discharge of every duty of good citizenship. He would have educators realize that they should be skilled workmen and master builders of our popular civilization, and would seek to impress them with the idea of fully qualifying themselves for the discharge of the responsible duties of

such an important position. He regards teaching as a "high and holy calling" and the teacher's "fame as the property of nations." Dr. Philips is popular as an educator, and in recognition of his services in behalf of education, Lewisburg university conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy upon him in 1884. His devotion to normal school work and the good of the public schools to be attained by intelligent and cultured teachers, is attested by his refusing to accept the presidency of the Lewisburg university, to which he was unanimously elected in 1888, and again in 1890 declining Governor Beaver's offer to him of the position of State superintendent of public instruction of Pennsylvania.

CYRUS S. MARGERUM, the efficient manager of the Cedar Valley Lime Company, is a son of Philemon and Eleanor (Polhanicus) Margerum, and was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1846. He received his education in the common schools, and learned the trade of blacksmith with his father, with whom he worked as a partner for over twenty years. In 1889 he quit blacksmithing to become manager of the Cedar Valley Lime Company, which position he still holds. The works of this company were started about 1882 by William Bleakley, of Camden, New Jersey. The Cedar Valley lime kilns turn out nothing but wood-burnt lime, for which there is a great demand in the market. At these kilns Mr. Margerum works a regular force of twenty-two men. He has made some improvements in the methods of working, and his management has been very acceptable and entirely satisfactory to the company.

The Margerum family has been resident for several generations at Trenton, the capital of the State of New Jersey, where Philemon Margerum (father) was born. He came to Chester county in 1859 and settled at New Centreville, in Tredyffrin township, but afterward removed to Charlestown township, where he died on August 10, 1888, at seventy-seven years of age. He was a blacksmith by trade, and a democrat in political opinion. He married Eleanor Polhanicus, a daughter of John and Mary Polhanicus, and they reared a family of three sons and three daughters: Philippina, wife of E. T. Bidding, of Montgomery county; Charles, a policeman of Philadelphia; Anna, wife of William De Haven, of Norristown, this State; John H., married Phebe Ruth, daughter of George and Sarah Ruth, served in the United States navy during the last war, and is now a resident of East Whiteland township; Cyrus S.; and Eleanora, wife of Charles Grover, of Phoenixville. Elenor, mother of C. S. Margerum, died December 16, 1891, aged eighty-two years.

In political opinion C. S. Margerum is a republican. He is a life member of Thompson Lodge, No. 340, Free and Accepted Masons, of Green Tree.

On May 14, 1868, Mr. Margerum married Emma, daughter of Samuel Rennard, a farmer of Charlestown township. To their union has been born five children, three sons and two daughters: Charles, George, William, Mary and Phæbe.

SAMUEL JACOBS, a well respected citizen and prosperous and successful merchant of Devault, is the eldest son of George and Mary (McCool) Jacobs, and

was born in White Marsh township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1834. He received his education in the common schools, and was engaged in farming for several years in different townships in the northern part of Chester county. In 1888 he came to Devault, once known as Ayers' Corner, where he established his present general mercantile store. He carries a full and well assorted stock of dry goods, staple and fancy groceries, notions, boots and shoes, and everything in the mercantile line needed to supply the large trade which he has built up.

On February 16, 1870, Mr. Jacobs married Phæbe Baker, daughter of David Baker, of Willistown township, this county.

In politics Samuel Jacobs is a democrat. He is a member of Willistown Baptist church; and Academy Lodge, No. 502, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Throughout life he has been careful, honest and economical, and has slowly but surely carried forward every agricultural or business enterprise in which he has ever been engaged.

The Jacobs family has been resident of Montgomery county for several generations; the paternal grandfather of Samuel Jacobs was reared and died there. His son, George Jacobs (father), was born and reared in Montgomery county, and in 1839 came to White Horse, in East Whiteland township, where he resided until 1851, when he removed to a farm near Valley Store, that township, on which he resided until his death, which occurred April 11, 1889. He followed lime burning as an occupation, was a democrat in politics, and married Mary McCool, of White Marsh, Montgomery county. They were the parents of nine children, all sons: Samuel; Robert, who died at two years of age; Charles, who

went west in 1879 and of whom nothing has been heard since; Joseph, a merchant of Charlestown township, who served in an emergency regiment when Lee invaded Pennsylvania in 1863; George, of Willistown township, who also served in an emergency regiment; William, a blacksmith, and resident of Charlestown township; John, of Titusville, this State, who served nine months in a Union regiment during the late civil war, and is now engaged as an oil well driller; Evan; and Morgan, who died February 23, 1883.

CAPT. MATTHEW BARKER, a highly respected citizen and a prosperous farmer of East Whiteland township, is a son of John and Martha (Buchanan) Barker, and was born in Honeybrook township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, February 20, 1806. He attended the schools of his neighborhood and then learned the trade of tanner at Honeybrook. He did journey work for several years, after which he formed a partnership with his cousin, John Buchanan, and they conducted a successful tanning business for seventeen years. In the meantime, in 1836, he purchased a farm of sixty-one acres of land, to which he afterward added sixty-four acres more. Since retiring from the tanning business he has given his time and attention chiefly to the management of his farm, which is well improved and also provided with two separate houses and barns. He has resided continuously since 1850 in the house which he now occupies, which was formerly owned by Dr. Stephen Harris.

His father, John Barker, was a native of Chester county, and spent most of his life at Ringwood forge, where he died in the

year 1812. He was a carpenter by trade, and married Martha Buchanan, who was a daughter of Matthew Buchanan, and died in 1839. To their union were born five children: Henry, Capt. Matthew, John, Joseph, and Mary. They are all dead except Capt. Matthew Barker.

When Lee invaded Pennsylvania in 1863, Captain Barker raised Co. I of the 1st Pennsylvania militia, and commanded it until it was discharged after the Confederates were driven across the Potomac by General Meade. In politics he is a republican. He served his township as a justice of the peace, and in 1873 was elected as a county commissioner for a term of three years, which expired in 1877.

On February 6, 1834, Captain Barker married Jane W. Kennedy, who was a daughter of Alexander Kennedy, and died November 16, 1863, aged fifty-three years. They had five children, three sons and two daughters: Matthew, of Colorado, who served as a Union soldier for three years, and was wounded at the battle of South Mountain; William, married Tennie Esther, who is now dead; Alexander K., who married Louie Pierce, and is a resident of East Whiteland township; Margaretta, wife of John Fetters, a farmer of the same township; and Mary Jane, who married Dr. Benson, of Baltimore, Maryland.

JOHN E. SMALE, a prosperous farmer of North Coventry township, and a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters, is a son of Jonas and Julia Ann (Beeler) Smale, and was born March 8, 1853, on the farm on which he now resides on the old State road in North Coventry township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He was

reared on the home farm, received his education in the common schools, and was carefully trained to farming, which he has followed successfully ever since. He has always resided on the home farm, of which he owns one hundred and nineteen acres. In connection with farming, he gives some attention to stock raising. His land is of good quality and highly productive.

On Christmas Day, 1879, Mr. Smale married Isabella Knoll, a daughter of Frederick Knoll, of Pottstown, Montgomery county. To their union have been born three children, two sons and one daughter: H. Loyd, Flora B., and Jonas F.

John E. Smale is a democrat in politics, and a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters, and also a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, of Pottstown, Montgomery county. While not neglectful of political matters, yet his time is chiefly given to the management of his farm and business affairs.

The Smale family traces back its history in Germany for several generations, and the American branch was planted by the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. His son, John Smale (grandfather), was in all probability born in Berks county, and he died in Chester county about 1855. He purchased the farm upon which his grandson, John E. Smale, now resides, and at the time of his purchase the farm contained two hundred and sixty-four acres of land. He was a stone mason by trade, but gave his time chiefly to farming. He served as a soldier in the American army during the war of 1812, always supported the principles of the Democratic party, and was an active member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, of Pottstown, Montgomery county. He married, and one of his sons, Jonas

Smale (father), was born April 4, 1816, on the home farm in North Coventry township, where he died October 25, 1882, aged sixty-six years, six months and nine days. He was a farmer by occupation, a democrat in politics, and a Lutheran in religious faith and church membership. He married Julia Ann Beeler, a daughter of Jacob Beeler, and to their union were born three children, one son and two daughters. The daughters were: Mary J. and Sarah Ann, the latter of whom married Theodore Nilman, a farmer of North Coventry township, and has four children—Emma J., Austin H., Jonas and Harry.

GIDEON T. RUTH, one of the substantial citizens of Duffryn Mawr, is a son of Isaac and Julia (Thomas) Ruth, and was born at that place April 4, 1847. His father, a prosperous farmer of Chester county, was a native of East Goshen township, where he was born in 1800, but lived chiefly during his lifetime on the farm still owned by his son, Gideon, which originally comprised one hundred and fifty acres of the most valuable land in the northern part of Willistown township, and is now almost entirely included in the present site of the village of Malvern. He was a staunch whig in politics, and latterly as staunch a republican, through which party he held various township offices. He was a member of the Baptist church, with the principles and doctrines of which he lived in the strictest accordance, having been a deacon for thirty-seven years, and held other official positions in the church.

He was early married to Julia Ann Thomas, whose father, Mordecai, lived near Malvern, being a resident almost all his life of Chester county. He was an ar-

dent patriot, and served in the war of 1812. He and his wife, Catherine, were the parents of four sons and two daughters: Hazael, Philip, Newton, Gideon, Julia Ann (mother of the subject of this sketch), and Mary Ritner. Mordecai Thomas died in March, 1850, at the age of seventy-three years.

Isaac and Julia Ann Ruth had a family of nine children, the youngest of whom was Gideon. In order of age they were: Catherine, married to Joseph A. Malin, a farmer; Mordecai, a banker; Elizabeth, married to Milton Kurtz, a farmer in Willistown township, Chester county; Sarah, married Davis Lapp, of East Whiteland township; Isaac Miles; David; James A.; A. Judson, and Gideon. Isaac Miles served three years, while Mordecai and David each served three months in the civil war. In 1872 Isaac Ruth died at the age of seventy-two years. The subject of the present sketch received his education in the public schools of Willistown, after which he was employed for some time in farming. He devoted several years to this interest, and then went into the boot and shoe business, in which, as one of the firm of Campbell & Ruth, he was successfully engaged for five years. He has twice been married, but has no children. His first wife, Esther A. Supplee, died in January, 1881. A. Clara Supplee, his present wife, is a niece of his former wife. Mr. Ruth holds the same religious faith and entertains the political principles of his father, for he is a republican, and a devoted member of the Baptist church, in which he is a deacon, and has occupied other prominent positions. He lives at present a quiet and retired life in his country home, which he has surrounded with all the substantial comforts of the present age.

His life has been unpretentious but

straightforward, and he has been useful in the community as a neighbor, a citizen and a man whose endeavors have always been for the welfare of others as well as for his own success.

ELWOOD WEBSTER, a substantial citizen and a prosperous farmer and stock dealer of Lower Oxford township, is a son of William and Sarah (Lukens) Webster, and was born in Bart township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, August 30, 1846. He received his education in the public schools of Chester county and the Unionville Boarding school, and then rented a farm which he tilled for several years. At the end of that time he bought some land in Lower Oxford township, and a few years later purchased his present farm, upon which he has resided ever since his purchase of it. His home farm consists of seventy acres of good land, and he owns another farm of one hundred and forty-seven acres in East Nottingham township. His land is all under good cultivation, and he has been actively engaged for many years in farming and in shipping and dealing in live stock. He is an industrious and reliable man, and one of the best farmers of his section of the county. He is a republican in politics, who warmly supports his party, but who does not allow political matters to take any necessary time from his business affairs.

On February 19, 1873, Elwood Webster married Clara Wilson, daughter of James Wilson, of West Grove, this county. To their union have been born two children, a son and a daughter: Dora C. and Lawrence.

On his paternal side Mr. Webster is descended from the Webster family of Chester county, of which his grandfather, George

Webster, was a member. George Webster was a native of Chester county, but spent the greater part of his life as a farmer in Bart township, Lancaster county, where he died. He was a whig and republican in politics, and a member of the Society of Friends. He married Sarah Conard, and reared a family of eight children: Hannah Brown, Martha Moore, Patience Smith Naylor, Jesse, George, William, and Samuel. Of these children but two—Martha and Patience—are living. William Webster, one of these sons, and the father of Elwood Webster, was born in January, 1809, in Lancaster county, but lived most of his life in Chester county, where he died in May, 1885, when in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He received a good education, and, after teaching school for some time, engaged in farming, which he followed until he retired from active life. He was a republican, and a member of the Society of Friends. He married Sarah Lukens, who was a daughter of Daniel Lukens, a farmer and Quaker, who married Mary Shoemaker, whose services as a minister of the Society of Friends were highly beneficial in missionary work among the Indians and the inmates of prisons. Mrs. Webster was born in November, 1808, was a Friend, and died in November, 1886. She left four children: Patience Kent, Mary L. Kent, Samuel, and Elwood.

SAMUEL L. WEBSTER, the second child and eldest son of William and Sarah (Lukens) Webster, was born in Bart township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, August 26, 1842. He received his education in the common schools of Chester county and Walnut Green and Unionville academies, and then took a course in the

Poughkeepsie Business college of New York, from which he was graduated in 1864. Immediately after graduation he took a full course at the Chestnut Street Art school of Philadelphia, and taught art classes for three years in West Chester Normal school. He also taught in various academies and had classes in different parts of the county until 1873, when he abandoned art teaching. Since then he has been engaged in farming, and also gives some attention to literary work. He now owns a farm of ninety acres of improved land in Hopewell borough. He is a prohibitionist, and a member of the Hicksite Friends' meeting, and on March 11, 1875, married Esther, daughter of John Lancaster, of Baltimore, Maryland. His children are: Franklin, Sarah, Mary E., Helen, Alice C., Ethel, E. Stanley, Robert B., and Esther. Samuel Webster is known as a man of integrity and honor, whose influence has always been for the good of his community.

HENRY M. STAUFFER, an industrious and highly respected citizen of East Coventry township, who has been actively engaged as a tradesman and farmer for over half a century, is a son of Jacob and Mary (Meyers) Stauffer, and was born in West Pikeland township, near Chester Springs, Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1826. His paternal grandfather, John Stauffer, was the son of a Mr. Stauffer who came from Germany, and whose Christian name has not been preserved. John Stauffer was born in Berks county, and came to East Coventry township, where he purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty-seven acres of land, which is now known as the old Stauffer homestead. He followed farming, was a member of the Mennonite

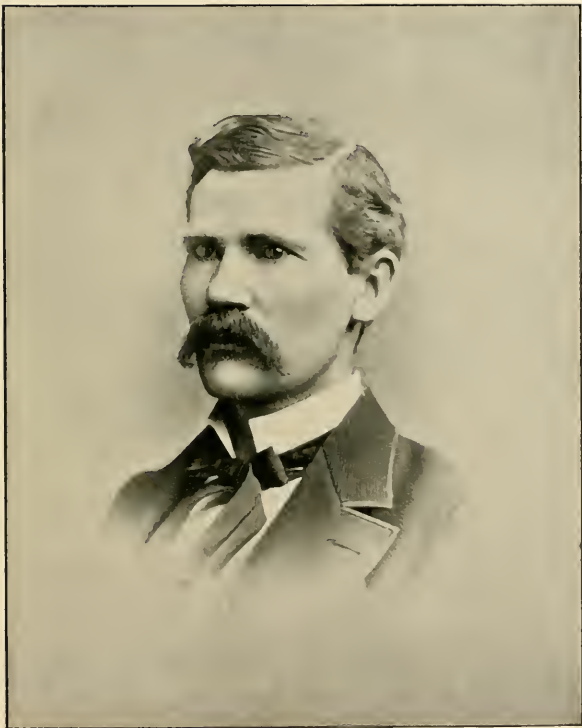
church, and married a Miss Latshaw, by whom he had five children: John, who was a life-long resident of his native township; Catharine M., who married Rev. Jacob Harley, a minister of the German Baptist church; Elizabeth, Jacob and Mary, who died young. Jacob Stauffer (father) was born in 1790, in Berks county, and died on the Stauffer homestead on September 22, 1862, aged seventy-two years. He was a farmer, a Mennonite, and a republican, and married Mary Meyers, who was a daughter of Martin Meyers, and died November 7, 1873, in her seventy-ninth year. Their children were: John M., a farmer, who died in 1891; Catherine, who married Abram Halteman, lived in Juniata county, and is now dead; Mary Ann, married Christian Bliem, lived in Montgomery county, and is also dead; Jacob, jr., now deceased; Abraham, of Kenilworth; Henry M.; Sarah, wife of John Latshaw, of East Pikeland township, whose land lies partly within the borough limits of Spring City; Elizabeth, wife of Joel Ebert, of Kenilworth; Isaac, a farmer and coachmaker, who died in 1891 at Linfield, Montgomery county; William M., of Reading, British Columbia; Leah, wife of Hiram Ellis, a resident and former merchant of Pottstown, Montgomery county; Harriet, who married Henry S. Penny-packer, of East Coventry; and Lovina, wife of George C. Green, who is in the employ of the Keystone Agricultural Company, of Pottstown.

Henry M. Stauffer was reared on the farm, received his education in the common schools, and learned the trade of coachmaker, at which he worked for over twenty years in his shop on the home farm. At the end of that time he turned his attention entirely to farming, which he has con-

tinued in ever since. He owns part of the homestead farm, on which he resides, and has so improved, enriched and cultivated his land that his farm is considered as one of the best in that community. In politics Mr. Stauffer supported the Republican party until recently, when he allied himself with the prohibitionists, and now desires the success of prohibition through political action. He served for several years as school director of his township, and was a director and the secretary and treasurer of the Madison Bridge Company almost from its inception up to the time of its dissolution, after selling the bridge to Chester and Montgomery counties, and has been a member of the board of directors of Ursinus College, at Collegeville, from its origin to the present. He has been for a number of years an active member of the German Reformed church, takes an active part in Sunday school work, education, and all moral improvements, and enjoys that popularity which springs from right living and the honorable treatment of his fellow citizens. The fruits of his diligence, tact and uprightness are to be seen in his fine farm, pleasant home and the high esteem in which he is held by his neighbors.

On February 24, 1852, Mr. Stauffer married Hannah Hart, who was a daughter of Jacob and Hannah (Ziebes) Hart, of Montgomery county. Mrs. Stauffer passed away on August 22, 1886, when in the sixty-fifth year of her age.

JOHN T. EACHES, son of Eber and Hannah Philips Eaches, was born December 16, 1842, in the village of Charlestown, Chester county, Pennsylvania. His parents were both natives of Pikeland



John T. Eucher.

township, in the same county. The father, a son of John Eaches, was of Welsh descent. He was for many years a school teacher, farming and working at the cooper trade during the summer, and teaching school during the winter. He was widely known and universally esteemed. He settled in Phœnixville in 1847, and died there in 1880, in his seventy-eighth year. He was for many years an officer in the Baptist church of that place. His wife, the mother of John T. Eaches, is still living with unimpaired faculties in her ninety-first year.

The subject of this sketch was the youngest of four sons. The other brothers, William, a carriage manufacturer in Philadelphia; Josiah P., teller in the Phœnixville National Bank; Owen P., pastor of the Baptist church at Hightown, New Jersey, all survive him.

He received a superior English education in his boyhood in the public and private schools of Phœnixville. He possessed a quick and receptive mind. He was fond of study and made rapid progress, attaining a high rank as a scholar. About the time that he was finishing his studies and while making preparation for entering the duties of practical life, the storm of war burst upon the country. Every town and hamlet in Pennsylvania at once became a recruiting station for the army. Finishing the work to be done at home, he secured the consent of his parents and entered the service of his country in his nineteenth year. He enrolled himself a member of Co. G, 1st Pennsylvania reserves. He served during the three years term of service, not visiting his home during that entire time. He was faithful, brave, untiring in all the duties that came upon him. He did not know the meaning of shirking or of cowardice. He

became a corporal in his company. In the seven days' fight before Richmond, at the battle of Charles City Cross Roads, he was wounded, left on the field of battle, captured by the Confederates, and placed in the Libby prison. After four week's imprisonment he was exchanged. He was in the battle of Gettysburg and in all the important battles of the Army of the Potomac. The soldier life was in his blood, as his grandfather and three of his brothers were the commanding officers in the seventh battalion of Pennsylvania troops in the war of the Revolution. At the close of the war he returned to Phœnixville. He accepted a clerkship in the cotton factory of Mr. L. H. Richards in Phœnixville. He remained here until 1869, when he accepted a position in the National bank of that place. He filled the position of paying teller and book-keeper to the satisfaction of all. On the organization of the Spring City National bank in 1872, he was offered the position of cashier of the bank. He accepted the proffer and filled the position with eminent ability until the time of his death. He was a man of the strictest honesty and integrity in his business dealings. To his enterprise and rare financial power much of the success of the Spring City bank is due. He was a man of large business sagacity. He was one of the four founders of the Spring City Forge Company. Possessed of public spirit, he did much that contributed to the business interests of the town in which he resided.

He took a large interest in political and public affairs, though never soliciting or holding public office. He was married in 1879 to Hannah Stauffer, of Spring City. Three children were born to them: Mary, Amy, and Clara, all of whom are living.

The quiet of the home circle was a delight to him after the cares of the day. He was a man of rich devotional life. For many years he had been a member of the Baptist church in Phoenixville. Here he was active in all kinds of church work. He was an effective teacher in the Sunday school. He was an active member of the G. A. R. and of the Masonic fraternity. He died suddenly, after a short illness, in his forty-seventh year, September 28, 1889.

He had accumulated a handsome competence. His largest wealth was in his irreproachable character, his unstained name, his gracious influence, his devotional life, his noble manhood. His heart was as tender as a child's. His manner was winning. He was a pillar in the church and in the community. None knew him but to respect and to love him. Followed to the grave by a large number of his fellow soldiers, fellow citizens, kindred and friends, he sleeps in the quiet of the cemetery at Phoenixville.

Life's fight well fought,
Life's work well done,
Life's course well run,
Rest comes.

ALFRED MULLEN, a Union veteran of the late civil war, and the proprietor of the Green Tree hotel of Duffryn Mawr, is a son of Robert and Letitia (Barnwell) Mullen, and was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 26, 1837. Robert Mullen was born in Lancaster county, and passed nearly all his life at Gulf Mills, Montgomery county, where he was a loom boss in a cotton factory. He was a Jacksonian democrat in politics, and died in 1846, aged forty-five years. He married Letitia Barnwell and to them were born

two children: Alfred, and Isaac, who still resides at Gulf Mills, Montgomery county, where he is engaged in the general mercantile business. Mrs. Mullen, who died in 1868, aged seventy-seven years, was a daughter of Henry Barnwell, who was born in Montgomery county in December, 1754, and after serving in the revolutionary war, part of the time as a privateersman under Paul Jones, married and had seven children, six daughters and a son, among them being Ann Patterson, who lived to be ninety-seven years old, and Mrs. Mullen.

Alfred Mullen spent his boyhood days at Gulf Mills, and received his education in the common schools of Montgomery county, after which he served for a short time as a clerk in a store. He then went to Conshocton, that county, and was a clerk in a store at that place until 1862, when he enlisted for nine months in the 124th Pennsylvania infantry. He participated in the battles of Antietam and Chancellorsville, and at the end of his term of service enlisted in an independent company of cavalry, in which he served for three months. In a short time after being mustered out of the cavalry service he enlisted in the Keystone battery of Philadelphia, and served in it until the close of the war. Returning home, he was employed for one year as a bar-tender by William Evans of Conshocton, and then served for five years in the same capacity at the Eagle house of West Chester. He then purchased the Eagle house, which he conducted for three and a half years, and, after selling it to Alfred Kenny, went to Newton Square, Delaware county, where he was in the hotel business until 1888, when he became proprietor of the Green Tree hotel at Duffryn Mawr, which he has conducted most suc-

cessfully ever since. He is well suited for the business in which he is engaged, and always gives close attention to every want and in providing for the comfort of his numerous guests. He is a republican in politics, and a member of Thompson Lodge, No. 340, Free and Accepted Masons.

On December 21, 1870, Mr. Mullen married Fannie Foster, a daughter of Spencer and Miriam Foster, of West Chester. Mr. and Mrs. Mullen have three children: George H., who is in the car record office of the Broad Street steam railroad station; Miriam and Bessie, who live at home with their parents.

ISAAC K. SIGMAN, the well known coal and lumber merchant of Springfield, this county, is the eldest son of John and Margaret (Kurtz) Sigman, and was born at Springfield, West Nantmeal township, this county, March 21, 1851. His paternal great-grandfather was a native of Germany, who emigrated to the United States at an early day, and settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania, where his son, John Sigman (grandfather), was born, and lived all his life, dying in East Nantmeal township in 1864, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years. He was a farmer by occupation, a member of the Episcopal church, and in politics an old-line whig. He married a Miss Smith, by whom he had a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters: George, Thomas, Joseph, John, Mary, Eliza and Sarah, all now deceased except George, Joseph and Eliza. John Sigman (father) was born in East Nantmeal township, this county, August 18, 1818, received his education in the common schools of his native township, and resided there until

1847, when he removed to West Nantmeal, and passed the remainder of his life in that township, dying there October 5, 1891, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. In early life he learned the trade of plasterer, and worked at that business in connection with farming for many years, being very successful and prosperous. Politically he was an ardent republican, and a strong abolitionist during the anti-slavery agitation. After the war began was active in securing soldiers for the Federal army. He was a man of ardent nature and quick impulse, never doing anything by halves, and after the issues of the civil war were settled, he became a staunch prohibitionist, and worked earnestly for the success of that party. Possessing more than ordinary intelligence, and an earnestness of disposition not common, he became a kind of local leader in his community, and was widely known and greatly esteemed. In early life he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, but after some years changed his church membership to the United Brethren, whose doctrines and methods he came to like better, and among whom he served as class leader and Sunday school superintendent for many years. In 1849 he married Margaret Kurtz, a daughter of Christian Kurtz, of West Nantmeal township, and to them was born a family of five children, two sons and three daughters: Lizzie, who married Stephen W. Handwork; Isaac K., the subject of this sketch; George W., single; Emma, who became the wife of William Filmen; Warrick, and Fannie, who married Elmer E. Dean, of Honeybrook, Chester county.

Isaac K. Sigman was reared on his father's farm in West Nantmeal township, and received a good practical education in the

public schools, after which he learned the plasterer's trade, and worked at that occupation nearly five years, first at Pottsville and later in the city of Reading. In 1874 he engaged in the coal and lumber business at Springfield, this county, and has successfully conducted this enterprise ever since, being now in control of a prosperous and paying trade. In his political affiliations Mr. Sigman is a republican, of broad and liberal views, and while entertaining no political ambitions for himself, is always loyal in support of his party and its general policy.

On Christmas eve, 1873, Mr. Sigman was united in marriage to Sophia Leggett, a daughter of John and Margaret Leggett, of East Nantmeal township, this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Sigman have been born two children, one son and a daughter: Walter E. and Ida M., both living at home with their parents.

JOHN W. REAVEY, an efficient funeral director and proprietor of a well-stocked furniture establishment near Strafford, is a son of Alexander and Jane Reavey, and was born in New York city, September 20, 1861. Alexander Reavey was in all probability a native of Scotland, and a machinist by occupation. He came to New York city, where he died when the subject of this sketch was quite young.

John W. Reavey by the sudden death of his father was left at a very early age to do for himself, and came to Chester county, where he lived for several years with his uncle, a farmer of Tredyffrin township. He attended school during the winters and worked on his uncle's farm in the summer seasons, until he was seventeen years of age. He then learned the trade of carpenter,

after which he went to New York city and worked one year at cabinet making. Leaving New York he returned to Chester county and was engaged for two years in house carpentering. At the end of that time, in 1886, he established a furniture and undertaking establishment in Tredyffrin township, near the village of Strafford, and two years later removed to his present location, on the old Lancaster pike, one-fourth of a mile from Strafford station. He carries a choice line of useful and fine furniture, including chairs, tables, stands, sofas, and chamber suits, while in the line of undertaking he is able to furnish all kinds of burial caskets, robes and trimmings. He is a good workman and business man, and enjoys a large trade in the section of the county where he resides.

In politics Mr. Reavey is a democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and believes in an economical administration of the government. He is a member of Berwyn Lodge, No. 998, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and of Council, No. 200, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Strafford; and also of a Funeral Directors' association.

REV. JAMES WADDEL, D. D., a son of Thomas Waddel, was born in Newry, in the north of Ireland, in July, 1739, and died in Virginia, September 17, 1805. In the fall of 1739 he was brought, an infant in his mother's arms, to this country. His parents settled on the White Clay creek, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood. Having been disabled by an accident when a boy in the use of his left hand, his parents resolved to seek for him a liberal education. He was ac-

cordingly sent to the school of Dr. Samuel Finley, at Nottingham, where he made rapid progress. After a time he migrated southward, and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Hanover, Virginia, April 2, 1761, and was pastor at different times of various churches in Virginia. Some time after he had been in the ministry he became incurably blind. He was dignified in his general deportment, but remarkable for politeness and gentlemanly manners—a finished gentleman, in the old Virginia acceptance of the term.

To great learning he added an eloquence so remarkable that the traditionary accounts of it seem almost fabulous. It was of that sort that electrifies whole assemblies, transferring to them the speaker's passion at his will. Under his preaching audiences were moved simultaneously and irresistibly, as the trees of a forest are shaken by a tempest. It was to delineate the character of his eloquence that William Wirt wrote that inimitable piece of composition in his "British Spy," entitled "The Blind Preacher"—a description which is indelibly impressed on the pages of Virginia history, and which immortalized the writer as well as his hero.

EDWARD GALLAGHER, a successful farmer of Easttown township, and a director of Berwyn bank, is a son of Andrew and Catherine (McCafferty) Gallagher, and was born in county Donegal, province of Ulster, Ireland, April 20, 1834. The Gallagher family has been resident of northern Ireland for many generations, and Edward Gallagher, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native and life-long resident of county Donegal, where he was a farmer by occupation. He

was a member of the Catholic church, and reared a family of seven children: Patrick, Owen, Charles, Dennis, Neal, Andrew, and John. Andrew Gallagher (father) was reared in his native county, where he followed farming until his death, at seventy years of age. He was a Catholic, and married Catherine McCafferty, who was a native of Ireland. They reared a family of five children, three sons and two daughters: Hannah, Patrick, Edward, Neal, and Margaret.

Edward Gallagher was reared and educated in his native county in Ireland, which he left in 1855, to come to the United States, landing at Philadelphia on June 7th of that year. After a few days spent in the city he became a resident of Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, which he left six years later to go to Overbrook, near Philadelphia, where he was engaged in farming for seventeen years. At the end of that time, in 1881, he purchased his present farm in Easttown township, which he has cultivated ever since. Besides this home farm of two hundred and thirty-one acres, he owns one of ninety acres on the Lancaster pike, near Wayne or Stafford station. Both farms are rich and productive, while the one near Stafford station is considered to be a very valuable piece of property.

On July 4, 1858, Mr. Gallagher married Isabella, daughter of John and Margaret (Gallagher) McGady. To Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher have been born eight children, five sons and three daughters: John, who married Catherine Martin, and is engaged in the milk business; Catharine, died in childhood; Andrew, married Mary O'Keefe, and is in the milk business in Philadelphia with his brother John; Mary, who is a sister in Chestnut Hill convent, where she is known in religion as "Sister Monica;"

Edward; William; Joseph, who is attending Jesuits' college; and Isabella R.

Edward Gallagher is a democrat in politics, and a consistent member of Berwyn Catholic church. He takes a warm interest in the education of the young and rising generation. Mr. Gallagher has been successful in life by his own efforts, and has won a competency by earning it. He is interested in financial affairs, and has been a director of the Berwyn bank ever since its organization.

HUGH J. STEEN, one of the older citizens and a prosperous farmer of Tredyffrin township, is a son of Hugh and Susan (Burns) Steen, and was born in Newlin township, near Doe run, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1818. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, received his education in the schools of his neighborhood, and then engaged in farming and dealing in horses and lumber. For many years he was an extensive contractor in the lumber business, but he now gives his attention mainly to farming. In political sentiment he has been for many years a republican, while in religious belief and church membership he is a Presbyterian. He is a member of Paoli Lodge, No. 290, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Thompson Lodge, No. 340, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has served as treasurer for three years. While ever active in political and religious affairs, yet he has never been an aspirant for office or endeavored to give himself undue prominence in anything relating to the progress or welfare of his church or community.

In 1842 Mr. Steen married Maria Guest, who was a daughter of James Guest, and

died in 1873, leaving three children: Howard, who died in 1873; Annie, wife of John Beitler, a merchant of Houlton; and Sarah Emma, who died in 1849. For his second wife Mr. Steen, in May, 1878, wedded Mrs. Mary Fritz. By his second marriage he has one child, Emma May.

His paternal grandfather, James Steen, was born in 1743, in Scotland, from which country he came to Chester county, where he settled on the waters of Doe run in what is now Newlin township. He purchased a farm, and in addition to tilling it he followed teaming for many years on the old Lancaster pike, which was then a very desirable part of the road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. He was an elder in the Doe Run Presbyterian church for over half a century, and died in 1820 at an advanced age. He married and reared a family of six children, three sons and three daughters: Hugh J., Stewart, James, Sarah, Margaret, and Katie. Hugh J. Steen (father), was born near Doe run in 1791. He was a farmer by occupation, a democrat in politics, and a strict Presbyterian in religion. He was an industrious and respected man, and died March 10, 1818. He married Sarah Burns, and to them were born three children: James, married, and is a farmer of Newlin township; Jordan, married Phœbe Harris, and has followed coach-making for the last forty years; and Hugh, whose name appears at the head of this sketch. Mrs. Susan Steen was a daughter of John Burns, and died in 1831, at seventy-two years of age.

HUGH DE HAVEN was for many years in the banking business in the city of Philadelphia, where he accumulated a handsome fortune. He has a very pretty

house and grounds, with all modern improvements, in Thornbury township, near Westtown, where he and his family reside.

Hugh De Haven is a direct descendant of Evert InHoff, who came from Holland in the year 1698, and settled in Berks county, Pennsylvania.

Hugh De Haven married Clara Brinton, who is descended in a direct line from William Brinton, who came from England in 1684.

HENRY J. MENKINS, a well known citizen of East Whiteland township, and who has always been successful in all agricultural pursuits in which he was ever engaged, is a son of Henry and Sarah (McMinn) Menkins, and was born in East Whiteland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, July 6, 1836. The coming of Henry Menkins to the United States is connected with that great event of history—the burning of Moscow, which made Waterloo possible, and led to the downfall of Napoleon Bonaparte, who shook the world in his passage from his island home in the Mediterranean to his prison grave in the Atlantic. Henry Menkins was the nephew of the mayor of Moscow, who, after the evacuation of that city, secured him a pass out of Russia. He came to Philadelphia, but had no money, and worked six months to obtain means sufficient to bring him to East Whiteland township, where he followed burning lime for some time. He then married and went to farming on "the shares," by which he saved money enough to buy a farm of eighty acres near Frazer. He afterward purchased two other farms, and was quite wealthy at the time of his death, which occurred August 10, 1871, when he was in

the seventy-eight year of his age. He was a strong democrat, and held several township offices, but always refused to allow his name to be used for a county nomination. He married Sarah McMinn, who passed away February 25, 1840, aged forty-eight years. They were the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters: Mary and Margaretta, who reside at West Chester; Joseph, whose sketch appears in this volume; and Henry J. Mrs. Menkins was a daughter of Thomas McMinn, who was a resident of East Whiteland township, this county.

Henry J. Menkins received his education in the common schools, Rockville seminary and Trappe academy of Montgomery county, then under the charge of Reverend Hon-saker, a leading educator of that day. Leaving school he followed agricultural pursuits on his father's farm until March 20, 1875, when he purchased his present farm of ninety-three acres of land, which is on the old Swedesford road, and along which the Chester Valley railroad passes. This farm was formerly known as the John Bartholomew farm, and is in East Whiteland township. It is well improved and gives unmistakable evidence in its productiveness of the care and skill with which it is cultivated.

On January 24, 1877, Mr. Menkins wedded Elizabeth D. Gilbert, a daughter of Jacob Gilbert, of East Whiteland township, who is now living a retired life. Mr. and Mrs. Menkins have three children: Joseph, David McFarland, and Jacob H.

In political matters Mr. Menkins has always supported the cardinal principles of the Democratic party. He has held several township offices, and as a public official has always acquitted himself with credit and honor.

CHARLES H. HOWELL, now serving his second term as justice of the peace at Phœnixville, is one of the enterprising, industrious and useful citizens of this county, who have fought their way up to positions of influence and honor, and are what is popularly termed self-made men. He is a son of Walter J. and Maria (Miller) Howell, and was born August 9, 1850, at Phœnixville, Chester county, Pennsylvania. The family is of Welsh descent and was among the earliest settlers of Gwynedd township, Montgomery county, this State. There Walter Howell, paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1734, he being the second child of George and Margaret Howell. He was a farmer by occupation and lived all his life in that county, dying at an advanced age. His remains lay in the Montgomery Baptist churchyard, in Montgomery township, said county. His son, also named Walter Howell (grandfather), was a native of the same county, but while yet a young man removed to Chester county, where he died after a long and useful life. He was a farmer and passed all his days in agricultural pursuits. He married and reared a large family, among his sons being Walter J. Howell (father), who was born at Mount Vernon, this county, in 1827, and in 1830 removed to Phœnixville, where he still resides. For many years he has been in the employ of the Phœnix Iron Company, first as a nailor and later as a heater and puddler, being still actively employed though now in his sixty-sixth year. He is a staunch republican in politics, and served for a year and a half during the civil war as a soldier in Co. K, 71st Pennsylvania infantry, under Col. E. S. Baker. In 1849 he married Maria Miller, a native of East Vincent township, this

county, and to their union was born a family of six children. She is a daughter of John Miller, who came to Chester county at an early day and lived all his life in East Vincent township. Mrs. Howell is now in the sixty-fourth year of her age.

Charles H. Howell grew to manhood in his native town of Phœnixville, attending the public schools until his thirteenth year, when he entered the Phœnix Iron Company's works. He began at the very bottom and gradually worked his way up to positions of trust and responsibility. In 1870 he entered the machine shops as a skilled mechanic, and was employed there until 1878, when he was transferred to the rolling mill and given charge of the machinery and belting. This position he held for six years, giving entire satisfaction and fully demonstrating the remarkable mastery of complicated machinery which his mechanical genius and practical training had given him. In 1884, after maintaining his connection with the Phœnix iron works for twenty-one years, he resigned his position to accept the office of justice of the peace, to which he had been elected on February 19th of that year. His administration of the office of justice was so satisfactory to the people that he was re-elected to the same position in February, 1889, and is now serving his second term. In addition to his duties as a magistrate he is also engaged in the fire insurance business, and represents several steamship lines and deals in foreign exchange, issuing money orders payable in nearly all parts of Europe. He is also serving as coroner for the northeastern part of Chester county. Mr. Howell is, in fact, a very busy man, and in giving personal attention to the various departments of his flourishing business, he finds ample room



Charles H. Howell.

for the exercise of his fine business talent and large executive ability.

On April 4, 1877, Squire Howell united in marriage with Mary A. Hill, a daughter of Abraham D. Hill, of Pricetown, Berks county, Pennsylvania, and to them have been born five children, three sons and two daughters: Carrie H., Harry M., Maude H., Walter A., and Charles S.

Politically Squire Howell is a staunch republican, and with his accustomed energy engages in active work for the success of his party. He is gifted with considerable musical talent, and has been connected with the Phœnix Military band for two decades. His tastes are artistic in other directions also, and he has acquired great skill in pen-drawing and executes many elaborate designs, of marked originality and great beauty. His daughter, Carrie, is also an expert penman, and does some excellent pen-drawing. Squire Howell is a member of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, and of the Sons of Veterans. He is a very pleasant gentleman and extremely popular in Phœnixville and wherever he is known.

CHARLES T. THOMAS, a life long resident and a successful business man of West Whiteland township, is a son of Dr. George and Anna Mary (Towusend) Thomas, and was born October 27, 1847, in the house built before the revolutionary war by his great-grandfather, George Thomas, in West Whiteland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He received his education at Westtown Boarding school, and entered Professor Wyers' military academy, which he afterwards left to assume charge of his father's farm, which then contained nearly one thousand acres of land. In con-

nection with his brothers he was engaged in ore mining, and also extensively engaged in quarrying a marble which was used at Girard college, and in the construction of some of the finest buildings in Philadelphia. His farm, consisting of two hundred and thirty acres of land, of which seventy-five acres is woodland, lies on the slope of the North Valley hill. He is now engaged in general farming and in operating a first-class dairy, whose products find a ready market in Philadelphia. He is a republican in politics, a Friend in religious belief, and has held various township offices, and was a director of the Downingtown National bank for some years.

On May 16, 1878, Mr. Thomas married Isabel L. Gibbons, a daughter of Abraham Gibbons, of Coatesville, Pennsylvania, and to their union have been born four children: Elizabeth (dead), John R., Marion G. and Laura G.

Charles T. Thomas has descended from a long line of honorable and worthy ancestors, whose American progenitor was Richard ap Thomas, a gentleman of wealth and standing, of Whitford Garne, in Wales. He purchased five thousand acres of land of William Penn, but died at Philadelphia before having it surveyed. His son, Dr. Richard, was the father of Richard, whose son, George, was the father of John R., who left one son, Dr. George Thomas, the father of Charles T. Thomas. The old house built by George Thomas (great-grandfather) in 1772, was used at one time during the revolutionary war as a commissary and hospital, and an old house on the farm of Richard Ashbridge is supposed to have been the site of his first house. Some additional history of the old and highly respected Thomas family appears in the sketch of George

Thomas, and full and extensive mention of its eight generations in Chester county will be found in the sketch of J. Preston Thomas, which is given in this volume.

PRESTON W. LOBB, a successful business man of Berwyn, and a veteran soldier of the Army of the Potomac, is a son of William C. and Elizabeth G. (Levis) Lobb, and was born in Darby township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1844. He attended the common schools of Easttown township, and after obtaining a good practical English education therein, he learned the trade of machinist, at which he worked until 1870, excepting three years spent in the army, during the late civil war, from 1861 to 1864. In 1870 he embarked at Berwyn in the lumber, coal and feed business, which he followed until 1886, when he disposed of it to W. H. Fritz, and was variously employed up to the spring of 1892. He then purchased P. J. Trego's plumbing, stove, tinware and roofing business, which he is conducting very successfully at the present time. He has not only retained his predecessor's patrons, but has gained many new ones, and has a large and remunerative trade. Mr. Lobb is a republican in politics, and has held several township offices. He is a member of Berwyn Baptist church; Cassia Lodge, No. 273, Free and Accepted Masons; Montgomery Chapter, No. 262, Royal Arch Masons; St. Alban Commandery, No. 43, Knights Templar; and Baker Post, No. 8, Grand Army of the Republic. He has a very fine war record, of which he may feel justly proud. On August 9, 1861, he enlisted in an independent battery of flying artillery, that by an act of Congress became Battery

F of the 5th United States artillery. He participated in the battle of Ball's Bluff; took part in the Peninsular campaign, and was at Antietam and Gettysburg. He also participated in seventeen general engagements during his term of service, and was honorably discharged at Petersburg, Virginia, on August 9, 1864. His battery, originally two hundred and ninety-five strong, was so reduced by killed and wounded that when it went into the thick of the fight at Gettysburg on the first day, under General Reynolds, it did not number one hundred men: and when Longstreet's great charge was over on the second day, the battery had suffered the loss of thirty-five men and ninety-three horses. Mr. Lobb was one of five men only in the company that was not killed or wounded, during his three years of service, out of the original company of two hundred and ninety-five.

On February 22, 1876, Mr. Lobb married Priscilla L., a daughter of Albert G. W. Barton, of Philadelphia, and to their union have been born five children: Carrie R., Arthur B., P. Ole, Morris K., and Corinne B.

Asha Lobb (grandfather), the founder of the Lobb family, was born in Scotland, and came to what is now Delaware county, this State, where he became one of the largest real estate and woolen and cotton mill owners in that section. He also carried on an extensive mercantile business for that day. He was a whig, and Friend, and died in 1842. He married and reared a family of four children: William C., Horatio, Ethelbert, and Maria. William C. (father) was born in Darby township, Delaware county, this State, in 1804. He received a good education, and after teaching for several terms, became a farmer of Easttown township, where he was also engaged in real

estate and broker transactions until his death, which occurred in March, 1882. He was a republican politically, and a prominent member of the Friends' church. He married Elizabeth G. Levis, who died in 1889. Their children were: Levis J. W., Clayton A., Mary E. Steen, Preston W., Ethelbert, Margaret W. Taylor, Maria E. Dutton, Henry W., Eliza D. Clegg, Ida A. Jones, and Lewis D.

R. T. MEREDITH, of near Everhart, a descendant of an old Chester county family, and a successful contractor on masonry work, is the eldest son of Isaac and Mary S. (Davis) Everhart, and was born in West Whiteland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 21, 1839. He spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, received his education in the common schools of West Whiteland township, and then learned with John S. Garrett, the trade of stonemason, at which he worked for some years as a journeyman, after finishing his apprenticeship. He then commenced working for himself and soon engaged in contracting, which he has followed for over twenty years. He takes contracts on all kinds of masonry, and has been successful both in giving satisfaction to his patrons and clearing money on his work. In connection with contracting he also follows farming in West Whiteland township, where he owns a good farm of eighty-four acres of land and a couple of woodland lots. He is a supporter of the Republican party, has served his township as a supervisor and a school director, and has always taken an interest in local as well as in State or National politics. He is a member of Thompson Lodge, No. 340, Free and Accepted

Masons, and as a man and citizen enjoys the respect of all who know him.

On January 28, 1875, Mr. Meredith married Elizabeth Loomis, daughter of William and Elizabeth Loomis, of West Whiteland. To Mr. and Mrs. Meredith have been born three children, one son and two daughters: Mary, now attending West Chester State Normal school; Isaac, and Emma.

The Meredith family is one of the distinguished families of Wales, and several of its members came at an early day and settled in Pennsylvania. One of them was David Meredith, who came to Chester valley, where he purchased land of William Penn, and resided until his death, on property now owned by Walter Cox. His son, Daniel Meredith, was born and reared in West Whiteland township, where he owned and cultivated a large farm. He married and reared a family of six children, four sons and two daughters: John, George, Joseph, Isaac, Bain and Peggy. John Meredith (grandfather), the youngest son, was a native and life long resident of West Whiteland, where he resided on the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch. He was an old line whig in politics, and died in 1856. He married Hannah Neilds, by whom he had eight children: Daniel, Amos, George, John, Isaac (father), Mary Templin, and Sarah A. Dutton. Isaac Meredith was a plasterer by trade, which he followed but a few years. He then engaged in farming, and afterwards purchased his father's farm. He was a democrat until 1856, when he voted for John C. Fremont, and ever afterwards supported the Republican party. He held various township offices, and was a useful citizen. Mr. Meredith was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and died February 30,

1883, when in the eighty-first year of his age. He married Mary S. Davis. Mr. and Mrs. Meredith reared a family of three children: R. T., William F., and Hannah Snyder.

J. PRESTON THOMAS, a descendant in the seventh generation from Richard ap Thomas, who came with Penn in 1683, and was one of the largest landholders of the Quaker colony, is a respected citizen of West Whiteland township, who has been prominently identified for several years with the educational and financial institutions of Chester county. He is a son of Dr. George and Anna Mary (Townsend) Thomas, and was born on the farm on which he now resides in West Whiteland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1842. The Thomas family is one of the oldest and most prominent families of Chester county. It was founded by Richard ap Thomas, who was a member of the Ap Thomas family of Whitford Garne, in the county of Flint, in north Wales, where they had been landholders for several generations, having a freehold of £300, and thus being within the grade of gentlemen and the game act. He became weary of the life indulged in by the gentlemen of his class, and united with the Friends, whose principles and course of action recommended them to him as being a people who were truly Christians. He was a man of intelligence and foresight, and readily perceived the wide field and splendid opportunities which the forest regions of the new-found world afforded for achievement to those who were brave enough to cross the deep and settle in the infant English colonies of the Atlantic seaboard. He purchased five thou-

sand acres of land from William Penn, by deeds of lease and release, dated July 24 and 25, 1681. He paid £100 for this land, and in 1683 embarked with his son, Dr. Richard, and a number of dependants, for Pennsylvania, his wife and daughter refusing to come with him. In a short time after arriving at Philadelphia he died, and left his new world possessions to his son, Richard, then about ten years of age. Richard Thomas, afterwards a doctor of medicine, was poorly provided for by those who came with his father, and when they had spent everything they could get of his means, cast him off with nothing but his land. He selected Lieutenant-governor Lloyd as his guardian, and the latter, by selling some of the land, raised means to give him an education, and to study medicine. In 1695 he selected a tract of six hundred acres, on which a part of West Chester now stands. He sold some small farms off this so as to have neighbors, and built his house near the wigwams of some Indians, so that their dogs would frighten away the wild animals that were then numerous in the newly settled sections of the county. Visiting Wales in 1699, he brought his sister, Mary, over with him, his mother having died some time previous. Of his land he located the larger part of it in the Chester valley, and received a patent for one thousand and sixty-five acres in the vicinity of West Chester. He took possession in 1711 of his home farm, on which he died in 1744, aged seventy-two years. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and married Grace Atherton, by whom he had six children, one son and five daughters: Richard, Hannah (deceased), Mrs. Hannah Mendenhall, Mrs. Mary Harrison, Mrs. Grace Stalker, and Mrs. Elizabeth Howell. The son, Richard Thomas,

was born February 22, 1713, and died September 22, 1754. On February 10, 1739, he was married at Goshen meeting to Phœbe Ashbridge, daughter of George and Mary Ashbridge, who was born August 26, 1717, and died June 14, 1784, having married in 1754, William Trimble for her second husband. Richard and Phœbe Thomas had five children, two sons and three daughters: Mrs. Lydia Trimble, Mrs. Grace Trimble, Richard, jr., George, and Mrs. Hannah Trimble. The second son, George Thomas, was born December 21, 1746, and died August 17, 1793. He married Sarah Roberts, daughter of John and Jane Roberts, born January 1, 1750, and died February 20, 1840, aged ninety years. To George and Sarah Thomas were born nine children, two sons and seven daughters: Mrs. Jane Preston, Phœbe, Hannah, Lydia, John R., Elizabeth, George, Mrs. Sarah Thomas, wife of Richard Thomas (6), and Anna. The eldest son, John R. Thomas (grandfather), was born August 29, 1781, and died April, 1856, aged seventy-five years. On November 19, 1806, at Downingtown meeting, he married Elizabeth Downing, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Downing, of East Caln, who was born October 10, 1783, and died October 18, 1810, leaving one child, Dr. George. After his first wife's death John R. Thomas married Martha Newbold, who died November 30, 1816.

Dr. George Thomas (father) was born September 9, 1808, and grew to manhood on his father's farm. He received his education at the Westtown and the Jonathan Gause's boarding schools, and Stroud's and Germantown academies. After pursuing a preparatory course in medicine he entered the university of Pennsylvania, from whose medical department he was graduated in the

class of 1829. He then traveled throughout Europe and perfected his medical studies. After returning home his strong preference for horticulture led him to engage in horticultural pursuits to the exclusion of the practice of his profession. He was a whig, and succeeded his father as a director of the Bank of Chester county, and in turn was succeeded by his son, J. Preston. He was an intelligent and well educated man, of fine tastes and pleasing address. He died September 26, 1887, when in the eightieth year of his age, and his remains were entombed in Downingtown Friends' burying ground. On October 20, 1841, he married Anna Mary Townsend, daughter of John W. and Sibbilla K. (Price) Townsend. She was born October 23, 1815, and is still living. To their union were born five children: J. Preston, born August 7, 1842; George, August 5, 1845; Charles, October 27, 1848; John R., who died at two years of age; and Elizabeth D., who died at four years of age.

J. Preston Thomas grew to manhood on the paternal farm, which has descended from his ancestor, Richard ap Thomas, down through heirs for seven generations without deed or title. He received his academical education in a private classical school taught by a graduate of Dickenson college, and then attended Haverford college. Leaving college he engaged in farming on a part of the original tract of land taken up by Dr. Richard Thomas. He still resides there and owns one hundred and eighty-three acres of land, which is fertile and productive, and is engaged to some extent in raising fine stock. During the civil war he served at different times in the State militia and the Union army.

On December 13, 1866, Mr. Thomas married Hannah J. Gibbons, daughter of Abra-

ham and Martha P. Gibbons, of Coatesville. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have been born three children: Martha G., George (3), and Anna M.

J. Preston Thomas is a republican in politics. He was elected in 1887 as a director of the poor of Chester county, and discharged the duties of his position so acceptably that he was renominated and re-elected in 1890 for a second term of three years. He has also served his township as a member and secretary of its school board for twenty years. In financial and educational matters he has been called to serve as well as in political affairs. He has been a director of the National bank of Chester county since 1872; treasurer of the Chester county Agricultural society; is a manager of the Preston Retreat, a hospital in Philadelphia, and of Haverford college, and has served for several years as a trustee of the West Chester State Normal school. Mr. Thomas is a birthright member of the Orthodox Society of Friends, and is a man of intelligence, integrity and usefulness.

SAMUEL WYNNE, one of the most prominent and successful educators of the county, and who is the proprietor of one of the largest general mercantile establishments of Phoenixville, is a son of Samuel, sr., and Margaret (Brindley) Wynne, and was born in Carnarvon township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1846. He received his education in the common schools of his native township, Mt. Pleasant seminary and Keystone Normal school. Leaving school in 1867, he taught during that winter a school in Exeter township, Berks county. The next year he taught Hause's school in East Nantmeal township, Ches-

ter county, and the two following years he taught in Charlestown township—the first year at the Union school, and the second at Amity school. Having been so successful in this short time he was called to the principalship of the North Ward Grammar school of Phoenixville, where he labored assiduously and efficiently for nineteen years. In 1884 he embarked in the general mercantile business on Gay street, Phoenixville. His quarters soon became too small for his trade, and he removed across the street, and in 1889 built his present business house on the southeast corner of Gay street and Washington avenue. It is a three story brick, with mansard roof, 40x40 feet in dimensions, and is one of the finest buildings on the street, the front being built of white pressed brick—the only one of the kind in the town. His salesroom, 20x40 feet in dimensions, is handsomely equipped with every convenience, and the stock displayed includes all kinds of dress goods, woolens, cottons, shawls, gloves, notions, fancy and staple groceries, provisions, produce, tobacco, cigars, and a general line of household supplies. The goods handled are first-class in quality, fashionable and durable, and are uniform in excellence. Mr. Wynne employs two experienced salesmen, and delivers goods free to all parts of the borough. He commands a large trade, and his establishment is known as one of the reliable and progressive mercantile houses of the county.

On November 14, 1872, Mr. Wynne was united in marriage with Nettie N., daughter of Lewis and Mary Free, of Charlestown township. Mr. and Mrs. Wynne have five children: Alvin L., born November 2, 1874, who is now local editor of the *Daily Republican*, of Phoenixville; Paul S., born June 8,

1878; S. Olave, born July 10, 1881; Harry N., born September 11, 1885; and Earle R., born July 1, 1888.

The first member of the Wynne family who came to America was Dr. Thomas Wynne, of Cœrwys, Flintshire, North Wales, who accompanied William Penn in his first trip to Philadelphia, in the ship *Welcome*, in 1682. He served as surgeon of the vessel which brought him over, and settled near Philadelphia, in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, where he bought a tract of five thousand acres of land. He took an active part in the early history of Pennsylvania, and was speaker of the first provincial assembly held in Pennsylvania. He was also a preacher among the Friends, and he died January 6, 1692, and was buried in Friends' burying ground, in Philadelphia. Wynnewood, a station and village on the Pennsylvania railroad, located on the original purchase, has been named after him. Some of his descendants and other members of the family settled in Chester county at an early day. From one of his grandsons was descended David Wynne, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. David Wynne was born about 1765, near St. Mary's, where he died in 1840, aged seventy-five years. He was a farmer, and a Presbyterian, and married Mary Myers, who died in 1850, at seventy-five years of age. They were the parents of ten children: Samuel, sr., James, John, David, Kate, Rebecca, Margaret, Harriet, Annie, and Mary. Samuel Wynne, sr. (father), was born in 1806, in Berks county, near the Chester county line, and died near his birth-place in 1880, at seventy-four years of age. He was a miner by occupation, a Baptist in religious belief, and a democrat in politics. In 1832 he married Margaret Brindley, who

passed away in 1884, when in the seventy-second year of her age. To Mr. and Mrs. Wynne were born eight children: Dr. William B., Evaline (dead), Amanda, George B., Mary A. (dead), Samuel, jr., Eliza and one that died in infancy.

In politics Samuel Wynne is a republican. He is chancellor commander of Sankanae Lodge, No. 58, Knights of Pythias; past chief of Stratford Castle, No. 67, Knights of the Golden Eagle; and secretary of Ivanhoe Keep, No. 1, Knights of Brotherhood, of Phenixville, of which he is one of the founders. Mr. Wynne closely adheres to legitimate business methods, and well merits the success which has attended his efforts, while as a man and a citizen he is highly regarded by the community in which he resides.

W. ATLEE POTTER, a prominent citizen and farmer of Easttown township, and a stonemason and contractor in stone work, is a son of Atlee and Ann (Ivester) Potter, and was born on the farm on which he now resides, in Easttown township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, November 29, 1839. He was reared on the farm, received his education in the common schools, and then learned the trade of stonemason under Peter Burns, which he has followed ever since in different parts of the county. He is a good workman and has worked successfully upon the construction of several public and a large number of private buildings. Mr. Potter supports the principles of the Democratic party, and held the office of supervisor of his township for seven years. He is a member of Thompson Lodge, No. 330, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a popular man in his community.

W. Atlee Potter traces his American ancestors on the paternal side back to Martin Potter, who came from Germany to Chester county, and in 1793 purchased the farm near Berwyn, which has been in the possession of his descendants ever since. Martin Potter was an old-line whig in politics, and an Episcopalian in religion. He married Mary Epright, and had six children: Philip, Martin, jr., Joseph, Samuel, Atlee, and Betsey Morris. His third son, Atlee Potter (father), was born about 1792 on the General Wayne farm in Easttown township. He received a good practical English education, and followed his trade of stonemason in Chester, Delaware and Schuylkill counties. In the war of 1812 he enlisted in Capt. James Lackey's company (5th), of the 65th Pennsylvania militia, commanded by Col. John Pearson, and his company was stationed at Camp Marcus Hook, until all danger of a British attack on Philadelphia had passed away. He was a member and secretary for several years of Paoli Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He resided on the homestead farm after attaining his majority, and, like his father before him, was a whig, and an Episcopalian. He died in 1860, aged sixty-nine years. In 1836 he married Ann Ivester, and to their union were born two children, one son and one daughter: W. Atlee and Sarah A. Mrs. Potter, who died in 1876, at seventy-nine years of age, was a daughter of George Ivester, who was born in 1750, in Scotland, and came to this country on account of his political opinions having made him unpopular with the English authorities. He settled near "Wayne's Place" in Easttown township. He was born October 12, 1750, served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and died in 1832. He married Jane

Meredith, and had a family of eleven children: Thomas, Mary, William, Elizabeth, George, Rebecca, Sarah, Rachel, Jesse, Ann (mother), and John. Mrs. Ann (Ivester) Potter was an intelligent woman and took an active part in the affairs of the Protestant Episcopal church, of which she had been a consistent member for many years before her death.

SAMUEL R. PARKE, president of the Parkesburg National bank, treasurer of the Parkesburg Iron Company, director and vice-president of the Parkesburg Water Company, and a director in the Parkesburg Building and Loan association, is a fine type of the American gentleman and successful business man. He is also an earnest Sunday school worker, and prominently identified with the growth and prosperity of his borough. He is a son of Arthur and Mary (Reynolds) Parke, and was born in Highland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1833. The name was originally spelled Park, but the later generations spell it Parke. The family is of remote Scotch-Irish origin, and they trace their American ancestry back to Arthur Parke, (great-great-grandfather), a native of Ballybagly, county Donegal, in the north of Ireland, who came with his wife, Mary, and four children—Joseph, John, Samuel, and a daughter, who married William Noblett—and settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania, prior to 1724. He took up by warrant a large tract of land lying along the limestone road in West Fallowfield township, near where Parkesburg now stands, and embracing what is now divided into seven farms. He resided in the house formerly occupied by J. Wilson Hershberger, a short



Samuel R. Poole.

distance west of the limestone road, until his death in February, 1740. He was a Presbyterian in religion, and was instrumental in establishing the Octoraro Presbyterian church, which is now one of the oldest churches in this county, and there his remains lie entombed. His real estate was divided by devise between his two sons, Joseph and John, subject to the payment of legacies to the other heirs. These sons divided the land between themselves, Joseph taking the southern and John the northern portion. Joseph lived for some years on his tract, which included the homestead, and then sold out and removed to Georgia. This property is still in the possession of members of the Parke family. John Parke (great-grandfather) erected buildings on the part taken by him, and continued to reside thereon until his death, July 28, 1787, aged eighty-one years. His wife, Elizabeth, survived him seven years, dying May 21, 1794, at the age of eighty-two. Their children were: Arthur, Joseph, John, William, Mary, Elizabeth, Jane, David and Samuel. The entire Parke family in the western part of the county, together with many families bearing other honored surnames, are their descendants. John Parke (grandfather) was born on the old homestead near Parkesburg in 1739, and became an extensive and prosperous farmer. He was a federalist in politics, and a member of the Octoraro Presbyterian church. His death occurred November 15, 1823, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He married Ann Denny, and their children were: Elizabeth, Mary, Arthur, Jane and John. Elizabeth married Thomas McClellan; Mary wedded Samuel Thompson, and was the mother of the wife of Hon. Walter H. Lowrie, sometime chief justice of Pennsylvania, whose

son, Rev. Samuel Thompson Lowrie, was a professor in the Western Theological seminary at Allegheny, and later became pastor of a church in New Jersey; Arthur was the father of the subject of this sketch; and John was the father of John Andrew Parke, who has for many years owned and resided on the old homestead in Highland township. Arthur Parke (father) was born in Highland township in 1785, and resided in that township all his life. After attaining manhood he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits and became prosperous and wealthy. He was a member of the Octoraro Presbyterian church, a democrat in politics, and was honored by election to a number of official positions in the township. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and always took a deep interest in questions affecting the public welfare. His death occurred October 30, 1858, after an active life of seventy-six years. He married Mary Reynolds, of the Society of Friends, who later became a member of the Presbyterian church. She was a native of Wilmington, Delaware, and died in 1868, aged seventy-five years. She possessed great intellect and considerable culture, was an affectionate wife and mother, a steadfast friend, and exemplified in her life a high type of Christian womanhood.

Samuel R. Parke was reared on his father's farm in Highland township, this county, and received his early education in the public schools. He afterward attended Blair Hall at Fagg's Manor, this county, graduating in 1852. After completing his education he remained on the farm until his twenty-eighth year, when he came to Parkesburg and engaged in the grain, coal and lumber business. This he successfully conducted until 1869, when he organized

the private banking firm of Parke, Smith & Co., and began a general banking business at Parkesburg. In 1880 this bank became the Parkesburg National bank, and Mr. Parke was made president, which position he has held ever since. He has now been in the banking business continuously for twenty-three years, and owns some valuable real estate in the borough, beside being financially interested in several other business enterprises of Parkesburg.

In 1858 Mr. Parke was united in marriage to Annie E. Martin, a daughter of Thomas Martin, of London Grove, this county. She died in 1862, leaving two sons: Arthur T., now a practicing lawyer of West Chester; and William E., who is engaged in the practice of medicine in the city of Philadelphia. On October 26, 1882, Mr. Parke was again married, wedding Ida S. Wilson. She is a daughter of Amos G. Wilson, of Parkesburg, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. By this second union Mr. Parke has two children: Mary R. and Samuel R., jr.

Politically Mr. Parke is a staunch republican, and has been honored by his party with an election to the office of county surveyor, in which position he served for three years, and also as Burgess and Justice of the peace in Parkesburg borough. He is a member and deacon of the Octoraro Presbyterian church, founded so many years ago by his ancestors, and is also trustee and superintendent of the Sunday school in this church. In personal appearance Mr. Parke is large and commanding, and possesses strong will power. He is, however, of a courteous disposition and immensely popular. He is a worthy representative of a worthy family, and has long ranked with the representative citizens of this county.

JOHN P. THOMAS, a prosperous and comfortably situated farmer of East Whiteland township, is a son of Jonathan R. and Sarah D. (Cornog) Thomas, and was born in East Whiteland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, August 21, 1851. He was reared on his father's farm, and received his education in the common schools of his native township and the late J. Hunter Worrell's boarding school of West Chester, and then engaged in farming and stock raising, which he has followed successfully up to the present time. In politics Mr. Thomas is a republican.

The Thomas family has been resident in Chester county since the first decade of the present century. John Thomas, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Canada, and came to East Whiteland township, near Paoli, where he purchased a farm and resided until his death at an advanced age. He was inclined in religious belief to the Society of Friends, and married, in Canada, Sarah Radcliffe, who was a native of that country. He reared a family of three sons and four daughters: Sarah, who married Jesse Brook and went to Hollidaysburg, Blair county, where they both died; Rachel; Elizabeth; Gaynor; Jonathan R.; and Jesse, a blacksmith by trade, and now ninety years of age, who has resided for over half a century at Woodland, on the West Chester branch of the Pennsylvania railroad. Jonathan R. Thomas (father), one of the three sons, was born on December 9, 1805, in Canada, from which he was brought, when but a mere child, by his parents to Chester county. A part of the trip was made on a canal boat, as it then was before the days of steam engines and railroads. He learned the trade of wheelwright, at which he

worked until his marriage, when he engaged in farming and followed it until his death, February 11, 1875, when he was in the seventieth year of his age. He was a whig and republican in politics, and became a member of Great Valley Baptist church, from which he afterwards withdrew by letter to unite with Willistown Baptist church, at Malvern. Jonathan R. Thomas was a man of standing and influence in his community. On March 24, 1836, he married Sarah D. Cornog, and to their union were born six children: Margaret, wife of Charles C. Entriken, of Malvern; Davis, who enlisted in Co. C, 97th Pennsylvania infantry, and was killed near the close of the war at Green Plain, Virginia; Martha J., wife of Judson Ruth, a farmer of East Whiteland township; J. Wilber, who married Lilly Bell; John P., and Sarah E. Mrs. Sarah D. Thomas, who died September 9, 1865, aged fifty-two years, was a daughter of Abner Cornog, a prosperous farmer of Tredyffrin township, where he owned three farms, besides a farm in Goshen and another in Charlestown township.

HOMER EACHUS, since 1876 a resident of Tanquy, this county, and an intelligent, enterprising, progressive and popular citizen, is a son of Homer and Lydia M. (Green) Eachus, and a native of Edgmont township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he was born November 23, 1821. The family is of German extraction, and have been resident in this county since 1715, at which time Robert Eachus was a landowner and tax payer in Goshen township, owning four hundred acres of land near West Chester, on part of which the northeast section of that borough now

stands. He married Elizabeth Harry, daughter of Hugh and Elizabeth (Brinton) Harry, and had eight children: John, married Hannah Haines, a daughter of Isaac Haines, of Goshen, and died January 19, 1779; William, married Sarah Peirce; Robert, Enoch, Daniel, Elizabeth, Ann and Alice. Robert Eachus, sr., died in 1727, leaving his lands to his two oldest sons, John and William. His widow afterward married John Gleave, of Springfield, and died at Marlborough, March 8, 1758, being buried at Kennett. John and Hannah (Haines) Eachus were the parents of Phineas Eachus (great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch), who was married November 23, 1757, at Goshen meeting, to Sarah Trego, a daughter of William and Margaret Trego, of Goshen township. At one time he owned considerable land, comprising much of the present site of West Chester, and was the first proprietor of the Turk's Head tavern. Becoming surety for friends, he lost his property, the land passing into possession of Isaac Matlack, and the hotel being purchased by John Hoopes. He was a fine classical scholar, and named two of his sons Virgil and Paris. After losing his property he established a school, which gave promise of being a great success, when its proprietor was suddenly stricken and died from disease contracted from one of his pupils. Virgil Eachus (grandfather) was born in Chester county about 1763, died in Haverford, Delaware county, in 1838, and was buried in Friends' burying ground there. He was a farmer by occupation, a Friend or Quaker in religion, and an old-line whig in politics. In his religious life he was noted for zeal and activity, and was a man of spotless integrity of character, who won and held the highest

regard of all who became acquainted with him. In 1791 he married Bathsheba Webb, by whom he had nine children: Homer, Joseph, Obed, Hiram, Edna, Betsy, Mahala, Abner and Preston. After the death of his first wife he wedded, in 1808, Mary Starr, and by his second marriage had six children: Vanleer, Bathsheba, Minshall, Sarah, Rebecca and Virgil Trego. Soon after his first marriage he removed to Middletown township, Delaware county, and lived there for a number of years. He then moved to Baltimore county, Maryland, where he farmed for a short time. He then returned, locating in Haverford township, Delaware county, where he continued to live the balance of his life. His oldest son, Homer Eachus (father), was born in Middletown township, Delaware county, in 1792, and died at his home in the city of Philadelphia in 1869, aged seventy-seven years. After attaining manhood he engaged in merchandising at Providence, being the first merchant of that place, and later removed to Howellville, Delaware county, where he erected a store building and did business for some time. In 1821 he engaged in farming, and followed that occupation most of his active life. About 1855 he retired from business and removed to Philadelphia, which city continued to be his home during the remainder of his life. Politically he was a life-long democrat, but during the war heartily supported Lincoln and the Union cause. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and took a prominent part in church affairs. In 1814 he married Lydia M. Green, a daughter of Robert Green, the first superintendent of West-town boarding school, who was a native of Delaware county. To this union was born a family of thirteen children, nine sons and

four daughters: Joseph, Hannah, Robert, Samuel, Elizabeth, Homer, Obid, Lydia, Virgil, Jane, James, George Washington and Edward.

Homer Eachus, the subject of this sketch, was reared principally in Edgemont township, Delaware county, and received his education in the public schools there, and at Josiah Hoopes' academy, in West Chester, this county. Leaving school he embarked in the produce business in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained three years, and then returning to Delaware county, this State, engaged in farming in Edgemont township. He continued to devote his time to agricultural pursuits in Edgemont township, Delaware county, until 1876, when he purchased the farm in Westtown township, Chester county, where he now resides, and continued to farm until 1885, when he relinquished farming and was succeeded by his sons, though he continued to reside in the mansion house. The farm contains one hundred acres of choice land, all well improved and supplied with excellent buildings. In politics Mr. Eachus is a "National" democrat, and at one time received the nomination for county commissioner of Delaware county, but on account of the large republican majority in the county, he was defeated at the polls. For twenty-one years he served as president of the school board of his township, and for a number of years has been connected with the Farmer's Insurance Company, of Chester county, Pennsylvania.

On October 7, 1848, Mr. Eachus was married to Lydia Baker, a daughter of Anthony Baker, of Edgemont, Delaware county, and they were the parents of twelve children, eight of whom lived to reach maturity. These were: William, who mar-

ried Matilda Lodge, and is now a prosperous farmer of Westtown township, this county; Hannah Mary, who married Emmor Lodge; Lydia Elizabeth, who married John B. Gill, of Edgemont; Mahala, became the wife of William Pinkerton, a farmer of East Goshen township; Sarah, wedded John Brown, who resides on and manages his father-in-law's farm in Westtown township, this county; Emma, living at home; Edward, married Mary Russell, and is engaged in farming in Thornbury township, Delaware county; and Lena, at home with her parents. The deceased were: Margaret, Walter, George and Elwyn.

MILLARD F. SUPPLEE, a prominent farmer of Westtown township, residing near Cheyney postoffice, is the youngest son of Peter and Elizabeth (Kennedy) Supplee, and a native of Schuylkill township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he was born August 27, 1850. The family to which he belongs is of French extraction, but has been resident in Pennsylvania since early times. His paternal grandfather, Peter Supplee, was born in Chester county, and spent most of his life in Schuylkill township, finally removing to Norristown, Montgomery county, where he died in 1859, at the ripe old age of four score years. He was a farmer and a progressive one in his day, accumulating considerable property. Politically he was a whig, and on account of his high standing and good judgment he was made a justice of the peace, and held that office for many years in Schuylkill township. He was a member of the Baptist church, and took an active part in support of the various interests of his denomination. Soon after reaching his majority he married

Hannah Eastburn, and they reared a family of eight children: Samuel, Horatio, Cadwalader, Silas, Peter, Margaret, who married Joseph Rapp; Hannah, became the wife of a Mr. Reiss; and Eliza, who wedded Robinson Kennedy. They are all now deceased except Silas and Mrs. Kennedy.

Peter Supplee (father) was born in Schuylkill township, this county, in 1817, where he grew to manhood and received a common school education. Soon after marriage he removed to Easttown township, and from there to Westtown township, where he died April 10, 1890, in the seventy-third year of his age. He devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits, in which he was very successful. In politics he was an ardent whig and republican, while in religion he was an active and influential member of the Baptist church, serving as Sunday school superintendent for a number of years. In 1845 he married Elizabeth Kennedy, a daughter of William Kennedy, of Easttown, and by this union had a family of four children, two sons and two daughters: William; Louisa, who married W. H. Wells; Millard F., the subject of this sketch; and Anna, who became the wife of S. D. Cornog. Mrs. Elizabeth Supplee died in 1864, aged forty-two years, and some time later Mr. Supplee wedded Elizabeth Yerkes, but had no children by his second marriage.

Milliard F. Supplee was reared principally in this county, and obtained his education in the common schools of his neighborhood and at Norristown high school. After quitting the school room he engaged in farming, which has been his principal business ever since. In 1879 he removed from Easttown to Westtown township, where he purchased and still owns a fine farm, consisting of one hundred and twenty

acres of choice land, all finely improved and abundantly supplied with water, fruit, and excellent farm buildings. He has been quite successful in agricultural pursuits, and for some years has given considerable attention to market produce of various kinds. Politically he follows the traditions of his family and is an ardent republican, while he also adheres to the religious faith of his boyhood, and for a number of years has been a member of the Goshen Baptist church, in which he is serving as a deacon, and in whose interest he is at all times active.

On March 11, 1874, Mr. Supplee married Maggie Cornog, a daughter of Abner and Jane Cornog, of Charlestown township, this county. To their union has been born a family of eight children, seven sons and a daughter: Edwin, Howard, Millard, Lizzie, Samuel, Walter, Chester, and Joseph, all living at home with their parents on the farm.

GEORGE RHOADS, a well known and highly respected citizen of Westtown, who for several years was engaged in the dry goods business in Philadelphia, is the eldest son of William and Anna P. (Levis) Rhoads, and a native of Newtown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he was born February 20, 1823. The Rhoads family is descended from English Quaker stock, and traces its ancestral history back to "John and Elizabeth Rhoads, of Wingreages, county of Darby" (Derbyshire), England, whose son Adam, born June 30, 1660, emigrated to America in 1684, and settled in Darby (now Upper Darby) township, in what is now Delaware county. In 1691 he was married at Darby meeting to Katharine Blunston, a daughter of John

Blunston, by whom he had six children: John, Hannah, Sarah, Elizabeth, Joseph, and Adam. Katharine died in 1733, and Adam in 1744. Adam was followed to America in 1692 by his brother John, who came from Whitlow, in Derbyshire, and settled in Philadelphia, where he soon afterward married Hanna Wilcox. About 1696, their father, the John Rhoads first mentioned, also came to America, accompanied by his youngest son, Joseph, and, it is thought, another son named Jacob. He at first settled in Philadelphia, but subsequently removed to Darby township, then Chester, now Delaware county, where he died in 1701. It is supposed his wife, Elizabeth, died before he left England. He left land to his son Joseph in Marple, and to his son John in Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county. This Joseph Rhoads, great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was married in 1702 to Abigail Bonsall, a daughter of Richard Bonsall, of what is now Upper Darby township, Delaware county. Their children were: John, Mary, Elizabeth, Abigail, Rebecca, Joseph, Jane, Benjamin, and James. He lived in Marple, on the land devised to him by his father, which is still in possession of his descendants, and died in 1732, his widow surviving him until 1750. His youngest son, James Rhoads (great-grandfather), was married June 22, 1745, to Elizabeth Owen, a daughter of John Owen, of Springfield, this county, by whom he had a son, Joseph Rhoads (grandfather). The latter became a tanner and farmer by occupation, as his ancestors had been, and also followed the religious traditions of his family in being a strict Quaker. In politics he was an old-line whig, and died at his home in Marple about 1809, aged nearly sixty years. On May 27, 1779,

he wedded Mary Ashbridge, a daughter of George Ashbridge, of Goshen, and they were the parents of seven children: James, George, Joseph, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Phebe and William.

William Rhoads (father) was born at Marple, April 2, 1797, where he grew to manhood and received his early education, finishing his studies at John Gammere's school, Burlington, New Jersey. About 1822 he removed to Newtown township, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying there in 1863, at the age of sixty-six years. He devoted his life almost entirely to agricultural pursuits, owning two hundred acres of productive land, and conducting his operations on an extensive scale. In 1822 he was united in marriage with Anna P. Levis, a daughter of William Levis, of Upper Darby, and to them was born a family of seven children, two sons and five daughters: George, whose name heads this sketch; William, a citizen of Newtown; Esther, deceased, who married Hon. Nathan Garrett, deceased, of Garrettford, Delaware county, Pennsylvania; Phebe, who resides at Media, Delaware county; Mary Ashbridge, deceased, who married Hibberd Yarnall, of Philadelphia; Anna, who resides at Media, Delaware county; and Elizabeth, who died in infancy.

George Rhoads was reared principally on his father's farm in Newtown township, Delaware county, and received a good common school education in the public schools of his neighborhood and at Westtown boarding school. At the age of about twenty years he left his father's farm in Newtown township, and went to Philadelphia as young man of all work in the dry goods commission house of Wood & Eringer. He became a partner in that firm,

and finally succeeded them as Cadbury, Rhoads & Thomas. Withdrawing from the latter firm, he purchased the farm on which he now resides, and has since been known as a farmer.

On October 20, 1853, Mr. Rhoads married Elizabeth Letchworth, who was born November 3, 1826, and died at their home in Philadelphia, June 13, 1866. Two years later, June 17, 1868, at Camden, New Jersey, Mr. Rhoads married Abigail Ann Bradlock, a daughter of William R. and Sarah S. Bradlock. She was born at Medford, New Jersey, April 1, 1834. By his first wife Mr. Rhoads had one son, Robert L., who was born in Philadelphia, August 24, 1854, and died September 14, 1861. By his second marriage he has had five children, two sons and three daughters: Anna P., born in Philadelphia; William, George Elwood, Gertrude and Helen Elizabeth—the four latter born in Westtown, where the family has resided since 1871.

AARON J. BOYER, now serving as justice of the peace at Valley Forge, and a well known telegraph operator and cigar manufacturer, is a son of Aaron S. and Sarah A. (Kern) Boyer, and was born at Leesport, Berks county, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1862. His paternal grandfather, Jacob Boyer, was born at Leesport, where he is still living, being now in the seventy-ninth year of his age, and still hale and hearty. In his early years he was a farmer, and maintained a kind of connection with that occupation nearly all his life, though his main business was that of a hotel keeper, in which he became well known and quite popular. He maintained his connection with the hotel business for a period of forty-

two years, during part of which time he was also engaged in dealing in real estate, and loaned large sums of money to business men and others engaged in different enterprises. About 1875 he practically retired from active business, and has since been leading a quiet and comfortable life, enjoying the fruits of a somewhat extended, busy and successful career. Politically he is a democrat of the old school, and while always active in the various interests of his party, has never cherished political ambition for himself nor allowed the use of his name for any office. In religion he is a member of the German Reformed church of Leesport. His wife was Matilda Brownmiller, a daughter of Dr. Brownmiller, a prominent physician in his day, and by her Mr. Boyer had two children. The eldest was a daughter named Catharine, who is now deceased, while the younger was Aaron S. Boyer (father). The latter was born at Leesport, Berks county, this State, in 1840, and died there in November, 1869, at the early age of twenty-nine years. After being educated in the public schools of his native place he was employed with his father in the hotel business for a time, but when the civil war broke out, he went to the city of Reading and enlisted as a private in the Pennsylvania infantry, in which he served faithfully until the war ended. He actively participated in twenty-nine engagements fought by the army of the Potomac, during one of which he was captured by the enemy, and was afterward incarcerated in Andersonville prison for a time. There he personally underwent all the hardships and privations which have rendered that military prison infamous in the annals of civilized warfare, and his death resulted a few years later from disease brought on by the ex-

posure and semi-starvation endured while an inmate of that prison pen. In 1859 he married Sarah A. Kern, a daughter of Josiah and Susanna Kern, and by this union had a family of three children, two sons and one daughter: Aaron J., the subject of this sketch; Heister J., now engaged in the slating and roofing business at Pottsville, Schuylkill county; and Kate, still single, and also residing there.

Aaron J. Boyer grew to manhood at Leesport, Berks county, and obtained a superior English education in the public schools of that village. After leaving school he entered the telegraph office and soon became a skillful operator, being in the employ of the Reading Railroad Company for a period of nearly thirteen years, during ten of which he was operator at various places along the line, and for three years station agent at Valley Forge, to which place he removed in 1883. In 1887 he began the manufacture of cigars in the city of Philadelphia, and three years later, in September, 1890, transferred his operations to Valley Forge, where he opened the factory since known as No. 39, and has built up a prosperous and paying business in that line. In politics he is a democrat, but broad and liberal in his views, and is well known for his sound judgment and correct business principles. In February, 1891, he was elected by his fellow citizens to the position of justice of the peace, the duties of which office he has ever since creditably discharged. In religion he is a strict member of the German Reformed church, and ranks among the most substantial and useful citizens of Chester county.

On November 15, 1883, Squire Boyer was united in marriage to Ella Evans, a daughter of Josiah and Esther A. Evans,

of Linfield, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and their union has been blessed by the birth of one child, a son named Jacob E., who is now (1892) in his fourth year.

JACOB GILBERT, an active and useful member of the Lutheran church, and a highly respected resident of Zermatt, is a son of Daniel and Sarah (Haas) Gilbert, and was born in Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1819. His paternal great-grandfather, Jacob Gilbert, sr., was a native of Germany, and came to Germantown, Philadelphia county, where he followed distilling mint. His son, Jacob Gilbert (grandfather), was born in 1754 in Germantown, Philadelphia, and died in Upper Dublin township, February 26, 1828, at seventy-three years of age. He served in the revolutionary war and took part in some of the hardest battles of that great struggle, being one of the Pennsylvania soldiers who fought under Morgan, and was with him at the battle of Cowpens. He commenced life as a farmer, but afterward engaged in distilling. He was a democrat, and was instrumental in organizing Whitemarsh Evangelical Lutheran church, of which he was an honored member until his death. He married Anna M. Braus, and they had five children: Jacob, Susan, Mary, Christiana, and Daniel. The youngest son, Daniel (father), was born August 20, 1790. He served in a cavalry regiment during the war of 1812, and afterward became a farmer. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and died March 16, 1876, aged eighty-five years. He married Sarah Haas, who was born October 2, 1796, and passed away December 15, 1886. They

had six children: Peter H., Jacob, Daniel, Sarah Thompson, Anna M. Danehower, and Villy Ann Danehower.

Jacob Gilbert received his education in the common schools of his neighborhood, and then learned the trade of stonemason, at which he worked for two years. At the end of that time, in 1838, he engaged in farming for his father, which he quit in 1855 to remove to a farm near Zermatt station, this county, where he remained for twenty-six years. He then (1881) retired from active life and removed to his present property near that station, on which he is making considerable improvements. He is a democrat in politics and a Lutheran in religious belief, and has served for twenty-one years as a school director of his township, and for twenty-two years as an elder of his church.

On December 21, 1847, Mr. Gilbert married Catherine A. Danehower, who is a daughter of Jacob Danehower, a native and farmer of Montgomery county, who was a democrat and Presbyterian. Jacob Danehower married Catharine Hallman, and had five children: Charles, Mary Fleck, George, Rowland, and Mrs. Gilbert. To Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert have been born six children: Elizabeth, wife of Henry Menkins, a farmer of East Whiteland township; Catherine, wife of Wesley M. White, a farmer of West Bradford township; Jacob, jr., who married Mande Miller, and is engaged in the milk business in Philadelphia; Sarah H., married Edwin J. Scott, a farmer of East Bradford township; Mary Emma, who married Frank Fisher, a resident and farmer of Upper Uwchlan township; and Clara Irene, wife of John Temple, now engaged in the general mercantile business at West Chester.

PIERRE BIZALLION, one of the most noted Indian traders in the province of Pennsylvania, established himself at various points, and penetrated the distant wilderness to barter with the natives for their furs. About the year 1724 he settled down on a farm in the valley, a short distance east of Coatesville, where he died in 1742. He names eight slaves in his will, and his personal property was appraised at five hundred and seventy-three pounds. His widow, Martha, gave the land, one hundred and fifty-eight acres (which had been patented to them in 1740), to her nephew, John Hart, by deed of December 22, 1762.

GEORGE R. STITELER, an active Baptist, and a prominent citizen of West Pikeland township, is a son of Henry and Penina (Benner) Stiteler, and was born in West Vincent township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1830. He was reared on the farm, received his education at Fremont academy, and, after teaching one term in the common schools, was engaged with his father in farming for fourteen years. He then (1867) removed to West Pikeland township, where he purchased his present farm of one hundred and twenty-three acres of improved land. His farm is well cultivated and very productive and ranks as one of the best farms of the township. In addition to farming he raises some stock and during the last few years has given some attention to dairying, in which he has met with good success. While actively engaged in the management of his farm, and the supervision of his dairy, he is ever alive to every measure or enterprise that is of interest to his fellow-citizens, or

of benefit to his township. He is a republican in politics, has held the offices of assessor and school director, and served, in 1890, as census enumerator of West Pikeland township, and is at present (1892) secretary and treasurer of Pikeland Creamery (limited). Mr. Stiteler is a useful and influential citizen of his community, and has been frequently employed to settle up estates and act as assignee and guardian. He is a member and deacon of Vincent Baptist church, of whose choir he has been a member for forty and the leader for thirty years. In every position which he has held in public life, and in every capacity in which he has served his fellow citizens, he has so acted as to be in the best interests of all concerned and to reflect credit on himself.

On March 4, 1858, Mr. Stiteler married Catherine D. Miles, and to their union have been born three children, one son and two daughters: Edwin M., who died at two years of age; Frances Middleton, and Emma Miles. Frances Middleton Stiteler was graduated from West Chester Normal school in the class of 1878; taught for some time as principal of a private school at Hillside, and in 1890 entered the National school of elocution and oratory, Philadelphia, from which she was graduated in the class of 1892, and is now pursuing a special course in the Neff school of oratory, Philadelphia, to qualify herself for a chair in a high school or college. Emma Miles Stiteler received a good education, taught at Hillside, and married E. Jones Acker, a prominent surveyor and civil engineer of Norfolk, Virginia.

The Stiteler family traces its ancestry to Germany, and has been resident of this country for five generations. George Stiteler (grandfather), a son of the founder of

the family in this country, was a native of Chester county, where he married and reared a family. His son, Henry Stiteler (father), was born in 1811 in Uwchlan township, where he died March 11, 1886. He was an industrious, useful and prominent man in the community where he resided, and married Penina Benner, who passed away in 1890, at seventy-eight years of age. They had ten children. The Stiteler family is noted for its industry and thrift, and its ancestral history will be given in detail in the sketch of I. Newton Stiteler (brother), which appears in this volume.

DAVIS KEELEY, now living a retired life at Phoenixville, was for over half a century one of the most active and energetic citizens of the county. He is a son of Jacob and Sophia (Shuler) Keeley, and was born in West Caln township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1820. He was reared in his native county, received a good business education in private and select schools, and then learned the trade of carpenter, which he quit three years later to learn millwrighting. After learning his second trade, he entered the employ of the Phoenix Iron Company, as superintendent of the erection of all buildings and machinery, with whom he remained for thirty-six years. During that time he had charge of building the blast furnaces and keeping them in running order. He raised the large iron mill in 1874 in five months, which is 960 x 480 feet in dimensions, and set up part of the machinery for running, and then was stopped for a period. During the last ten years he was with the company he had charge of the running of the three blast-furnaces. He resigned his position in 1876

and three years later went to Morris county, New Jersey, and engaged with George H. Brown, of New York, president of the Port Gram Iron Company, to remodel their blast furnace and superintend the running of it for nearly two years. From New Jersey he went to Albany, the capital of the Empire State. Here he engaged with the Albany City Iron Company to superintend the remodeling of one furnace to run on Bessemer iron and one on foundry iron and mill, and ran the two blast furnaces for nearly two years. At the end of that time he engaged with the Merion Iron Company, at Conshohocken, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, to superintend the remodeling of one furnace and the running of the two for nearly two years—J. B. Moorhead, president, of Philadelphia. Next removed to Norristown, November 1, 1886, and engaged with Isaac McIllose, of Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania, to superintend the remodeling of the Norristown furnace to run on Bessemer iron, and superintend the running for six months; and then, on the first of October, 1887, engaged with Charles Richardson, of Philadelphia, to superintend the remodeling of the Edge Hill furnace in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and to instruct his two sons to run the furnace, for nearly two years, and on March 1, 1889, he returned to his native place, Phoenixville, where he has been living a retired life ever since.

In political opinion Davis Keeley is a republican, regularly attends the Methodist Episcopal church, and is a member of Phoenix Lodge, No. 212, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having been initiated April 7, 1847.

On January 12, 1843; Davis Keeley married Barbara Landis, who was a daughter

of Peter Landis, and died June 16, 1889, at the age of sixty-eight years. To their union were born two children, one son and a daughter: Jerome, a prominent iron commission merchant of Philadelphia; and Sophia E., now the wife of Richard Griffith, a prosperous farmer of this county.

His grandfather, Jacob Keeley, sr., was born in Montgomery county in 1738, and died in East Vincent township in 1810, at seventy-two years of age. He followed farming for many years and afterward kept hotel at Sheeder's paper mill, on French creek, in East Vincent township. He was a Presbyterian, married, and was the father of five children. His son, Jacob Keeley (father), was born in Montgomery county in 1772, and died in this county in 1828, aged sixty years. He learned harness making, at which he worked until his death. He married Sophia Shuler, a daughter of William Shuler, a Presbyterian and democrat, who was born in Montgomery county about 1762, and removed to Chester county, settling on French creek, in East Vincent township. He owned a large flouring mill and linseed oil mill, and in his community was a prominent man and an influential citizen.

WILLIAM RALSTON, a prosperous farmer and mill owner of Matthews, this county, who is now practically retired from active business, is the fourth son of Robert and Catharine (Christman) Ralston, and a native of West Vincent township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he was born August 20, 1820. The Ralstons came originally from the north of Ireland, the family being planted on the American continent by John Ralston, a native of north Ireland, who was in the battle of Boyne

Water, under King William, July 1, 1690, and emigrated to America in August, 1728, settling in Pikeland (now West Pikeland) township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. With him came his son, Robert Ralston, who was born in Ireland, October 3, 1722. The latter became prominent in this county and served several years as a member of the State legislature, dying at his home in Pikeland township, February 19, 1814. His son, Hon. John Ralston (grandfather), was born in Vincent (now West Vincent) township, this county, November 4, 1744. When the war of the Revolution burst on the colonies he took an active part in defense of American rights, serving in the Continental army, first as captain and later as colonel of a regiment. When General Washington removed his headquarters from Yellow Springs to Reading he sent for Captain Ralston, who was then at home on a furlough putting in his crops, and requested him to pilot the command part of the way. The captain consented and escorted Washington as far as the falls of French creek, where another pilot was procured and Captain Ralston returned home. During the war his house was burned by the British scouts, and he was three times compelled to secrete himself in a barn to avoid being captured by the enemy. He was a farmer by occupation, and a democrat in politics. After the revolutionary struggle ended he was appointed justice of the peace, and for forty-one years discharged the complicated duties of that office in an able, intelligent and successful manner. He became a member of the county court in November, 1784, and occupied that position continuously until the constitution of 1790 went into effect, and on August 26, 1791, was again commissioned a justice of the peace by

Governor Mifflin. April 7, 1802, he was appointed by Governor McKean an associate judge of the courts of this county, the duties of which office he performed with singular fidelity during the last twenty-three years of his life. He died at his home, on the property now occupied by John Ralston in West Vincent township, September 1, 1825, in the eighty-first year of his age, and his remains were entombed at St. Peter's church in Chester valley. He married Catharine Miller, and had five sons and two daughters: Robert, father; William, married Mary Heffelfinger in 1805, and died in 1825; John, James; Mary, married John Bingaman, and, after his decease, wedded Henry Rimby; Catharine, became the wife of Samson Davis; and George. Robert Ralston (father) was born on the old Ralston homestead, in West Vincent township, this county, April 19, 1778, where he grew to maturity and received an ordinary English education. After attaining his majority he engaged in farming, which continued to be his principal occupation through life, though he was also engaged in distilling for a time, and in various other enterprises. Politically he was a democrat and took an active interest in the success of his party. He married Catharine Christman, a daughter of George Christman, of Pikeland, and to them was born a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters: George, deceased; John, also dead; Robert; William, whose name heads this sketch; Elizabeth, deceased; Mariah, married Henry Buckwalter; Sophia, now dead; and Catharine, who became the wife of Isaac Evans.

William Ralston grew to manhood in West Vincent township, this county, receiving a good English education in the public schools of his vicinity, and has spent

all his life here, engaged principally in agricultural pursuits. He owns a large farm containing two hundred and fifty acres, two hundred of which are well improved, the balance being valuable woodland. His farm buildings are substantial and commodious, and he is a fine type of the independent American farmer. In political sentiment Mr. Ralston has always been a democrat, believing firmly in equal rights and exact justice to all, and special privileges to none.

On January 16, 1857, the subject of this sketch was united in marriages with Sarah Mosteller, a daughter of Henry Mosteller, a prosperous farmer of West Vincent township, this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Ralston was born a family of three children, two sons and a daughter: H. F. Ralston, who married Ella Paul, a daughter of Jacob Paul, of West Vincent township, and now resides with his father and operates the home farm; Annie, who became the wife of Clifford Emery, a farmer of this township; and William E., living at home with his parents and running a feed and saw mill owned by his father. Mrs. Sarah Ralston was born January 18, 1826, grew to womanhood and was educated in her native township, and is a member of the Lutheran church.

JONATHAN LEARY, one of the most prosperous and comfortably situated farmers of North Coventry township, is a son of George and Sarah (Murphy) Leary, and was born in Warwick township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1844. The Leary family is of English descent, and George Leary, the father of Jonathan Leary, was born April 23, 1808, and died May 19, 1862, aged fifty-four years. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and passed the

larger part of his life in Warwick township, where he was engaged in farming and huckstering. He was successful in his various business ventures. He was a strong democrat in politics, and married Sarah Murphy, who was a daughter of Edward Murphy, of Warwick township, and who died May 21, 1879, at sixty-eight years of age. George and Sarah Leary had six children, two sons and four daughters: Maria, wife of Liborn Amole, a farmer of Warwick township; Elizabeth, who married John Graham, and is now dead; Faithful, who became the wife of Jacob Schlipf, a resident of Pottstown, Montgomery county; Jonathan; Sarah, married Porter Fries, of South Coventry township; and Addison, who went to Iowa and there married a Miss Savage, and still continues to reside in that State.

Jonathan Leary grew to manhood on the farm, received his education in the early common schools of Pennsylvania, and then engaged in farming, which he has followed successfully ever since.

On September 30, 1866, Mr. Leary married Maria Dampman, of St Mary's, Warwick township, and to their union have been born nine children, four sons and five daughters: Anna, now dead; William Harris, who married Zena Bevens, and is a foreman in the great Baldwin Locomotive works of Philadelphia; Emma and Charles, now dead; Franklin, Mabel, Ada, Alice, and Raymond.

In politics Mr. Leary supports the Republican party and believes that the practice of its cardinal principles would bring wealth and prosperity to the country. He gives the most of his time to farming and stock raising, and owns one of the finest farms in North Coventry township. His farm con-

tains one hundred and three acres—all of which is easy tillable and highly productive. He is an excellent farmer, a reliable citizen, and a man who is respected in his community.

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WILLIAM H. EACHUS, a native and life long resident of the "Great Valley" of Chester county, and the accommodating proprietor of the Malvern livery stables for the last twelve years, is a son of James and Sarah (Hutchinson) Eachus, and was born in East Whiteland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, June 2, 1838. The name of Eachus appears in the records of the county as early as 1715. Abner Eachus, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a cattle dealer of Willistown township, and wedded Mary Barber, by whom he had twelve children. Their son, James Eachus (father), was born in 1797 in Willistown township, and died in East Whiteland, February 26, 1866, at sixty-nine years of age. He was a lime burner by occupation, and a Jacksonian democrat in political opinion. He married Sarah Hutchinson, who was a daughter of Thomas Hutchinson, of Scotch descent, and died September 13, 1880, aged eighty years. They reared a family of six children, four sons and two daughters: Abner, Mary, Thomas, Sarah Jane, William H., and Stephen, who served four years as a Union soldier in the late civil war.

William H. Eachus was reared in his native township and carefully trained to habits of industry, economy and honesty. He received his education in the common schools, and, after attaining his majority, purchased a grain threshing machine, which he ran successfully for eighteen years. At the end

of that time, in 1880, he removed to Malvern, where he purchased his present livery stable. He keeps a good stock of saddle and driving horses and buggies and carriages, and has built up a first class and very remunerative patronage.

On January 8, 1868, Mr. Eachus was united in marriage with Mary Garrett, a daughter of John S. Garrett, of East Goshen township, and their union has been blessed with three children, one son and two daughters: Sara, John and Margaret.

In politics Mr. Eachus is a republican, and believes in the principles of the party of Lincoln, Grant and Harrison. Since coming to Malvern he has served as street commissioner of that place, but has never been eager or anxious for any political office within the gift of his fellow citizens. His livery business and other enterprises in which he is interested take the most of his time. He is a member of the Baptist church of Malvern, and ranks as one of the reliable and active citizens of his town.

HARVEY S. GARRETT, a prominent farmer and paper manufacturer, is a worthy representative of one of the old English Quaker families of this county. He is the third son of William and Eliza (Sharpless) Garrett, and a native of Willistown township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he was born June 16, 1834, in the house where he now resides. Here he grew to manhood, receiving his primary education in the public schools and later attending the Westtown boarding school and Professor Olslop's academy at Wilmington, Delaware. Upon finishing his studies and returning home he took charge of a farm containing sixty-five acres, and a little

later, in 1863, also assumed the management of the paper mill formerly owned by his father, which he has successfully conducted ever since. The mill is located on Ridley creek, in Willistown township, and is devoted entirely to the manufacture of tissue manilla paper. Its weekly output is between two and three tons of fine tissue manilla paper, and its product finds a ready sale and is used in wrapping fruit, butter, and other articles, in all parts of the country. The mill building is fifty by one hundred feet in dimensions, and furnishes employment to five skilled workmen the year round. Politically Mr. Garrett is a staunch republican, and in religion adheres to the faith held by his ancestors for many generations, being a prominent member of the Society of Friends.

On May 5, 1860, Mr. Garrett was united by marriage to Mary Worrell, a daughter of Elisha and Mary Worrell, of Upper Providence township, Delaware county. To this union was born a family of four children, two sons and two daughters: Edwin, who married Belle Hoopes, and is now a successful paper manufacturer of Delaware county; Philena, died July 15, 1882; Joseph H., living at home and employed in the paper mill here; and Phoebe, also living with her parents on the farm near Cheyney.

The Garrett family is of English descent, and its founders in America were among the early Quaker settlers of Pennsylvania. Isaac Garrett, paternal grandfather of Harvey S., was a farmer residing on Ridley creek, in Willistown township, this county, where he died in 1837, aged eighty-two years. He was a member of the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends, and had a family of three sons and a daughter: Isaac, Amos, William, and Mary, all now

deceased. William Garrett (father) was born in this county in 1800, and died here in 1854, from the effects of being accidentally hit by a lever while prying up a large rock near his paper mill. He owned and operated a farm here, and for many years was engaged in manufacturing edged tools on the present site of the paper mill. After tools began to be made so extensively by machinery, and the price became too low for hand-made tools, Mr. Garrett converted his tool works into a paper mill, which he ran successfully until his accidental death. He was a whig and republican in politics, and in religion a strict member of the Society of Friends. In 1826 he married Eliza Sharpless, a daughter of Jesse Sharpless, of East Goshen township, Chester county, and was the father of five sons, all of whom grew to maturity and are now active and useful citizens of this State. They are: Edward T., who married Alice Priest, and is now a paper manufacturer of Darby township, Delaware county; Casper S., also a paper manufacturer, who married Elizabeth Williamson, and now resides in West Philadelphia; Harvey S., the subject of this sketch; William H., a liveryman at Swathmore, Delaware county; and Sylvester, who, while residing at the last named place, is engaged in Philadelphia, in the sale of paper at that point. For additional facts concerning the early history of the Garrett family, see sketch of Jesse H. Garrett, on another page.

I SAAC L. DUTTON, one of the representative farmers of West Goshen township, was born at Middletown, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1838. His occupation has always been that of farming,

which he continued to follow in West Brandywine township until 1867, when he removed to West Goshen, where he has since resided on the Wilmington and West Chester turnpike.

Isaac L. Dutton is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Thatcher) Dutton. Joseph Dutton was born August 4, 1810, in Delaware county. He was reared and educated in Delaware county, and moved to Westtown township, this county, where he continued to reside several years, subsequently removing to East Goshen township, where he held several local offices, and was a member of the Society of Friends or Quakers. Later he removed to West Chester, where he died on November 9, 1888. His wife, Sarah Thatcher, was a daughter of William Thatcher, a native of Delaware county. He died in Aston township, Delaware county, August 8, 1812. Mrs. Sarah (Thatcher) Dutton is still living. To the marriage of Joseph and Sarah (Thatcher) Dutton were born eleven children: William, Isaac L., Henry S., Beulah T., Rebecca, Edward, Lydia, Ann, Sallie, Richard, and Emma (dead).

Isaac L. Dutton was married to Caroline Hickman, daughter of Thomas and Ruth H. (Rodabaugh) Hickman, of Delaware county, and had seven children: Joseph Hickman Dutton, born December 12, 1863, is now engaged in farming in Elk township; Howard, born August 25, 1866, was a promising young man, attended the Normal school at West Chester, after which he was graduated from the Pierce Business college, Philadelphia, in the class of 1884, and at the age of eighteen he accepted a position as clerk of a meat-packing establishment at Philadelphia, afterward he took the position of auditor with John Wannamaker, which

he held until 1886, when he went to Chicago and became foreman in the store of C. M. Lemnington & Co., having under his supervision many clerks, and died in Chicago of typhoid fever, June 29, 1890: Arthur Pratt, living at home, was born February 7, 1870; Harry Sharpless, born September 22, 1872; Carrie Anita, born August 12, 1875; Isaac Lowell, born June 9, 1878; and Bertha May, born January 24, 1881.

Thomas Dutton (great-grandfather) married Hannah Routh, and had a family of children, among whom was Richard Dutton (grandfather), who married Margaret Larkin. Richard Dutton was a whig and republican in politics.

ISAAC PASCHAL, a representative farmer of Easttown township, and who served as a soldier in the army of the James and the department of the South, is a son of Abraham and Anna (Lincoln) Paschal, and was born on the present site of Media, in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, May 30, 1836. He received his education in the common schools of Delaware county, and was engaged in farming until September, 1861, when he enlisted in Co. C, 97th Pennsylvania infantry, and served along the coast line of Virginia, and North and South Carolina, where his regiment was engaged in siege service around several of the southern seaboard cities. His health became impaired by exposure and fatigue, and he was discharged for disability at Hilton Head, South Carolina, in October, 1863. Returning home he followed farming in Delaware county until 1888, when he purchased and removed to his present farm of one hundred and fifty-one and a quarter acres of land in Easttown township, near Berwyn. His fine

farm is well improved and carefully cultivated. It is all cleared and under tillage except twelve acres of woodland. He has always been a republican in politics, and is one of the members of the present school board of his township. Mr. Paschal is a good example of a self-made man, having acquired what he possesses by industry, economy and honesty. He is well respected by his neighbors, who esteem him for his many good qualities. Mr. Paschal married Amelia Acker, daughter of Conrad and Leah Acker.

Isaac Paschal is a lineal descendant of Rev. Blaise Paschal, who was a prominent preacher of the Society of Friends. Abraham Paschal (father) served as a soldier in the American army during the war of 1812. He was a blacksmith by trade, and in connection with blacksmithing gave considerable attention to farming. He resided for many years near Media, in Delaware county, where he died in 1868, at eighty years of age. He was a Jacksonian democrat, and a consistent member of the Society of Friends. He married Anna Lincoln, and to their union were born eleven children, six sons and five daughters: Benjamin, Jesse, Abraham, jr., Isaac, John (dead), Elizabeth, Malin, Mary, Martha, Sarah, and Anna. Mrs. Paschal, who died in 1863, aged seventy-seven years, was a daughter of Jacob Lincoln, who was a lineal descendant of the Lincoln family from which was descended Abraham Lincoln, the "Martyr President."

JONATHAN P. YERKES, one of the leading farmers and successful business men of Easttown township, is a son of John and Elizabeth (Stump) Yerkes, and was

born on the farm adjoining the one upon which he now resides, in Easttown township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1833. His paternal grandfather, John Yerkes, was a native of Wales, and came with his parents to Montgomery county. He owned a farm of two hundred and fifty acres of land, was a member of the Society of Friends, and reared a family of eight children: William, John, Andrew, Harman, George, Rachel Jones, Nancy Righter, and Emmeline. John Yerkes (father) was born in Montgomery county, this State, in 1785, and in 1818 came to Chester county, where he first settled in Charlestown township. He soon afterward removed to Easttown township, where he rented a farm on which he resided until his death, May 16, 1847, at sixty-two years of age. He was a republican, and a Friend. He married for his first wife Emmeline Coffin, who died and left four children: William, Emmeline, Charles, and Sarah II. After her death Mr. Yerkes married Elizabeth Stump, who died June 16, 1864, when in the seventy-eighth year of her age. By his second marriage he had eight children, four sons and four daughters: Mary, Job, Morris, John, Elizabeth Supplee, Hannah Colbert, Jonathan P., and Martha E.

Jonathan P. Yerkes received his education in the common schools of his native township and in Professor Koaken's academic school at Norristown, this State, and assisted his father in farming until the death of the latter in 1847, when he and his brother John assumed the management of the home farm, which they conducted successfully for several years. Jonathan P. was next engaged in buying and butchering cattle for the Philadelphia market for some time, and then purchased his present farm

of one hundred and thirty-five acres of good farming and grazing land, located near Leopard, close to the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad. At the present time he is extensively engaged in farming, market gardening and cattle dealing. He does a large business in the Philadelphia markets, where he is known as a reliable and active business man. In politics Mr. Yerkes is a republican. He has always been interested in educational affairs and is now serving his twenty-fourth year as a school director of Easttown township.

On February 5, 1863, Mr. Yerkes married Matilda Barr, daughter of Charles and Mary A. Barr, of Delaware county. To Mr. and Mrs. Yerkes have been born five children, two sons and three daughters: Lizzie A., who died at eighteen years of age; Charles Rush, who died in infancy; John, deceased; Edna, who died young; and Martha E., at home with her parents.

I. NEWTON STITELER, a man of energy and thorough business experience, and the proprietor in Pikeland township of one of the popular summer resorts of Chester county, is a son of Henry and Penina (Benner) Stiteler, and was born in West Vincent township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1850. The immigrant ancestor of the Stiteler family of Pennsylvania was a native of Germany, and came to what is now Upper Uwchlan township at some time during the latter part of the last century. His son, George Stiteler (grandfather), was born and reared in Upper Uwchlan, where he was a successful farmer and where he died at an advanced age. He was a democrat in the early days of Jefferson's first administration, when his party

was being organized. He owned a large farm, and was a member of the Seventh-Day Baptist church. He married and had nine children: Henry, Rebecca Pinkerton, Isaac, Elizabeth Hoffman, George, Susan, John R., Catharine Barber, and one other. Of these children all are dead except Rebecca and Elizabeth. Henry Stiteler (father), the eldest son, was born August 25, 1807, and died March 25, 1886, aged seventy-nine years and seven months. He was a carpenter by trade, but soon abandoned carpentering and removed to West Vincent township, where he purchased a farm of two hundred and thirteen acres of land, upon which he resided until his death. He was a republican in politics. He was a member and trustee in Vincent Baptist church, where he had served continuously in the office of deacon for half a century. Mr. Stiteler was a man of clear perception, solid judgment and unswerving integrity. He was alike prominent and useful in his community, where he was active in religious affairs, and wielded considerable influence. He was highly respected and esteemed by his neighbors, who often sought him for advice and assistance. In his long years of useful life Henry Stiteler was always prompt in the discharge of duty, and never wearied in his efforts for the good of his fellow men and the prosperity of his community and township. His life was straightforward and earnest, and is a worthy example for imitation by those who desire to live right and win that success which is real and lasting. He married Penina Benner, who was born April 9, 1810, and passed away June 5, 1887. They had ten children, six sons and four daughters: George, whose sketch appears in this volume; Anna, wife of Jesse Orr; John, who died young; Ben-

ner, died in childhood; Mary, wife of William Mock; Sallie, who married Jacob Dewees; William H., (see his sketch); Lizzie; I. Newton, subject of this sketch; and A. F. M., whose biography appears elsewhere in this volume.

I. Newton Stiteler was reared on the farm, received a good English education, and then learned the trade of carpenter, at which he worked in various parts of Chester county from 1875 to 1887, when he engaged in farming for his father. After twelve years spent in the management and cultivation of the home farm, he purchased his present farm of ninety-five acres of improved land in Pikeland township. This farm is well watered, contains no untillable land, and has become very productive under the intelligent and successful management of Mr. Stiteler, who, in addition to grain and stock raising, has established a first class dairy. He also operates a custom flouring mill, which is on his farm. During the summer seasons the beauty and healthfulness of Mr. Stiteler's pleasant place so recommend it that his house is always crowded from June to September with guests from Philadelphia. At the present time he is doing a considerable amount of contracting on carpenter work in addition to the management of the various lines of business in which he is engaged. He is a republican in politics, and a consistent and active member of Vincent Baptist church, in which he succeeded his father, at the death of the latter, as a deacon, and has been superintendent of the Sunday school since 1882. He is prompt, accurate and reliable, and has shown himself to be an intelligent man of good business ability and energy.

On October 1, 1874, Mr. Stiteler was united in marriage with Kate Latsbaw,

daughter of Jacob and Ann Latshaw, of Pikeland township, this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Stiteler have been born two children: J. Harry, who is attending the West Chester State Normal school; and Charles L., a student of the Chester Springs preparatory school.

NEWTON EVANS, who for several years was cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National bank of Phoenixville, and is now a director of the National bank at Royer's Ford, and treasurer of the Phoenix Storm Insurance Company, is also a leading farmer and well-known surveyor of this county. He is the oldest of the two sons of Ezra and Eliza (King) Evans, and was born March 2, 1823, in Uwchlan township, now Upper Uwchlan township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the farm where he now resides. The name Evans is frequently met with in this county, and is borne by several families in no wise related to the subject of this sketch, who is descended from Lewis Evans (great-grandfather), a native of Carnarvonshire, Wales, who came to America accompanied by his wife, Sarah, and their six children: Daniel, John, Barbara, Jeremiah, Sarah and Abel, the latter of whom was born at sea during the voyage. He settled in Vincent (now West Vincent) township, near what is known as the "Tilt Mills," where he followed his trade of shoemaker until his death, May 19, 1762, when in the forty-sixth year of his age. His remains were interred at Charles-town Presbyterian church, where his widow, who survived him until March 11, 1805, was also laid to rest by his side. After the father's death the family removed to Uwchlan township, now Upper Uwchlan, where they purchased and settled on sixty-two and

a half acres of land, whereon, in 1766, they erected a house which was enlarged in 1801, and is still standing. It is said to have been the headquarters of Gen. Anthony Wayne while his forces were encamped on the farm. The farm was increased from time to time by the purchase of other land until they owned three hundred and fifty acres, comprising two fine farms, nearly all of which is now owned by the subject of this sketch. Daniel Evans (grandfather) was born in Carnarvonshire, Wales, September 27, 1743, came with his father to America, and, after attaining manhood, married Esther Benner, who was born in 1759. He died October 1, 1820, and his widow passed away August 10, 1840. Their children were: Lewis, who married Sarah Evans; Isaac; Elizabeth, became the wife of Joshua Evans; Sarah, married Samuel Neiler; Ezra, father of Newton; Mary, wedded Robert McClure; Jesse, Daniel, Abel, married Ann Wilson; and Henry T., the latter of whom married Elizabeth Thatcher. They are all now deceased. In politics Daniel Evans was a democrat of the old school, and in his religious faith a strict Baptist. Ezra Evans (father) was born in 1788, on the homestead now owned by his son Newton, where he was reared and educated, and where he continued to live until 1850, when he removed to Schuylkill township. Five years later he returned to Uwchlan, now Upper Uwchlan, township, where he continued to follow the vocation of a farmer until his death in 1874. He also was a democrat in politics, and a member of the Baptist church. In 1822 he married Eliza King, a daughter of Conrad King, of Uwchlan, now Upper Uwchlan, township, and to their union was born a family of two sons: Newton, whose name heads this

sketch, and J. Benner, who is a prosperous farmer of Upper Uwchlan township.

Newton Evans was principally reared on the old homestead, where he now lives, and received his early training in the common schools. He finished his education in a boarding school at West Chester, and soon afterward engaged in farming on the home place, where he has ever since resided. The old homestead passed into his possession in 1874, and in its management he has been very successful. He has also been engaged in surveying more or less all his life. For three years Mr. Evans was cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National bank of Phoenixville, and is now a director of the National bank of Royer's Ford, Montgomery county. He is also a director and the treasurer of the Phoenix Storm Insurance Company, of Phoenixville, this county. In politics he followed the traditions of his family, and has been a life-long democrat. In 1855 he was the candidate of his party for the office of county treasurer, and so great was his personal popularity that he came within seventy-nine votes of being elected, although the opposition was then as now largely in the majority. Mr. Evans is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and for a number of years was trustee of St. Paul's church of that denomination at Lionville.

On February 11, 1847, Mr. Evans was married to Hannah Acker, a daughter of Peter Acker, a prosperous farmer residing in Uwchlan township. To Mr. and Mrs. Evans was born a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters: Mary, married William H. Stiteler, a farmer of West Pikeland township; Ezra; Isaac, wedded Mary Ellen Smedley and resides in West Vincent on a farm adjoining his father, engaged in

managing the farm whereon he resides; Acker, at home, unmarried; William; George, married Ada J. Moore, now a ticket agent of the Baltimore Central railroad at Angora station; and Carrie. Mrs. Hannah Evans was born in 1824, and is still living, hale and hearty. Newton Evans has held several township offices, among them being inspector and school director of Uwchlan; and judge, inspector, assistant assessor, school director, and township auditor several terms in Upper Uwchlan township. He was also a director of the Coventry Mutual Live Stock Insurance association, of Chester county several years, during part of which time he was president of the association, and was a member of the first board of directors of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National bank of Phoenixville.

GEORGE THOMAS, a member of one of the oldest families of the county, and a leading farmer and horticulturist of West Whiteland township, is a son of Dr. George and Anna Mary (Townsend) Thomas, and was born on August 5, 1845, in the house built one hundred and twenty years ago on the homestead farm by his great-great-grandfather, George Thomas, in West Whiteland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He received his elementary and academic education at Westtown Boarding school, and then entered the Philadelphia Polytechnic institute, on the corner of Market and Penn streets, that city, where he took a full scientific course. Leaving school he settled on the farm where he now resides. He has given his time principally to agricultural and horticultural pursuits, and has made a specialty of hothouse fruits, including the very finest varieties of grapes.

He is a republican in politics, and a member of the Society of Friends.

On October 17, 1883, George Thomas was united in marriage with Elizabeth Eicholtz Baugh, daughter of David and Georgiana Baugh, of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have three children: Grace A., Georgiana B. and Elizabeth E.

The honored and honorable Thomas family, of which George Thomas is a member, traces its American history back through seven generations to its transatlantic founder, Richard ap Thomas, a gentleman and landowner, of Whitford Garne, Wales. He purchased a princely tract of land of Penn. and died soon after landing at Philadelphia. His only son, Dr. Richard Thomas, married Grace Atherton, and their son, Richard, married Phæbe Ashbridge, and was the father of George Thomas, who married Sarah Roberts. The eldest son of George Thomas was John R. Thomas, who married Elizabeth Downing, and left one son, Dr. George Thomas, father of the subject of this sketch.

One of the most distinguished members of this old family was Col. Richard Thomas, who was a son of Richard and Phæbe Thomas, and was born October 30, 1744. The colonial records of Pennsylvania from 1774 to 1783 are full of accounts of his active civil and military services. He was a member of different county associations and Provincial conventions held in the cause of independence, commanded militia troops at home and in the field under Washington, and was ever prominent and ever active as the patriot and the soldier. He served four years in the assembly, two in the State senate, and was a member of the fourth, fifth and sixth congresses of the United States.

On October 20, 1774, he married Thoma-

zine Downing. He died January 19, 1832, aged eighty-eight years, and left "a reputation as a citizen of the Republic which he aided to establish, of which every Chester county man may well be proud."

A fuller and more extended history of the Thomas family will be found in the sketch of J. Preston Thomas, which appears in this volume.

HARRY R. WILSON, a prominent young farmer residing near New Centreville, is the only surviving son of Edward S. and Sarah A. (Ritter) Wilson, and was born October 18, 1851, in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. The Wilsons have resided in Chester county for several generations. Edward S. Wilson (father) was a son of David and Eliza (Siter) Wilson, and was born near Strafford, Delaware county, this State, April 5, 1818. When quite young he came with his father's family to Chester county, where he passed most of his life, dying in Tredyffrin township June 18, 1888, at the advanced age of seventy years. He was a farmer by occupation, and was engaged in the cultivation of the soil during all his active life, except two years—1850 and 1851—when he was in the leather business in the city of Philadelphia. Politically he was a whig and republican, and served as school director and auditor of his township for a number of years. In religion he was a Presbyterian, being a prominent member and treasurer of the Great Valley church of that denomination for many years. In 1845 he married Sarah A. Ritter, a daughter of William Ritter, of Tredyffrin township, and was the father of three children, two sons and a daughter: William R., born June 13, 1846, who went to Wyoming

in the spring of 1869, where he was engaged for a short time in quartz crushing, but died there in November of the same year; Harry R., the subject of this sketch; and Mollie L., who was born December 14, 1858. For additional facts concerning the Wilsons, see biography of Winfield Scott Wilson, uncle of the subject of this sketch, which appears elsewhere in this volume.

William Ritter, maternal grandfather, was born in the city of Philadelphia, but removed to Tredyffrin township, this county, in 1839, where he purchased a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, on which he resided until his death, May 29, 1866, when in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He was a bricklayer in his earlier years, but confined himself to farming after coming to this county. In politics he was a whig and republican, and was a member of the Great Valley Presbyterian church. He married Dorothea Allberger, and had seven children: Sarah A., born August 2, 1817; Mary, now the widow of Jacob S. Wonderly, residing in Philadelphia; Henry B., a retired merchant of Philadelphia; Harriet, living in the same city; William, died in 1864; Emily, married John W. Davis, of Philadelphia, and they now reside in Alabama; and Catharine, who became the wife of Samuel Piper, and now lives in the city of Sacramento, California.

Harry R. Wilson was principally reared on his father's farm in Tredyffrin township, and received his education in the Tremont seminary, at Norristown, Montgomery county. After leaving school he engaged in farming, and has made that the chief business of his life, being very successful from the first in his agricultural pursuits. He follows the political and religious traditions of his ancestors, and is a staunch re-

publican in politics, and a prominent member of the Great Valley Presbyterian church, in which he is now serving as elder and treasurer, and is also a member of its board of trustees. Since January, 1891, he has been a director of the Malvern National bank.

On October 5, 1882, Mr. Wilson was married to Belle Esler, a daughter of John and Anna Esler, of Malvern, this county. Their union has been crowned by the birth of five children, three sons and two daughters: William R., born February 26, 1884, and died July 1, 1891; John E., born December 12, 1886; Edward S., born August 9, 1888; Marion D., born June 17, 1890; and Ailee, born November 25, 1891.

JACOB ROBERTS, a self-made man and a resident of Willistown township, who has been successful in farming and other agricultural pursuits, is a son of Isaac and Alice (Comfort) Roberts, and was born in Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, June 16, 1810. He received a good practical English education in the subscription schools of his neighborhood, and then assisted his father on the home farm until he married, when he engaged in farming for himself. In 1844 he came to Willistown township, where he purchased ninety-six acres, to which he has added by additional purchases until he now has a fine and well cultivated farm of one hundred and thirty-three acres of choice land. He borrowed the money to pay for his first purchase, but by hard work and strict economy he cleared himself of debt, and to-day is one of the most substantial and prosperous farmers of his neighborhood. In connection with farming and

stock raising Mr. Roberts runs a dairy and has met with his usual success in that line of business. He is a republican in political affairs, and has held several township offices since coming to Chester county. He is a member of the Society of Friends, and enjoys the respect and good will of his neighbors.

On March 16, 1837, Mr. Roberts married Phebe Williams, a daughter of Jesse and Hannah Williams, of Plymouth, and a native of Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county. They had five children, two sons and three daughters: Josiah A., nurseryman at Malvern; Joseph, who is engaged in farming with his father; Hannah W.; Alice, deceased, and Sarah W. Jesse Williams, father of Mrs. Roberts, was a native of North Carolina, and an approved minister of the Society of Friends. He died aged thirty-four years, after which his widow, Hannah Williams, opened a boarding school for girls, which was attended by many, and on which a blessing rested.

Robert Roberts, the paternal great-grandfather of Jacob Roberts, was of Welsh descent, and followed farming in Montgomery county, where he resided until his death. His son, Joseph Roberts (grandfather), was a native and a farmer of Montgomery county, and married and reared a family of nine children, seven sons and two daughters: Jonathan, Isaac, Hugh, George, Charles, Septimus, Joseph, Sarah Walker, and Mercey. Isaac Roberts (father) was born in 1775, in Montgomery township, Montgomery county, and afterward removed to Whitemarsh township, that county, in which he died August 13, 1851, aged nearly seventy-six years. He was a republican in political opinion, and a Friend in religious belief. He married Alice Comfort, who was a

daughter of Ezra and Alice Comfort, and passed away February 22, 1841, when in the sixty-second year of her age. They were the parents of nine children, six sons and three daughters: Mercey, Elizabeth, Hannah, Ezra, Charles, Joseph, Jacob, Isaac, jr., and Hiram.

JONATHAN H. KEIM, an enterprising and prosperous farmer of Smedley, who has also been engaged in other lines of business to some extent, is the youngest son of Samuel and Eliza (Hamilton) Keim, and was born February 23, 1840, in Warwick township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. The Keim family is of German descent, and was transplanted to the new world and settled in this State many years ago. George Keim, paternal great-grandfather of Jonathan H. Keim, passed his life in Warwick township, this county, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and died here. His son, Jacob Keim (grandfather), was born in this township March 3, 1776, on the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch. He was a farmer by vocation, and, receiving the farm from a man by the name of Shuister, who had brought his mother from Germany, spent his entire life here, erecting the barn still in use about 1796, and otherwise improving the property. In political faith he was an old-line whig, and in religious belief and church membership a German Baptist. He married Hannah Switzer, by whom he had a family of four sons and two daughters: David, a carpenter and farmer, who is still living, at the age of ninety years, near Kuanertown, this county; Jonathan, a nurseryman near Pottstown; George, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work; Hettie, married Joseph Wells; and Keziah, who became the wife of David Wells, of

North Coventry township, and is still living, being now in her eighty-third year, while her husband is in the ninety-first year of his age. Samuel Keim (father) was born in Warwick township, this county, August 26, 1805, where he grew up, was educated, and spent nearly all of his long and useful life. He owned and operated the farm now in possession of his son, Jonathan H., and died here March 12, 1888, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. It was he who discovered the iron ore in Warwick township, and was instrumental in developing the mines now known as the "Brooks ore mines." As contractor he built many of the most important roads in the township, and was a man who always stood well in the community, being greatly esteemed for his probity and honesty. He was always a stout and active man, and a great pedestrian, preferring to walk wherever he went. In religious faith he was a German Baptist, and a member of that church for many years. In 1827 he united in marriage with Eliza Hamilton, who was born January 31, 1807, and died at her home here September 14, 1864. Their family consisted of seven children, five sons and two daughters: Josiah, a carpenter and contractor, who married Asenith Knauer, and now resides at Pottstown, Montgomery county; Hannah, who became the wife of Isaac Halderman, a farmer and miller by occupation; Cyrus H., who learned the carpenter trade, married Leah Miller, and about 1858 removed to Carroll county, Illinois, where he engaged in the nursery business and farming, in which he has been remarkably successful; Daniel H., married Alice Brown, and is now a prosperous merchant of Pottstown; Jonathan H., whose name heads this sketch; and Keziah, who married James N. Bran-

nan, once a successful puddler in the rolling mill at Pottstown, but now engaged in agriculture in North Coventry township, this county.

Jonathan H. Keim grew to manhood on the old homestead where he now resides, and received a good practical education in the public schools of the neighborhood and at Mount Carroll seminary, Illinois. Upon finishing his studies he engaged in teaching, and taught one term in Carroll county, Illinois, and nine terms in his native township, after which he took charge of the old homestead, and has ever since given his principal attention to agricultural pursuits. In addition to his farm operations, which are all conducted on modern methods, Mr. Keim has of late years been handling large quantities of commercial fertilizers, and also served as a director and agent of the Phoenix Mutual Fire Insurance Company for a number of years. In politics he is a republican, has served three terms as school director, and is a member of the German Baptist church.

On February 17, 1865, Mr. Keim united in marriage with Maggie Crossley, a daughter of Samuel Crossley, of Warwick township, and to them was born a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters: William P., who married Ella Kulp, a daughter of David Kulp, of North Coventry township, and now resides in the city of Reading; Sylvania, is a seamstress, living at home; Lewis M., now a pupil in the Huntingdon Normal school; Hervey C., at home; and Lena and Leonard, twins, born August 26, 1878. Mary V. and Harvey died young.

Samuel Crossley, Mrs. Keim's father, was born in Roxborough township, Philadelphia county, September 30, 1808, and is a son of

Edward and Margaret (Knouse) Crossley. He was educated in the common schools and afterward learned the cooper's trade, at which he worked until his twenty-first year, when he began stage driving on the Reading turnpike, between Reading and Philadelphia. He followed that occupation for seven years, after which he spent three years as proprietor of a hotel at Unionville, Berks county, and then purchased a farm near the falls of French creek, this county, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for a period of forty years. He then, in 1879, removed to Phoenixville, where he resided for two years, after which he was a citizen of Harmonyville for six years, and since 1887 has resided with his son-in-law, J. H. Keim, at Smedley. In politics he is a republican, and served as school director of his township for six years. He married Mary Ann Hesser, a daughter of Abram Hesser, and was the father of a family of thirteen children, of whom Mrs. Keim was the fourth.

WILLIAM H. FRITZ, a prominent young business man of Berwyn, who has already won high standing in the social, religious and business circles of that section, is the eldest son of Henry and Mary E. (Lobb) Fritz, and was born December 21, 1864, at what was then known as Reeseville, but is now Berwyn, Chester county, Pennsylvania. There he grew to manhood, receiving a superior education in the public and private schools of his native village, and completing his studies by a course taken in an educational institution in the city of Philadelphia. Soon after leaving school, in 1886, he purchased an established hardware and lumber business in Berwyn, and has devoted his time and attention to

handling lumber, hardware, coal, flour and feed ever since. Being naturally of a quick, energetic disposition, he carefully looked after every detail of his growing business, and was soon at the head of a large and lucrative trade, covering Berwyn and all parts of the surrounding country. He keeps all articles in his several lines, takes a pride in pleasing his customers, and in many respects is what may be justly termed a model business man. Although devoting his time mainly to the business in which he has been so successful, he takes an active and intelligent interest in all public questions, and keeps well posted on the march of progress and improvement which distinguishes the present above all past times. In politics he is a republican, active and influential in the local councils of his party, and in religion is a prominent member of the Presbyterian church at Berwyn, and president of its board of trustees.

On November 23, 1886, Mr. Fritz was married to Mabel M. Thompson, a daughter of William C. Thompson, formerly a prosperous farmer of Tredyffrin township, but now a leading veterinary surgeon of Berwyn. To Mr. and Mrs. Fritz have been born two sons: Henry Percival and William H., jr.

The family to which Mr. Fritz belongs is of German descent, and has long been resident in this State. His paternal grandfather, Gottlieb Fritz, lived most of his life in this county, and died at Strafford about 1835, at the early age of twenty-eight years. Henry Fritz (father) was born in Chester county, near what is now Strafford, and died at Berwyn October 30, 1870, in the thirty-fifth year of his age. He was a carpenter and contractor by occupation, and also engaged in the lumber, coal, flour and feed business very successfully for a number of

years previous to his death. Politically he was a republican, and in religious faith was a strict member of the Presbyterian church. In 1863 he married Mary E. Lobb, a daughter of William Lobb, who was for many years a resident of Philadelphia, in which city he died about 1884, at an advanced age. By this union Mr. Fritz had a family of three children, the eldest of whom is the subject of this sketch. The second son is Henry Fritz, now a resident of Berwyn, and the third died in infancy. Mrs. Mary E. Fritz is still living.

ADDISON MAY, the youngest son of Robert and Ruth (Potts) May, was born in South Coventry township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 18, 1811. His father, Robert May, was of English ancestry, an ironmaster of large means, of fine business qualifications, and extensively engaged in business. He was owner of several iron works. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him, a man of fine presence, and great dignity of character. He was an Episcopalian, and was accidentally killed by a fall from his horse, November 21, 1812. He was twice married, first to Rebecca Grace Potts, who died July 30, 1789. His second wife was Ruth Potts, a younger sister of Rebecca, and, after this marriage, he removed to Coventry village.

Ruth (Potts) May, the mother of Addison May, was a woman of refined and lovely character, an earnest Christian, and devoted to the interests of her family. She was the daughter of Col. Thomas and Anna (Nutt) Potts. Her father, Col. Thomas Potts, was one of the first men to develop the iron interests of Pennsylvania; and in 1757 married Anna, the only child of Rebecca Sav-

age and Sir Samuel Nutt, jr., an English baronet. He was a man of much intelligence and culture, was one of the original members of the American Philosophical society, had entertained Washington at his Pottstown residence, was elected a member of the assembly from Philadelphia county, in 1775, and was active in the cause of liberty. In 1776 he raised a battalion, of which he was commissioned colonel by congress, expending liberally of his large means to fill up his companies. He was a member of the convention assembled at the State house in Philadelphia, July 9, 1776, for the purpose of forming a new government. His devotion to the cause of colonial independence greatly impaired his fortune, and he died March 22, 1785, while attending the session of the legislature, of which he was a member.

This zealous and able patriot was the grandfather of Addison May, and from him and from his parents he inherited an abiding love of country and its highest good, and an intense aversion to injustice and wrong.

Addison May was born in the beautiful little valley of the French creek, in an old ancestral mansion, built, it is supposed, by Robert Grace, who had married the young and beautiful widow of Sir Samuel Nutt — for Thomas Potts, upon his marriage with Anna Nutt, the daughter of Mrs. Nutt, about the year 1757. He had the misfortune to lose his father, Robert May, when only a year old, and at seven years of age he lost his mother, and the home was broken up. His eldest sister, Eliza May, daughter of Robert May and his first wife, Rebecca Grace Potts, was married to Gov. Samuel Stevens, of Maryland. She was a woman of finely cultivated mind and heart, and

took her young brothers to her home. Addison May attended a private school until he entered Jefferson college, Cannonsburg, in western Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated. He held a high rank at college as a student of the classics. One year after his graduation he entered the office of William H. Dillingham, of West Chester, and studied law. After being admitted to the bar he settled in Erie, Pennsylvania, and began the practice of his profession. He married Elizabeth Shafer, youngest daughter of Hon. Samuel and Martha Bull Shafer, and then removed to Norristown, Pennsylvania, devoting himself to his profession and becoming a most successful lawyer. While in Norristown he interested himself in the cause of education, and served on the board of school directors. He early sympathized with the anti-slavery movement. In politics he was first a whig and afterward a republican. His health became broken down in Norristown, and at the same time Judge Shafer—his father-in-law—lost his wife, and at his solicitation Mr. and Mrs. May left Norristown and lived with Judge Shafer until his death, which occurred in 1856. He spent much time among his books and the study of botany. The people in the neighborhood came to him for legal advice, which was always willingly and gratuitously given. After Judge Shafer's death, Mr. May removed to West Chester in 1859. Here he remained during the rest of his life, interesting himself in public and philanthropic matters. He was school director for some years, then served for several years on the board of trustees of the State Normal school. He was appointed as a trustee of the State hospital for the insane at Norristown, and strongly advocated the choice of a woman physician, to be put

in charge of female patients, and Dr. Alice Bennett was chosen. He resigned this position at the solicitation of his family, in 1887. He was one of the organizers of the West Chester Trust and Relief society, and was president of the board until within two years of his death, when he resigned the office. He was for several years one of the inspectors of the Chester county prison. In addition to these public trusts, so well known was his character for strict integrity and kindness, that he was frequently asked to accept private trusts as a guardian of orphans and the property of widows. He was very social in his nature, his friends were always sure of a courteous welcome; and the youngest child who came to the house was as sure of courteous attention as the oldest of his guests. He was a man of broad culture and of extensive reading. He rarely read a translation of a Latin author, preferring to read the works in the original. He was for many years a vestryman of the Church of the Holy Trinity, West Chester, and when the new church was built he was treasurer of the building fund, and contributed generously to its erection.

In April, 1878, he had the great misfortune to lose his wife. Mrs. May was a woman of benevolent character. She was very retiring in disposition, devotedly attached to her family and her home. Mr. and Mrs. May had only one child, a daughter, Martha E., who was married, in 1869, to Dr. Joseph Trimble Rothrock, of whom notice will be found in this volume.

Mr. May was the last survivor of the eight children of Robert May. His oldest sister, Eliza May, wife of Gov. Samuel Stevens, of Maryland, died at Compton, Talbot county, Maryland, December 8, 1834. His second sister, Anna Nutt May, was mar-

ried to the Hon. David Potts. She died at Coventry, March 17, 1823. His oldest brother, Thomas Potts May, was rector of St. John's church, Norristown, and St. Thomas' church, Montgomery county. He died of yellow fever in 1819.

Dr. Robert May was the second brother of Addison May, was graduated from the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania in 1822, and died in 1866.

The Rev. James May, D. D., was the fourth son of Robert May—the third son having died in infancy. He was born in 1805, and was graduated from Jefferson college, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1823. He entered the Theological seminary in Alexandria, Virginia, in October, 1825, but soon found it necessary to remove to Philadelphia to study more immediately under the direction of the ecclesiastical authorities. He was called to St. Stephen's church, Wilkesbarre, and two years afterward married Ellen Stuart Bowman, daughter of Captain Samuel Bowman, and a sister of the right reverend Samuel Bowman, of this State. In 1836 Mr. May accepted a call to the rectorship of St. Paul's church, Philadelphia, and in February, 1837, "added to his arduous pastoral labors the editorship of the *Episcopal Recorder*." His health failed, and he made a trip to Europe and Africa. In 1840 he accepted the professorship of church history in the Theological seminary at Alexandria, Virginia, where he remained until 1861, when he came to Philadelphia, and accepted the same position in the Divinity school of that city, but refused to succeed his brother-in-law, right reverend Samuel Bowman, as assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania. In 1863 he published a reply to Bishop Hopkins' "Bible View of Slavery." It was a clear, calm, forcible re-

view, and went more deeply into the heart of the whole matter than anything else then published. On December 18, 1863, he entered into life eternal. "Dear Mr. May," was the testimony of one who knew him well, "seemed to me more holy than any one I ever knew."

Mr. May's fifth brother was Newton May, M. D., born December 26, 1807. He was a graduate of Jefferson college and the university of Pennsylvania. In 1837 he settled in Holmesburg, and practiced until his death in 1889. He was a thoroughly educated allopathic physician, but afterward took up homeopathy.

Mr. Addison May's brothers all attained to eminence in the professions they followed. His last illness was an extremely painful one, but all suffering was borne with that beautiful patience and resignation which were such marked traits of his character. After intense suffering he entered into rest on January 8, 1892.

VOSBURG NEWTON SHAFFER is a retired civil and mechanical engineer, of Phoenixville, who has also distinguished himself as a journalist and iron manufacturer. He has attained an eminence in Masonic circles equaled by few men of his generation, having passed the thirty-third or highest degree in Masonry, and received the honorarium as Sovereign Grand Inspector General Thirty-third degree Northern Masonic jurisdiction of the United States of America, at Chicago, Illinois, September 14, 1886. He is the only son of Thomas and Jane (Vosburgh) Shaffer, and was born in Saugerties, New York, July 17, 1842. The Shaffer family emigrated from Germany prior to the revolutionary war and

settled in Westchester county, New York, where Thomas Shaffer (father) was born May 22, 1815. His father and grandfather were both large manufacturers of paper, and the latter built and operated a paper mill at what is now known as Five Points, in New York city. This mill was designated by congress, during the revolution, as one of the two mills to furnish the government with paper on which to print the continental money. After peace was declared this mill was moved to Spottswood, New Jersey. Thomas Shaffer's father died while he was yet a boy, and by a series of unexampled misfortunes, including the destruction of a will by interested parties and the subsequent burning of the land records in the capitol at Washinton, by the British soldiery in 1814, the rightful owners of this property were defrauded and the true heirs dispossessed, leaving Thomas dependent on his own exertions for an education and a career in life. His first employment was as errand boy in a paper mill, and at the age of twelve years he entered the Ulster iron works at Saugerties, New York, where he became a general favorite with employers and managers, and rapidly worked his way through all branches of the trade. Under the efficient instruction of a skilled workman from abroad he gained a complete mastery of the best processes then known or used, and was known as the first finished American workman. He remained with that firm for eighteen years, having entered its employ as a boy and rose to the position of manager, having charge of three trains of rolls, and the reputation of a thoroughly educated mechanic. After leaving New York he was engaged as master-workman and mill manager successively at the works of Thomas Hunt, of Philadelphia, the Fair-

mount Iron works, and of the Iron Rail mills of Safe Harbor, this State. In 1856 he received the appointment of mill manager in the extensive works of the Phœnix Iron Company, at Phœnixville, Pennsylvania, and held that responsible position for more than a quarter of a century, and until his death. In politics he was first a whig and then a republican, always taking an active interest in public affairs, but never allowing his name to be used as a candidate for any office. During the civil war he materially aided the Union cause, freely using his entire income for that purpose, excepting what was necessary for the support of his family. He was especially liberal in caring for the families of the old soldiers in the field, and continued his benefactions during his life, to the dependent relatives of many who laid down their lives at their country's call. He died July 9, 1888, at the advanced age of seventy-four years, leaving behind him a record which is a shining example of what may be accomplished by superior ability backed by indomitable energy, in the face of even the most adverse circumstances—a record of which his descendants may well feel proud. For nearly fifty years he was an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and during that entire period served the congregation with which he was connected in some official capacity. He was also connected with the fraternity of Odd Fellows during the last thirty-six years of his life. In 1836 he married Jane Vosburgh, of Ulster county, New York, by whom he had a family of three children, of whom the son, subject of this sketch, and one daughter now survives. Mrs. Shaffer died January 4, 1891, aged seventy-four years.

Vosburgh N. Shaffer came to Phœnix-

ville, this county, with his father's family in 1856, where he has since resided. He was liberally educated, finishing his academic course at Lititz, Lancaster county, and then entering Dickenson college, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1863, with high honors. He chose the profession of a civil and mechanical engineer, and soon after leaving college accepted a position as assistant mechanical engineer with the Phoenix Iron Company, at Phoenixville, where he had served his time as a machinist before graduation. He held this position until 1868, when he removed to Elizabethport, New Jersey, as secretary and treasurer of the Elizabeth Iron Company, then erecting a rolling mill at that place. After one year in that position he spent a year as general superintendent of the Lochiel Iron works, Harrisburg, this State, but in 1870 returned to Phoenixville and purchased the plant of the *Independent Phoenix* newspaper. He continued its publication under that name for some years, and then changed it to *Phoenixville Independent*, put in a steam press, and issued a daily edition as well as the weekly. This was the first daily paper ever printed in the town, and the first number was issued January 3, 1881. Mr. Shaffer continued to publish these papers until 1890, when he sold out to the Republican Publishing Company, the present proprietors. Since that time he has given his attention principally to his real estate interests in and near Phoenixville. His residence, located on Main street, and erected by him in 1886, is one of the handsomest and best arranged brick and stone structures in the borough. It was built after plans made by himself and fitly displays his architectural ability and taste.

Vosburgh N. Shaffer has been twice married, first to Elizabeth T. Rengier, daughter of Charles F. Rengier, of Lancaster city, Pennsylvania, who died in 1867, leaving one son, Charles R., who passed away at the early age of five years. On November 13, 1870, Mr. Shaffer was wedded to Irene Dismant, youngest daughter of Amos Dismant, of Mingo, Montgomery county, this State. The Dismants were among the earliest settlers of Pennsylvania, and the original homestead estate at Mingo remains in the family to-day. By this marriage Mr. Shaffer has a family of three children, two sons and a daughter: Jennie V., Thomas N. and Robert G.

In religion Mr. Shaffer and his family, unitedly, are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Phoenixville. During the time of the civil war he left college for a season and volunteered with a Carlisle company for the emergency, and participated in the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862. Later he enlisted for three months, as corporal in Co. B, 34th Pennsylvania militia, and served during the Gettysburg epoch. He was honorably discharged with his company August 10, 1863. In the Masonic circles of this country Mr. Shaffer has long been prominent. He was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Phoenix Lodge, No. 75, Free and Accepted Masons, Phoenixville, April 28, 1866, and was installed Worshipful Master of his Lodge December 27, 1873. He is also a Past High Priest of Phoenix Chapter, No. 198, Royal Arch Masons: a Past T. I. G. M. of Palestine Council, No. 8, Royal and Select Masters, and a Past E. C. of Jerusalem Commandery, N. 15, Knights Templar, all of Phoenixville. He is a Past Commander-in-Chief of Caldwell Consis-

tory, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, in the Valley of Bloomsburg, and has taken all the intermediate degrees and chairs. He received the Honorarium as Sovereign Grand Inspector-General, 33°, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America, at Chicago, in 1886. He is a Past Sovereign of Orient Conclave, No. 2, Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine, and Very Illustrious Grand Junior General of the Grand Council of this Order for the State of Pennsylvania. He served as Grand Master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Pennsylvania in 1883-4, and as a Deputy of the Grand Council. The number of Masons who have reached the thirty-third degree is very limited. There are less than five hundred of them in the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States, among whom are Gen. B. F. Butler, Rev. Minot J. Savage, ex-Governor George Hoadley, J. H. McVicker, and other eminent men.

THOMAS W. MARSHALL, the senior member of the banking firm of T. W. Marshall & Co., of West Chester, and a well known and successful financier of Chester county, is a son of John W. and Edna (Webb) Marshall, and was born in East Marlborough township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1843. He is descended from Abram Marshall, who came from Nottingham, England, and settled in what is now East Bradford township. He married and reared a family, and one of his descendants was John W. Marshall, who was born in 1804 in West Bradford township, and upon arriving at maturity purchased a farm in East Marlborough township and resided there up to the time of his

death, which occurred June 17, 1863. He was an old-line whig in politics, and married Edna Webb, who died August 13, 1884, aged seventy-eight years. They reared a family of eight children, four of whom still survive.

Thomas W. Marshall was reared on the farm, received his education at Kennett Square academy, and at eighteen years of age commenced life for himself as a clerk in a store at Wilmington, Delaware. Upon attaining his majority he removed to West Chester, where he entered the First National bank as a clerk, and was promoted from position to position until in three years and six months he became cashier, in which capacity he served up to 1872. He then resigned to form a partnership with Smedley Darlington, and they did a private banking business in Philadelphia until 1875, when Mr. Marshall returned to West Chester, where he conducted a private bank with Mr. Darlington for one year. At the end of that time the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Marshall commenced business on his own account, which he continued by himself until 1887, when he admitted his nephew, William Chalfant, jr., into partnership, under the present firm name of T. W. Marshall & Co. He does a general investment business, and his bank is known throughout eastern Pennsylvania as a substantial and safely managed financial institution. He is a director of the National bank of Chester county, the oldest and largest bank in the county, and has always taken a deep interest in any enterprise that is intended to promote the material and business prosperity of his borough. He is also a director and first vice-president of the McKinley-Lanning Loan & Trust Company, of Philadelphia, and holds several other



Thomas W. Marshall.

positions of responsibility and trust. He is an independent republican in politics.

On May 11, 1869, Mr. Marshall was united in marriage with Kate D. Worthington, daughter of Dr. Wilmer Worthington (see his sketch), a distinguished physician and politician of Pennsylvania.

JOSHUA L. GARRETT, a prominent farmer residing near Sugartown, who is also treasurer of the Mutual Security Fire Company, of Chester county, is the eldest son of Isaac and Lydia L. (Garrett) Garrett, and was born on the old homestead, in the southern part of Willistown township, this county, August 19, 1825. His ancestors were English Quakers who came to America and settled in Pennsylvania at an early day. The paternal grandfather, Isaac Garrett, was also a native of Willistown township, born June 11, 1755, and died here January 12, 1837, aged eighty-two years. He was a farmer by occupation, owning one hundred and forty acres of land, and in religion a Friend or Quaker. In politics he was a whig, and he married Elizabeth Thatcher, of South Carolina, by whom he had a family of eight children: Isaac, William, Mary, Sarah, Edith and Amos, and after the house was destroyed by fire and the two boys, Isaac and William, were burned, two more were born, whom they named Isaac and William. Amos never married. Sarah married Brinton Darlington, Mary married a man by the name of Sheward, and, after his death, wedded Isaac Fred, while Edith married a man named Hoopes. All are now deceased. Isaac Garrett (father) was born at the Garrett homestead on Ridley creek, Willistown township, October 9, 1797, and died there February 7, 1870, in the

seventy-third year of his age. He was a farmer all his life, owning a fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres of excellent and productive land. Like his father he adhered to the Quaker faith, and served as overseer of his meeting for many years. In politics he was first a whig, and later a republican, and on November 4, 1824, married Lydia L. Garrett, a daughter of Abner Garrett, of Willistown township. By this union he had a family of four children: Joshua L., whose name introduces this sketch; Elizabeth, born in 1827, married Thomas G. Smedley, on November 29, 1849, and died April 10, 1891, aged sixty-four; Wilmer, died when one year old; and Amos, born May 21, 1833, married Anna M. Chandler, April 25, 1861, by whom he has three children, and now resides in Willistown.

Abner Garrett, maternal grandfather of Joshua L., was a son of Thomas Garrett, and was born March 19, 1776, in Willistown township, where his father had been born April 12, 1736, on the property where Thomas Cox now lives. He was a farmer by vocation, a Quaker in religion, and married Rebecca Maris, by whom he had a family of eight children: Rebecca Ann, Lydia, Abigail, George, Thomas, Jane, Abner and Hannah. He died October 14, 1849, aged eighty years, and his widow, Rebecca, died January 6, 1856, aged eighty-one.

Joshua L. Garrett was reared principally on the farm, where he early became accustomed to the varied and exacting duties connected with successful farm management. He pursued his primary studies in the public schools of his neighborhood, and later attended Professor Griskem's boarding school, near Morestown, New Jersey, and finished his education at Professor Price's school, near West Chester. After leaving

school he engaged in farming, and has made that the leading business of his life, now owning a good farm of one hundred and sixty acres near Sugartown, and also one hundred and thirty-five acres in the north part of East Bradford township, near Bradford hills, in the cultivation of which he has been remarkably successful. Ever since its organization in 1885, he has been treasurer of the Mutual Security Fire Insurance Company of Chester county, and is recognized as a gentleman of standing and ability in his community. In financial management he is particularly careful, avoiding all speculation and adhering closely to legitimate methods in business. Politically he is a staunch republican, and takes an active part in local politics. He served as supervisor one year and auditor of his township for four years, and has frequently been elected judge and inspector of elections. In religion he is a member of the Society of Friends, and has all his life been connected with the Willistown meeting of that religious organization. On September 18, 1856, Mr. Garrett was united in marriage to Caroline Hoopes, a daughter of Ezra and Rebecca Hoopes, of West Chester, this county.

HENRY RENNARD, the subject of this sketch, was the son of Jacob and Mary Rennard, and was born in Schuylkill township, near Valley Forge, August 25, 1805. His early life was spent in farming on his father's farm. On November 10, 1830, he married Prudence, daughter of James and Elizabeth Miller, of West Vincent township, Chester county. He still continued farming at different places near Paoli, until 1858, when he purchased a fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres in

Chester Valley, about two and one-half miles from Paoli. On this farm he lived until his death, September 18, 1882. The property is still in possession of his heirs.

Henry Rennard was a staunch republican all his life, and took an active part in politics. He was a strong supporter of the Union cause during the civil war, in which three of his sons took part. He was a Presbyterian in his religious belief, being a member of the Great Valley Presbyterian church, the oldest Presbyterian church in Pennsylvania. He was the father of eleven children, ten of whom are still living: Mary E., William M., who married Sarah Little, March 6, 1877; Amanda, who married Joseph Roberts, March 18, 1863; Harry C., who died June 8, 1887; J. Harrison, who married Margaret Portens, January 11, 1870; Emma J.; Tamzine A.; Hilborn D., who married Sarah Rees, March 27, 1883; Winfield S., who married Debora Groff, March 25, 1886; Louis W., who married Fannie Stockton, September 20, 1887; and Teresa M., who married David Morgan, May 14, 1884. Prudence, the wife of Henry Rennard, died March 4, 1885.

LINCOLN WASHINGTON WEID-
AL, who for more than four years has been assistant superintendent of the French Creek mines, is a mining engineer of considerable skill and reputation, and as a citizen is characterized by the well-known thrift and industry of the German race, from which he is descended. He is a son of Amos and Susanna (Platt) Weidal, and was born at Myerstown, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1860. There he grew to manhood, receiving a superior education in the public schools of his native

town, and afterward learned the trade or business of a stationary engineer. He followed that occupation for a period of nine years, and then turned his attention to the profession of mining engineer, and soon afterward entered the employ of William Noble, locating in the Warwick iron region, where he has resided ever since. In 1888 he became assistant superintendent of Mr. Noble's iron mines at St. Peter's, and still occupies that responsible position. To his ability and faithfulness is largely due the success of these mines. Politically he is a republican, but has seldom taken any active part in politics, and in religious faith and church membership is a Lutheran. He is also a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, and of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

On May 22, 1886, Mr. Weidal was married to Annie Noble, a daughter of William Noble (see his sketch), and to them have been born two children, both daughters: Blanche and Erma.

The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Jacob Weidal, was a native of Lebanon county, where he passed a long and useful life, dying about 1875. He was a teacher by occupation, engaged principally in teaching the German language, in which he was very proficient. He married Mary Kreitzer, by whom he had a family of three children, the eldest of whom was Amos Weidal (father), who was born in Lebanon county, this State, where he lived all his life, dying at Myerstown, that county, in 1863, at an advanced age. In politics he was a staunch republican, and by occupation a laborer. He married Susanna Platt, a daughter of Simon and Susanna Platt, of Lebanon county, and to them was born a family of eleven children.

JOHN L. HOY, a Union soldier of the late war, and the proprietor of the well known Mansion house of Valley Forge, is a son of Bernard and Sarah (Curry) Hoy, and was born at Norristown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1837. He received his education in the common schools of Valley Forge and Norristown, and then was engaged in farming and in the hotel business until 1861, when he enlisted in Co. H, 82d Pennsylvania infantry. He participated in the battles of the army of the Potomac on the Peninsula up to the last of the Seven days' fight, soon after which he contracted rheumatism and was sent to the hospital, where he remained some time. Returning to his company he was promoted to orderly sergeant, but was so afflicted with rheumatic trouble that on April 28, 1863, he was discharged from the service on account of disability. Returning from the army he was engaged for a short time in the hotel business at Mt. Claire, Montgomery county, and then went to Philadelphia, where he served as a conductor on a street car line for three years and a half. At the end of that time he returned to Norristown, Montgomery county, and was in the hotel business there until 1880, when he came to Valley Forge, where he opened his present hotel. Mr. Hoy is a popular landlord and a successful business man. He owns and tills the home farm of seventy-six acres of land. He is a democrat in politics, and formerly took an active part in political affairs.

In August, 1858, Mr. Hoy married Maria Morgan, who died in 1875, and left three children: Bernard, Elizabeth Hollowell, and Peter V., (proprietor of the Montgomery house at Norristown, Pennsylvania). For his second wife he married Elizabeth Coats,

by whom he had one child, Annie. After his second wife's death (1887), he wedded Tillie, daughter of Chalkley Coats.

Bernard Hoy, sr. (paternal grandfather), was a native of county Antrim, Ireland, where he passed his life. He left two children to survive him, a son and a daughter: Bernard (father), and Bridget. Bernard Hoy was born in Ireland in 1802, where he became a "loom boss," and after following that occupation for a short time in the factories of his native country, went in 1821 to England, where he married, and from which country he came, in 1835, to the United States. After spending some time in New York city he removed to Norristown, this State, which he left in 1851 to settle at Valley Forge, where he purchased a good farm and engaged in farming and in the hotel business. Bernard Hoy was a democrat in politics, and a Catholic in religion, and died in December, 1858, aged fifty-six years. He married Sarah Curry, and reared a family of six children, three sons and three daughters: James F.; Peter; John L. (subject); Elizabeth, a sister of charity at St. Patrick's church in Philadelphia; Mary, who married Stanly Ogden, a cotton and woolen manufacturer of Valley Forge and Norristown; and Annie, who died in 1861. Mrs. Hoy was born and reared in England, and died at Valley Forge in March, 1879, when in the seventy-fifth year of her age.

JESSE HAUSE, a retired merchant and farmer of Marsh, is a man who boldly maintained his place in the ranks of the business men of this county during the time of an entire generation. He is the only surviving son of Jacob and Ann (Evans)

Hauser, and was born March 8, 1818, near Ralston's store, West Vincent township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. The family is of German extraction, and was planted in America by the great-grandfather of Jesse Hauser, at an early day. John Hauser, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Vincent township, this county, about 1750. He was a farmer by occupation, industrious and economical, and became fairly prosperous and well-to-do. He was a member of the German Reformed church, married in this county, and reared a large family, among whom was Jacob Hauser (father), who was born in East Vincent township in 1783, and lived there until 1818, when he removed to East Nantmeal township, where he resided until his death in 1862, aged seventy-nine years. He received a good education and soon after attaining his majority he learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed for a short time and then commenced merchandising, in which business he was engaged during most of his life—for a time in East Vincent, later in West Vincent, and then at Marsh, until 1854, when he retired and was succeeded by his son Jesse. In his political convictions he was a staunch democrat, and in religious faith and church membership a strict Lutheran. He married Ann Evans, a daughter of Capt. John Evans, of West Vincent township, this county, and to them was born a family of four children, of whom Jesse Hauser is the youngest. The eldest was John Hauser, who after attaining manhood was employed for some time as clerk in a large business house in Philadelphia, where he died in 1886, aged seventy-two years. The next child was a daughter, named Elizabeth, who married Thomas B. Douese (now deceased),

and resides in West Vincent township. The fourth was Margaret Hause, who died quite young.

Jesse Hause was reared principally in East Nantmeal township, and received his education in the public schools. After leaving school he engaged in school teaching, and was variously employed until 1854, when he succeeded to his father's business at Marsh, and successfully conducted a general store at that place for a period of thirty-six years. In 1890, at the age of seventy-two, he retired from active business, being succeeded in his turn by his only son, Harry Hause, who has since managed the establishment, which for many years has enjoyed a steady patronage from the substantial citizens of this section. Since his retirement Mr. Hause has been taking life easy, and enjoying the comforts and luxuries that are the appropriate reward of a long life of unwearied activity and successful labor. He owns a fine farm, containing one hundred and two acres of valuable land, which he formerly operated in connection with the store. Politically he is a democrat of the old school, and has served one term as school director of East Nantmeal township. For many years he has been a member of St. Mary's Episcopal church, and is widely known and most highly esteemed as a man of upright conduct and true Christian character.

In 1864 Jesse Hause was married to Hannah Evans, a daughter of Griffith and Martha Evans, of East Nantmeal township, this county, and to this union was born an only son, Harry Hause, who is now about twenty-three years of age. Inheriting the leading characteristics of his father, Harry early displayed an aptitude for business, and, as has been stated, came into the man-

agement of his father's store in 1890, since which time he has devoted such careful attention to his large and growing trade as promises to give him rank with the best business men in the county. In 1891 Harry Hause was wedded to Ella Pennypacker, a daughter of Silas and Hannah A. Pennypacker, of East Nantmeal township.

L. W. GHEEN, a well known journalist of Chester county and editor and proprietor of the daily evening *Republican* of Phoenixville, is a son of Jonathan and Martha J. (Chamberlain) Gheen, and was born in Goshen township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1846. He received his education in the public schools and learned the trade of printer, which he followed for over twenty-nine years at various places in the State. In 1890 he came to Phoenixville and took charge of the daily evening *Republican*, which he has edited ever since. The paper, as its name indicates, is republican in politics and earnestly advocates the cardinal principles of the Republican party. It is carefully edited, contains everything that is of general importance, and never fails in promptly presenting to the public the local events of the borough and county. Mr. Gheen has labored hard to build up a first class daily paper, and an ample measure of success has rewarded his efforts. His paper is a six column folio, and now has a circulation of thirteen hundred in the borough and county, and in the western part of Montgomery county. He is a staunch republican and an earnest supporter of the principles of his party. He is well qualified for the position which he holds by years of practical experience as a printer, and by the considerable

length of time spent in an editorial capacity upon various papers which he has owned.

On October 9, 1873, Mr. Gheen married Rowena, daughter of Solomon Russell, of Ashland, this State. To their union was born one child, which died in infancy.

The Gheen family in Chester county was founded by Joseph Gheen, who married December 7, 1768, Elizabeth Ingram, at Christ's church, Philadelphia. He resided in Chester county and reared a family of six sons: Thomas, John, William, Joseph, Jonathan and Levi. Levi Gheen (grandfather), the youngest son, was born March 3, 1783, and died September 12, 1839, at fifty-six years of age. He was a farmer by occupation, a whig in politics, and a Friend in religion. He was a resident of Goshen township, and married Mary Taylor, by whom he had seven children: Titus W., Elizabeth, Jacob, Palmer, Taylor, Jonathan, and Lydia, wife of John McCauley. Jonathan (father), the youngest son, was born in 1815, on the home farm, where he resided until within two years of his death, November 9, 1861, at forty-six years of age. He was a whig, and Methodist, and married Martha J. Chamberlain. They had three children: Mary, who died in infancy; L. W., and Arthur P., now engaged in the saddlery business at West Chester. Mrs. Gheen, who now resides at West Chester, is a daughter of Jacob Chamberlain, and was born in 1822.

SIMEON BUZZERD, one of the old and highly respected citizens of Schuylkill township, is a son of John and Mary (High) Buzzerd, and was born in Hampshire county, Virginia (now West Virginia), February 18, 1806. He was educated in

the primary and subscription schools of his native county, and learned the trade of hatter, at which he worked but a short time on account of the founding of establishments to manufacture hats by machinery. He then engaged in farming, which he has since followed. In 1840 he came to Schuylkill township and purchased his present farm of one hundred and twenty-two acres. His farm is well improved, and in addition to it he owns thirty-three acres of land in West Pikeland township, and a house and some valuable property at Phoenixville. During the last few years Mr. Buzzerd has been turning his attention to the dairying business. He is a democrat in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he has served as an elder for over forty years. Mr. Buzzerd has served his township as collector, assessor and school director, and discharged faithfully and efficiently every duty of each of these offices. He is recognized as a useful and valuable citizen, and has met with encouraging success in life.

In April, 1833, Mr. Buzzerd married Elizabeth High, daughter of Daniel High, and to their union were born six children, four sons and two daughters: John, who was a Union soldier, and fell at the battle of Cold Harbor; Thornton, who served in the army of the Potomac; Simeon, married Susan Stuart, and is in the employ of the Phoenix Iron Company; Francis, a farmer, who married Anna L. Farrow; Margaret Sowers, and Mary L. Pierce.

The birthland of Frederick Buzzerd, the founder of the American branch of the family, was Hesse Cassell, Germany, from which he came to Schuylkill township prior to the revolutionary war. He was a well read and thoroughly posted bible student, and died in 1811, at the ripe old age of

ninety-two years. His children were: John, Frederick, Jacob, Esther Kiter, and Elizabeth Mauzy. John Buzzerd (father) was born in Germany, and came with his father to Schuylkill township, which he afterward left to settle in Hampshire county, Virginia. He resided near Winchester, in the famous Shenandoah valley, where his father had purchased farms for him and his two brothers. John Buzzerd died in 1810. He married Mary High, who was a daughter of Daniel High, and they reared a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters: Jacob, John, David, Henry, Jonas, Simeon (subject), Susan Grove, Mary Buckwalter, and Elizabeth Lane.

MICHENER FAMILY. John and Sarah Michener were the American progenitors of the family, and in 1715 removed to Abington. They had six children, and their descendants are quite numerous to-day in Chester county. Their son, William Michener, was the father of Mordecai Michener, who married Sarah Fisher, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Scarborough) Fisher, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and a granddaughter of John and Sarah (Hutchinson) Fisher, of Yorkshire, England. Mrs. Sarah Michener's brother, Barak Fisher, married Mary Butler, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Gilbert) Butler, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, who, in 1763, removed from Bucks county, Pennsylvania, to Frederick county, Virginia, where they reared a large family, one of whom (Elizabeth), was the mother of Rachel (Brownfield) Searight. Rachel married William Searight, a prominent democrat and leading citizen of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and now, in the eighty-eighth

year of her age, is living with her son, James A. Searight, president of the Peoples' bank of Fayette county, at Uniontown, Pennsylvania. Mordecai and Sarah Michener had eleven children, and their son, Mordecai Michener, jr., married Alice Dinn, and reared a family of four children, of whom the youngest was Dr. Ezra Michener, a prominent physician, and the author of several valuable works in relation to the geography and conchology of Chester county.

JOSEPH JACOBS, one of the successful business men of the great Chester valley, and postmaster of Aldham since 1888, is a son of George and Mary Anna (McCool) Jacobs, and was born in Plymouth township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, December 29, 1839. He grew to manhood on the farm, received his education in the public schools of East Whiteland township, and was engaged successively in farming in Charlestown and East Whiteland townships until 1886. In that year he came to Aldham and established his present general mercantile business. He has a good store building and a heavy stock of goods, and enjoys a large trade. On his East Whiteland farm of ninety-five acres is situated one of the finest flint quarries in the county. This quarry is now operated by Breeder, Adamson & Co., of Philadelphia. Mr. Jacobs is a democrat in politics, has served as postmaster at Aldham since 1888, and is now tax-collector of Charlestown township. He served in a regiment of Pennsylvania militia during Lee's invasion of the State in 1863. He is kind and courteous, has become justly popular, and has achieved well merited success in his line of business.

On February 24, 1862, Mr. Jacobs was united in marriage with Sarah K. Detwiler, daughter of Henry and Catherine Detwiler. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs have six children, two sons and four daughters: George, Katie E., H. H., Blanche, Jennie and Lulu. The two sons are managing their father's farm in East Whiteland township.

Joseph Jacobs is of German descent. His paternal grandfather came from one of the provinces of Germany, and settled in Montgomery county, where his occupation was that of lime burner until his death at an advanced age. He married and reared a family of three sons and two daughters: George, Robert, Joseph, Katharine and Ann. Joseph Jacobs (father) was born September 15, 1810, and died April 11, 1889. He followed lime burning and farming, and a few years before his death engaged in the general mercantile business at Aldham. He was a democrat in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was also a member of Sugartown Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. George Jacobs was a man of influence and high standing in his community, and served as supervisor of East Whiteland township, and after removing into Charlestown, as tax collector of that township. He married Mary Anna McCool, and to their union were born eight sons: Samuel, Charles, Robert, George, William, John, Morgan and Joseph. Mrs. Jacobs was a daughter of Samuel and Hestler McCool, and died in September, 1876, when in the sixty-fourth year of her age.

DAVID OPPERMAN, a well known general merchant of Anselma, and one of the successful and substantial citizens of

that place, is the third child of David and Elizabeth (Acker) Opperman, and a native of West Pikeland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he was born November 3, 1830. He grew to manhood on his father's farm in that township, attending the public schools of his neighborhood, where he acquired a good practical education, and later learned the trades of dish moulder and cigar maker, at each of which he worked for a time. In 1870 he embarked in general merchandising at Anselma, erecting the commodious store building he now occupies, and has been continuously engaged in that business ever since. Having fine business ability and a disposition to accommodate and please his patrons, he was soon in the enjoyment of a good trade, which has continued to increase in volume and importance every year. He now carries a complete stock of general merchandise, aggregating between two and three thousand dollars in value, and all his goods are sold at reasonable prices and are of reliable manufacture. Mr. Opperman is a member of Pilgrim Lodge, No. 455, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Washington Camp, No. 275, Patriotic Order Sons of America.

On August 16, 1869, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage to Martha March, a daughter of Israel March, of West Pikeland township, this county, and to Mr. and Mrs. Opperman have been born five children, four sons and a daughter: George, Elizabeth, Harvey, Clarence and William, the latter now deceased.

The Opperman family is of German extraction, and was planted on these shores by Henry Opperman, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who was a native of Hanover, Germany, and came to

the United States while yet a young man, settling in Charlestown township, this county. He was a man of fine education, obtained in the schools of his native land, and after coming to this county conducted a school in Charlestown township for some years. He owned a large farm in that township, and engaged in stock raising to some extent. Although in independent circumstances, it is related of him that he personally attended to all his marketing, frequently riding into the city of Philadelphia with a pair of old saddle-bags, containing butter in one end and eggs in the other, which he always disposed of "at the highest market price." He was twice married, and reared a family of four sons and a daughter. One of these sons was David Opperman (father), who was born, reared and educated in Charlestown township, but in 1842, after his marriage, removed to West Pikeland township, where he died March 23, 1880, at the advanced age of ninety-one years, having been born March 30, 1789. When a young man he learned the trade of wheelwright, and worked at that business to some extent, though his principal occupation was that of farming, in which he was very industrious and extremely successful. He owned a large farm in West Pikeland township, which being cultivated and managed with great care, became very productive and valuable. In politics the elder David Opperman was an old-line whig, and later a republican; while in religious faith he was a Lutheran, being for many years a member of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church at Lionville. In 1826 he married Elizabeth Acker, a daughter of Henry Acker, of Uwchlan township, and was the father of ten children, five sons and five daughters: Henry, John, David

(whose name heads this sketch), Jesse, Levi, Phœbe, Mary, Rebecca, Elizabeth and Jane, of whom John, David, Jesse, Phœbe and Rebecca still survive.

THOMAS WARRINGTON, deceased, was for more than twenty years a well known and highly esteemed citizen of West Chester, where he was engaged in merchandising and farming. He was a son of Thomas and Hannah (Lippincott) Warrington, and a native of Westfield, Burlington county, New Jersey, where he was born August 16, 1824. He grew to manhood in his native county, and received his primary education there, finishing his studies at Westtown boarding school in Chester county. After leaving school he found employment as clerk in a store for some time, and then engaged in teaching until his marriage in 1849, when he began farming in Burlington county, New Jersey. He followed this occupation for several years, until failing health compelled him to relinquish it, and in 1854 he removed to West Chester, this county, and embarked in the dry goods business. After a few years spent in merchandising he disposed of his stock of goods and purchased a farm in West Goshen township, which he operated for many years, though he continued to reside in the borough of West Chester until his death, which occurred February 6, 1875, in the fifty-first year of his age. Politically he was a republican, and in religion a strict member of the Society of Friends.

On April 12, 1849, Thomas Warrington was united in marriage to Anna M. Hoopes, a daughter of Curtis Hoopes, of West Goshen township. To their union was born a family of four children, three sons and a

daughter. The elder of these is Curtis H., born October 23, 1851, who married Helen A. Smith (now deceased), by whom he had three children—Carrie R., born November 19, 1877; Ellen S., born April 5, 1880; and Hannah M., born October 23, 1885. The second was Alfred F., born June 18, 1854, and died June 7, 1855. The third son, T. Francis, was born October 11, 1856, and married Josephine L. Smith, by whom he had two children, twins, both of whom died in infancy. She died April 13, 1881, and in 1885 he wedded Ellen S. Parvin, and their union has been blessed by the birth of one child, Anna L., born April 10, 1889. They live in Philadelphia, where Mr. Warrington is employed in the drawing department of a large machine shop. The only daughter of Thomas and Anna M. Warrington, Carrie R., was born November 25, 1861, and died September 20, 1863.

The Warringtons are descended from old English Quaker stock, the first of the name to come to America being Henry Warrington, whose father's name was John, and who was born in England about 1687. He came to this country in 1700 with his mother, Hannah, who had been left a widow, and who settled in Philadelphia, where she and a daughter resided for a number of years. Henry went to New Jersey to learn farming, and after attaining manhood, in May, 1719, purchased a tract of four hundred acres of land in Chester township, Burlington county, New Jersey, and began farming on his own account. He first married Elizabeth Austin, by whom he had four children: Ruth, John, Mary and Thomas. She died in 1728, and he then married Elizabeth Bishop, by which union he had a family of eight children. From this Henry Warrington, by his first marriage, was de-

scended Thomas Warrington, father of the subject of this sketch. The elder Thomas was born and reared in New Jersey, and died at his home in Moorestown, Burlington county, that State, September 21, 1857, at an advanced age. He was a farmer by occupation, and married Hannah Lippincott, a daughter of Josiah Lippincott, of Westfield, New Jersey, by whom he had a family of four children.

The Hoopes family, of which Mrs. Anna M. Warrington is a member, is descended from Joshua Hoopes, a native of Yorkshire, England, who came to America with his son, Daniel, in 1682, and settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where they lived for some time. In 1696 Daniel Hoopes married Jane Worrelow and removed to Chester county, purchasing and settling on a tract of land in Westtown township, which is still in possession of his descendants. He had a family of seventeen children: Grace, born July 17, 1697, died March 6, 1721; Ann, born October 23, 1698, died March 13, 1704; Mary, born September 22, 1700, died in 1765; Hannah, born May 21, 1702, died in 1750; Joshua (great-grandfather of Mrs. Warrington), born April 19, 1704, died October 9, 1769; Jane, born May 14, 1706, died in 1789; Ann, born December 3, 1707, died in 1730; Daniel, born October 27, 1709, died in 1790; John, born August 17, 1711, died in 1795; Abram, born April 12, 1713, died in 1795; Thomas, born October 22, 1714, died in 1803; Elizabeth and Stephen, twins, born January 13, 1716—Elizabeth died in 1804, and Stephen in 1762; Nathan, born January 16, 1718, died in 1803; Walter, born January 11, 1719, died in 1720; Sarah, born May 25, 1720, died in 1794; and Christian, born in 1723, and died December 31, 1815. As will be seen by a comparison of

dates, several of this large family lived to a good old age, and it is related that some of the older children were born in a cave, which was the first home of the family—in those primitive times, not an exceptional case by any means. Joshua Hoopes (great-grandfather) was a native of Westtown township, where he spent his life on the old homestead. He married Hannah Ashbridge, and was the father of nine children: Jane, born July 12, 1732, died May 16, 1812; George, born August 5, 1734, died February 23, 1805; Joshua, born July 15, 1836, died March 21, 1825; Mary, born April 4, 1739, died in 1812; Phæbe, born October 15, 1741, died February 19, 1819; Amos, born June 9, 1745, died in 1805; Joseph, born March 10, 1748, died March 17, 1795; Israel, born June 1, 1750, died young; and Ezra (grandfather), who was born October 1, 1751, and died October 14, 1811, at the Westtown homestead. He lived all his earlier life on the old homestead, and a part of his married life in East Goshen township. In politics he was an old-line whig, and in religion a Friend or Quaker. He married Ann Hickman, and to them were born eleven children: Moses, born February 6, 1774, died December 7, 1818; Lydia, born July 12, 1775, who being an energetic girl, and the eldest girl of a large family, upon whom fell much of the responsibilities of life, used to attend the Philadelphia market with the produce of the farm, dairy and poultry, on horseback, as was the custom of those early days, and lived to be an aged woman, over eighty when she died; Caleb, born November 29, 1777, died April 25, 1863; Sarah, born May 4, 1780; Ann, born May 14, 1782, died October 17, 1833; Phæbe, born March 11, 1784, died November 22, 1862; Curtis (father of Mrs. Warrington); born February

20, 1786, died October 7, 1872; Ezra, born April 15, 1788; Hannah, born February 22, 1790; Lavina, born April 10, 1792, died October 13, 1867; and Elizabeth, born December 6, 1794, died August 2, 1876. Curtis Hoopes was reared on the old homestead, and after attaining manhood removed to West Goshen township, where he married and remained until 1853, when he came to West Chester, and soon afterward built the large residence now occupied by his daughter, on the corner of Walnut and Biddle streets. He was a whig and republican in politics, and married Sarah Roberts, by whom he had a family of seven children. The eldest was a daughter, born May 9, 1822, who died in infancy. The others were: Elizabeth, born April 7, 1823, died April 20, 1825; Harriet, born October 20, 1824, died July 18, 1825; Lavina R. and Caroline E., twins, born April 8, 1826, of whom Lavina R. married Samuel Hannum, father of Curtis Hannum, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume, and Caroline E., married Charles P. Hewes September 12, 1850, and died childless on August 17, 1858; and Anna M., born January 1, 1829, who, on April 12, 1849, married Thomas Warrington, whose name heads this lengthy genealogy of two important and numerous families, descendants of English and Welsh ancestry.

WILLIAM EVANS, deceased, was a worthy member of a prominent Welsh family, descended from the early immigrant of the same name, and long ranked with the most substantial and useful citizens of the county. He was a son of Joshua and Mary (Malin) Evans, and was born at Paoli, Chester County, Pennsylvania, in the year

1769. There he grew to manhood and received the limited education afforded by the country schools of that day. His mind was of a superior cast, however, and he read extensively and thought earnestly on all questions then engaging public attention, insomuch that he became a man of wide intelligence. Upon reaching his majority he engaged in farming, and followed that vocation nearly all his life. He was noted for thrift and energy, and all the qualities that go toward making the patriotic and useful citizen. In politics he was a democrat, and earnestly supported the principles of that political organization, while in religious belief he was a Quaker, and regular in his attendance at Willistown meeting most of his life. About 1796 he removed to Willistown, this county, where he continued to live until his death in October, 1843, at the age of nearly seventy-five years. In 1794 he married Anne M. Hibberd, a daughter of Samuel and Mary Hibberd, and by this union had a family of seven children, two sons and five daughters; Hibberd and Joshua, who both became prosperous farmers of this county, but are now deceased; Mary, deceased; Eliza E., married Enos Hibberd, and both are now deceased; Sarah W., who resides at West Chester; Ann M., married Judge Thomas L. Smith, now deceased, and lives at New Albany, Indiana; and Lydia T., became the wife of Levi Lewis, now deceased, of Radnor, Delaware county.

WALTER R. HIBBERD, one of East Whiteland township's reliable citizens and farmers, and a descendant of the old Hibberd family that was resident of the county before the commencement of the last century, is a son of Josiah and Lydia

A. (Malin) Hibberd, and was born in East Whiteland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1865. The Hibberd family is one of the old families of East Whiteland township, where it has been prominent for nearly two centuries. Josiah Hibberd (great-grandfather) owned four hundred acres of land in East Whiteland, where he carried on farming extensively for that day. He was a Friend, and married and reared a family of three children: Josiah, Owen and Susanna. Josiah Hibberd (grandfather) was born on the home farm, where he always resided and where he died in January, 1834, at sixty-five years of age. He was a whig, and a Friend, and married Alice Hunter. They had seven children who grew to maturity: William P., a stock dealer and resident of Philadelphia, where he served as alderman for thirty years before his death; Rebecca, now dead; Edward H., served one term as recorder of Chester county, and died at West Chester; Jehu R., was a farmer in Ohio, but died in East Whiteland township, where he had been engaged for several years in farming; Susan, still living; Josiah (father); and George O., who was born July 11, 1825, in East Whiteland township, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1886, in which year he removed to his present home at West Chester. Josiah Hibberd, the fourth son and father of Walter R. Hibberd, was born in 1822, and after receiving a good English education, he went to Philadelphia and studied surveying. He afterward served as city surveyor for twenty years, and was active and useful in various ways until his death, which occurred January 31, 1887. He was a republican, and a Friend, and wedded Lydia A. Malin, who was a daughter of Joseph and Amy Malin, and who

died in 1866, aged thirty-five years. To Mr. and Mrs. Hibberd were born four children, one son and three daughters: Alice, deceased; Carrie, also deceased; Walter K., and Mary, who married George O. Hibberd, jr., a prosperous farmer of East Goshen township.

Walter R. Hibberd grew to manhood on the home farm and received his education in the celebrated William Penn Charter school of Philadelphia. Leaving school he engaged in agricultural pursuits in his native township, where he now owns a good farm of ninety-five acres of farming and grazing land. In politics Mr. Hibberd is a republican, and while ever active to yielding his party an active and energetic support, yet is no politician or aspirant for office. He is a member of Thompson Lodge, No. 340, Free and Accepted Masons.

On December 27, 1887, Mr. Hibberd was united in marriage with Natalie, daughter of Davis and Margaret (Brown) Gill, of Green Tree. To Mr. and Mrs. Hibberd have been born two children: Walter R., jr., and Edward N.

ADDISON WILSON, a substantial and prosperous farmer residing near Kimberton, who has served his township for many years as a school director, and is a highly esteemed and useful citizen, was born December 5, 1840, in West Vincent township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and is the oldest son of Thomas and Rebecca (Hale) Wilson. He was reared on the farm where he now resides, and received a good common school education in his native township, after which he engaged in farming on the old homestead, and has devoted all his life to agricultural pursuits. He is energetic

and industrious, and being a man of good business judgment, has been very successful in life. In his political affiliations he has always been a democrat, and for eight years has served as a school director of his township, being also the present treasurer of the school board.

On January 14, 1875, Mr. Wilson was united by marriage to Rebecca Shick, a daughter of John Shick, a prosperous farmer of West Vincent township, and they have had four children, all sons: John, born January 18, 1876; Raymond, born April 21, 1877, died August 27, 1877; Edwin, born November 7, 1878; and Clarence, born February 12, 1886. Mrs. Wilson was born November 4, 1841, in this township, where she grew to womanhood, and was educated in the public schools.

The Wilson family is of English descent and are old residents of Chester county. Here Thomas Wilson, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born and passed his life, dying in West Vincent township, aged nearly ninety years. His vocation was that of a farmer, and politically he was a Jacksonian democrat. He married Elizabeth Wills, by whom he had one child, a son, named Thomas Wilson (father), who was born in West Vincent township in November, 1802, and died on the farm now owned by his son, Addison Wilson, on November 7, 1884, aged eighty-two years. Reared on the farm, Thomas Wilson imbibed a love for agricultural pursuits, and purchasing a tract of one hundred acres of choice land, he devoted much of his life to the cultivation of the soil. He also owned and for a number of years operated a mill at Birchrunville, this township. In his political convictions he was a staunch democrat, doing what he could to advance the

principles he held so dear. He was an earnest friend of popular education, and held the office of school director in West Vincent township for a period of thirty-nine years, during which time he beheld a generation of school boys grow to manhood, assume the active and responsible duties of life, and most of them pass away to make room for the generation that followed. Mr. Wilson married Rebecca Hale, daughter of an Englishman named Lawrence Hale, and by this union had a family of nine children, five of whom—two sons and three daughters—are still living. They were: Lydia, long since deceased; Margaret, who married Levi Emery, and is now deceased; Mary, the wife of Edwin Williams, of West Pikeland; Sophia, married Levi Rettew, a resident of Spring City; Ellen, the wife of George Chrisman, of Schuylkill township; Addison, the subject of this sketch; Sarah, deceased; John, who resides at Columbia, Lancaster county, being employed as train-master on the Reading & Columbia railroad; and Matilda, deceased.

KERSEY SHOEMAKER, a successful farmer of West Whiteland township, and who has been engaged for many years in the coal and lime business, is a son of Thomas and Mary (Evans) Shoemaker, and was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1815. His paternal grandfather, Peter Shoemaker, was a native and life-long resident of Montgomery county, where he followed his trade of stone mason in connection with farming. He was an old-line whig, and a member of the Society of Friends, and married and reared a family of ten children, among whom were John, Charles, Nathan, Peter, Hannah

Moore, Rachel Meredith, and Thomas. Thomas Shoemaker, the fourth son, and father of Kersey Shoemaker, was born in Whitmarsh township, Montgomery county, where he passed his life as a farmer, and where he died in 1856, aged seventy-two years. He was a whig, and a Friend, and married Mary Evans, who died January 3, 1876, when in the ninety-first year of her age. They were the parents of six children, two sons and four daughters: Kersey; Harrison, who died in 1862; Emma Paxson, now dead; Myra S. Moore, of Illinois; Mary and Sarah.

Kersey Shoemaker was reared on the farm, and received his education in the old subscription schools of Montgomery and Chester counties. Leaving school he turned his attention to farming, and some years later engaged in his present coal and lime business. He burns large quantities of lime, which he ships to various parts of this State and New Jersey. He purchased his present farm of ninety acres in this county, which is fertile and well improved, has good buildings and fences, and lies convenient to market, church and school. Mr. Shoemaker has always resided within three miles of where he now lives, and is one of the substantial citizens of his township. He is a republican in political opinion, and a Friend in religious belief and church membership.

On February 18, 1858, Mr. Shoemaker was united in marriage with Ann Eliza Ayars, and to their union have been born three children: Mary, who died in childhood; Emma, wife of Dr. Patrick, of West Chester; and Margaret. Mrs. Shoemaker is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and received her education in Thomas' boarding school at Down-

ingtown. She was born in Chester county, February 9, 1825, and is a granddaughter of Hamilton Ayars, who was a native of Bridgeton, New Jersey, and a resident and business man for many years of Philadelphia, where he died in 1833, at an advanced age. He was a democrat in politics, married and reared three children: Lemuel, Shepherd, and Mary McConaghy. Shepherd Ayars, father of Mrs. Shoemaker, was born at Bridgeton, New Jersey, June 19, 1789, and followed his trade of cabinet maker in Philadelphia and at Sadsburyville. He died at Downingtown in August, 1857. He was a democrat, an exhorter in the Methodist Episcopal church, and served as a soldier in the war of 1812. He married Mary Murray, and their children were: Preston, Hamilton, Addis, Mrs. Ann Eliza Shoemaker, Wesley, and Mrs. Sarah P. Mullen.

LEWIS C. BROWNBACK, a highly esteemed farmer residing in the vicinity of Stonaker, this county, is a representative of an old and honored German family that has become numerous in Chester county. He is a son of Jesse and Elizabeth (Christman) Brownback, and was born January 29, 1837, in East Coventry township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He was reared on his father's farm in that township, and attended the public schools of his neighborhood, where he received a good practical education. He married at the age of thirty-one, and farmed for his father on shares for six years, when at his father-in-law's request, May 12, 1874, he removed to the farm of the latter in East Vincent township. His father-in-law died August 31st of that year, and the fine farm of eighty-one acres of valuable land on which they now reside,

became the property of Mrs. Brownback. This farm is now all highly improved and in a splendid state of cultivation. He also owns ten acres of timber land in South Coventry township, and ranks among the substantial and prosperous farmers of this section. In politics he is a republican, but in religious faith he follows the traditions of his family and is a strict member of the German Reformed church.

On April 30, 1867, Mr. Brownback was united in marriage with Mira Grubb, a daughter of George and Mariah Grubb, of Frederick township, Montgomery county, this State. To their union has been born a family of four children, two sons and two daughters: George G., Emma E., Jennie M. (deceased), and Lewis Marvin.

Lewis C. Brownback is a lineal descendant of Garret Brownback, (originally written Gerhard Brumbach), a native of Wurttemberg, in southeastern Germany, who immigrated to America in 1683 on the vessel Concord from Amsterdam, October 6, and settled in Germantown, near Philadelphia, and helped to build the first house in that place. In 1734 he removed to Chester county and settled near Bethel church, where Lazzetta Garber now lives. He was the founder of Brownback's German Reformed church, which was built by him of logs in 1741, of which there is a drawing, and kept the first tavern on the north side of the Lancaster pike in Chester county, and took out the first license in Chester county, in the year 1736, where he became a large landowner, taking up one thousand acres partly in Vincent and partly in Coventry townships. It was on part of this land that the church which bore his name was afterward built. He married Mary Pepen, the youngest daughter of Howard Pepen and Elizabeth

Rittenhouse, the daughter of William Rittenhouse, a brother of David Rittenhouse, the famous American astronomer, and reared a family of two sons—Benjamin and Henry—and daughters, who became the wives of Richard Custard, John Benner, Frederick Bingaman, and John Munshower. When Garret Brownback settled here there was an Indian village, two hundred yards back of his house, which contained three hundred persons; he taught them to help him to work in the vicinity of his dwelling, the inhabitants of which frequently rendered him services in return for favors shown to them. For this work he gave them milk, potatoes and vegetables. He was born in 1662 and died about 1758, aged ninety-six years, and his remains lie entombed at the cemetery connected with the church he founded. He was succeeded at the tavern by his son, Benjamin, whose first wife was Mary Paul, the daughter of John Paul, and they had three sons: Henry, John and Edward. He continued the business nearly thirty years. The latter served as a soldier—first lieutenant, August 21, 1776—during the revolutionary war, and after his death his widow, Rachel Parker, his second wife, was robbed and murdered, but no clue to the assassin was ever obtained. He died April 15, 1837, aged eighty-five years and two months. Henry Brownback (paternal great-grandfather) was born in East Coventry township, this county, about 1733, and received such education as was afforded by the schools of that early day. He lived all his life in that township, dying July 30, 1804, at the age of seventy-one years, five months and twelve days. By occupation he was a farmer, in religion a member of the German Reformed church, and married Magdalena Paul, the daughter of John Paul, who died in 1766, aged thirty-five

years and ten months. They reared a family of five children—three sons and two daughters—John, Peter, Benjamin, Annie Snyder and Susanna Prizer. Peter Brownback (grandfather) was born October 3, 1764, in East Coventry township, where he passed his life quietly engaged in agricultural pursuits, dying July 9, 1834, aged sixty-nine years, nine months and six days. He was a member of the State militia for many years and served actively during the great “whisky insurrection” in western Pennsylvania. His wife who died December 12, 1853, aged eighty-eight years, was Susannah DeFrane, the daughter of Peter DeFrane, and they had a family of three sons: Peter, Jesse and John, the first and last now deceased. Jesse Brownback (father) was also a native of East Coventry township, born March 18, 1807, where he still lives at the advanced age of eighty five years. Politically he is a democrat, as were all his ancestors, and a member of the German Reformed church. On December 27, 1832, he married Elizabeth Christman, a daughter of Jacob Christman, of this county, and to them was born a family of eleven children, of whom one, Theodore, died December 7, 1842. Those surviving are: Penrose, Edith, Margaret, Jacob, Clementine, Anna, Garret, Martha, Frederick and Lewis C., the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Elizabeth Brownback died June 21, 1853, aged forty-one years, having been born October 23, 1812.

For much of the information given above we are indebted to L. C. Brownback.

HON. WILMER WORTHINGTON,
M. D., a well known physician and philanthropist of southeastern Pennsylvania, was one of the most distinguished men in

political life that Chester county ever produced. He was a son of Amos and Jane (Taylor) Worthington, and was born in West Goshen township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1804. He received his education at West Chester academy, read medicine with Dr. William Darlington, and was graduated from the university of Pennsylvania in 1825. After a few month's practice near Philadelphia he came to West Chester, where he practiced continuously and successfully for nearly half a century.

The Worthington family in its transatlantic ancestry is traced back to Lancaster county, England, where it was in high repute for bravery and heroic action from the time of the Plantagenets. John Worthington came about 1700 from England to near Philadelphia, where he married Mary Wansley. His son, Isaac Worthington, paternal grandfather of Dr. Worthington, married Martha Carver, and reared a family of five sons and two daughters. One of the sons, Amos Worthington (father), was born September 9, 1773, and died January 3, 1834. He married Jane Taylor on October 10, 1799, and reared a family of six sons and one daughter. Mrs. Worthington died September 26, 1873, at the advanced age of ninety-three years, having survived all her children.

Dr. Wilmer Worthington occupied a high place in his profession, and was a pioneer in the work of medical organization in the State, being one of the founders of the Chester County and State Medical societies and the American Medical association, and serving as an editor of the *Medical Reporter* from 1863 to 1866. He took a deep interest in the affairs of his borough, and served as president of the board of managers of Oakland cemetery, and as a director of the bank

of Chester county and the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad Company for some years before his death.

On September 28, 1826, Dr. Worthington married Elizabeth, daughter of William Hemphill, esq. Mrs. Worthington died May 10, 1875, aged sixty-five years. To their union were born eight children, of whom three are still living.

Dr. Worthington was a Douglas democrat, and after the commencement of the late war became a republican in politics. In 1833 he was elected to the Pennsylvania house of representatives, and was influential in securing the passage of the common school law. He was elected as a member of the State senate in 1863 and again in 1866, and was chosen speaker at the session of 1866. While in the senate he prevented the provision for the Soldiers' Orphan schools from being stricken from the appropriation bill, and secured the establishment of the present board of public charities, one of the institutions that do honor to Pennsylvania.

Dr. Worthington was an elder of the Presbyterian church from 1834 until his death. He passed peacefully and quietly to rest on September 11, 1873, when in the sixty-ninth year of his age, and his remains were interred in Oakland cemetery. He was of portly form, and his benign genial face cannot soon pass from the memories of those who knew him. Dr. Jacob Price, in speaking of his death before the medical society of Pennsylvania, said: "The life and character of Dr. Worthington are worthy of our careful study. We find him without pretension to genius, or the insatiate reachings of ambition, steadily doing the work he found for his hands to do, and doing it so well that the world is wiser, better and happier for his having lived."

LEVY CUTLER, an enterprising and successful business man of Paoli, and who served in the army of the Potomac from the Wilderness fights to Appomattox courthouse, is a son of William and Mary (Shenaman) Cutler, and was born in Warwick township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1842. He received his education principally in the public schools of Norristown, this State, but his father's death caused him to leave school at an early age to do for himself. He has, however, largely supplemented his early education by reading and self study. After serving in the Federal army and being engaged in various lines of business until 1874, he then embarked in butchering at Strafford, which he followed up to 1883, when he conducted a grocery store at what is now Chester Valley, where he remained until 1891. On April 1st of that year he came to Paoli, and established his present general mercantile store. He carries a full and carefully selected stock of dry goods, staple and fancy groceries, hardware and everything to be found in a first-class general mercantile establishment outside of the larger towns of the county. Mr. Cutler has prospered in his business, commands a large trade, and enjoys the respect and confidence of his patrons. He is a republican in politics, an attendant of the Baptist church, and a member of Col. Owen Jones Post, No. 591, Grand Army of the Republic, of Bryn Mawr. On August 21, 1862, he enlisted in Co. C, 138th Pennsylvania infantry, and was in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania courthouse, Petersburg, and in the skirmishing that led to Lee's surrender at Appomattox courthouse, at which he was present. He was slightly wounded in one of the Wilderness battles,

and was honorably discharged in June, 1865, at Harrisburg, this State.

In 1869, Mr. Cutler married Mary P. Dannaker, who died in April, 1881, and left two children: Girdon D. and Mollie B. On December 6, 1882, Mr. Cutler wedded Matilda B., daughter of Joseph Peterman, of Philadelphia.

Levi Cutler is of German lineage. His grandfather, James Cutler, died at St. Mary's, Warwick township, at an advanced age. He was a farmer, a democrat, and a member of St. Mary's Presbyterian church. He married Susan Cake, and their children were: Levi, James, George, Jane, Margaret, Rebecca, Caroline and William. The youngest child, William Cutler (father), was born in Warwick township, and died at Bridgeport, Montgomery county, in 1856, aged forty years. He was a farmer, and a member of St. Mary's Presbyterian church, like his father, but differed from him in political opinion, being an old-line whig. He married Mary, daughter of Benjamin Shenaman, who was of German descent and kept the old "Stage tavern," near Berwyn, on the old Lancaster pike, for many years, after which he followed farming. William and Mary Cutler were the parents of four sons and two daughters: James, Benjamin, Margaret, Susanna, Levi (subject), and William, a carpenter, who married Jennie Smith and resides in Philadelphia. Of these children only the last two named are living.

HARRY D. FUNK, one of East Pike-land township's representative farmers, is a son of John and Elizabeth (Detwiler) Funk, and was born in East Vincent township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, May 14, 1859. He grew to manhood on his father's

farm, where as a boy he was noted for his skill in breaking and training unmanageable horses. He received a good common school education, and since leaving school has been continuously engaged in farming in East Vincent and East Pikeland townships. In 1889 he purchased his present farm in East Pikeland township, where he has resided ever since. He is a careful and successful farmer, and conducts all of his agricultural operations scientifically and by systematized methods. His farm of one hundred and three acres is well improved and very productive. Mr. Funk also operates a dairy. He has achieved success by his own original and independent business methods, and is now situated to enjoy the fruits of his past labors while yet in the very prime of life. He is a republican in politics.

On December 19, 1879, Mr. Funk married H. Kate Latchaw, and their union has been blessed with five children, three sons and two daughters: Sallie E., Elsie, Horace, John and Clarence. Mrs. Funk is a granddaughter of Jacob Latchaw, a native of East Pikeland township, where he was a farmer. Jacob Latchaw married and reared a family of seven children: Daniel, David, John, Elizabeth Bechtel, Mary Ebert, Catharine Buckwalter and Anna Stauffer. Rev. John Latchaw, the father of Mrs. Funk, was born in East Pikeland township, and is now an active minister of the Mennonite church. He was largely instrumental in the establishment of Spring City, and did much to build it up during its growth as a village and before it developed into a town. He is a republican in politics, and married Sarah Stauffer, and has had ten children: William F., Mary S., wife of Davis K. Loomis, ex-prothonotary of Chester county; Harriet S., married Joseph I. Mowry, who is in the coal

and feed business at Spring City; H. Kate Funk, wife of the subject of this sketch; Henry S.; Ella E., now dead; Sallie, wife of Evan J. Yeager, a member of the stove manufacturing firm of Yeager & Hunter, of Spring City; John E.; Hosea E.; and Harvey J.

Harry D. Funk is a grandson of Jacob Funk, who was born and lived during the early part of his life on Stony run, in East Vincent township. He was a wheelwright by trade, and after working at various places purchased a farm of one hundred and ten acres in his native township. There he lived until his death in 1885 at eighty-seven years of age. He married Anna Heistand, and had a family of six children: David, Elizabeth Culp, John, Anna Mowry, Sarah Frances Wissimer, and Henry. John Funk (father) was born in 1824, in East Vincent township, where he always lived the life of a farmer until his retirement two years previous to his death, which occurred June 12, 1890, at the age of sixty-six years. He died from heart failure. John Funk was a republican, and a member of East Vincent Mennonite church. His widow, Elizabeth Funk, is a daughter of Henry and Kate (Latchaw) Detwiler. To John and Elizabeth Funk were born seven children, three sons and four daughters: Elizabeth, Catherine Buckwalter, Anna, Harry D. (subject), Susie, Jacob and David. Of these children, Elizabeth and Susie died in childhood.

HUMPHRY MARSHALL, one of the most distinguished botanists of the new world, was a son of Abraham and Mary (Hunt) Marshall, and was born in West Bradford township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1722. At twelve

years of age he left school and learned the trade of stonemason, which he followed for a few years. He built the walls of his own house at Marshallton in 1773, and in the same year commenced there the first botanical garden in America. He was the author of several valuable botanical works, and died November 5, 1801, at seventy-nine years of age. As a botanist Humphry Marshall was as well known in Europe as in America, and Marshall park at West Chester was named in honor of him.

I SAAC G. DARLINGTON, now deceased, was a son of Brinton Darlington, and was born in 1808, in East Bradford township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He died in West Chester, October 28, 1879, aged seventy-one years. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Thomas Darlington, married Hannah Brinton, and was the father of a large family, one of his sons being Brinton Darlington, father of the subject of this sketch.

Isaac G. Darlington was educated principally in the common schools of East Bradford township, and afterward spent one year at Westtown boarding school. Leaving school he followed farming in East Bradford township until about 1872, when he retired and removed to the borough of West Chester, where he resided during the remainder of his life. In politics he was a staunch republican, but took little part in public affairs. In 1830 he married Sarah Mercer, a daughter of Jesse Mercer, of what is now known as Oakbourne, Westtown township, this county. Jesse Mercer was a large land owner and extensive farmer. By this marriage Mr. Darlington had a family of five children, only two of whom lived to reach maturity.

The youngest of these, a daughter named Irene, died November 19, 1879, aged forty-five years, so that the only surviving child of Isaac and Sarah Darlington is Hannah Mercer Darlington, who still resides in the borough of West Chester. For the early history of this numerous and distinguished family, reference is made to the sketches of Frank P., John N., and other members of the Darlington family, which appear elsewhere in this volume.

HON. TOWNSEND HAINES, an eminent lawyer and a distinguished man in public life, whose efforts—although able—were never equal to his abilities, was a son of Caleb and Hannah (Ryant) Haines, and was born at West Chester, Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1792. He received his education at Enoch Lewis' Boarding school, and after teaching for several years, read law with Isaac Darlington, and was admitted to the bar on February 7, 1818. He soon gained a good practice and while he made no effort to be a leader at the West Chester bar, yet he was engaged in all the important cases and excelled as a jury pleader. He was a democrat in early life, served as a member of the Pennsylvania house of representatives in 1826 and again in 1827, and eleven years later became a "Monday Whig," editing the county organ of that political organization. In 1840 he became a whig, and eight years later accepted the position of secretary of the Commonwealth, in which capacity he served until 1850, when he was appointed as treasurer of the United States by President Taylor. One year later he was elected president judge of the district composed of the counties of Chester and Delaware, and

resigned the treasurership to take his seat on the bench, where he served very satisfactorily until the end of his term. He then returned to the practice of his profession, in which he was engaged until his death in October, 1865, at seventy-two years of age.

Judge Haines had a talent for poetry, which he never would exert himself to improve. He was handsome, dignified and imposing in appearance, possessed a strong musical voice, and had there been more energy in his make up, he would undoubtedly have achieved the splendid career for which his abilities and talents fitted him.

ABRAHAM GOOD, a son of John and Barbara (Bruner) Good, was born October 9, 1823, in Honeybrook township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he still lives. He has been a farmer all his life, as were both his paternal and maternal grandfathers, who were among the early settlers of the counties in which they lived. The former was a resident of Juniata township, Lancaster county, and besides engaging in farming dealt in stock to some extent. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics a republican. He had five children, two sons and three daughters: Prudence, who married Samuel Hornish; Katie, Agnes, John and Abraham. John Good, father of the subject of this sketch, continued in his father's occupation of farming in Lancaster county, where he was born and lived many years. His early religious training and surroundings fitted him to take the prominent place which he long occupied in the Methodist Episcopal church, as he filled various positions and held offices in his own local church, where he was succes-

sively a class leader, exhorter and steward. His political affiliations, as well as his religious beliefs, were those of his father, he being a member of the Federalist party. On March 5, 1811, he was married to Barbara Bruner, a daughter of Owen and Elizabeth Bruner, and to them were born eight children, four sons and four daughters, in point of age as follows: Elizabeth Hethery, Owen, Jesse, John, Prudence Kurtz, Abraham, Mary Climenson and Barbara Bennum. Owen Bruner, father of Barbara (Bruner) Good, was a farmer and miller of Berks county, of which place he was a life-long resident. He was also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a staunch whig. He was the father of a large family, of whom Barbara was the oldest. Others were Abraham, Owen, Jacob, John, Isaac, Elizabeth, Daniel and Frances.

Abraham Good comes of a line of farmers on the part of both parents, and is still so occupied, living on the old homestead—the farm held so long in his family—consisting of one hundred and eighty acres. Mr. Good makes the dairy business something of a specialty. He is a republican, and has held the position of school director of Honeybrook township. He continues in the religious faith of his immediate ancestors, being a member in excellent standing and trustee of his church. In 1851 he was married to Elizabeth Rettew, daughter of Charles and Sarah Rettew. They have had five children, two of whom—Howard and Emma—still live at home with their parents. Frank, married Annie Rettew and is engaged in farming in the neighborhood of his old home; Fannie, married Samuel Jones, a miller of Cedar Knoll; and Minnie, became the wife of Elmer Byler, a blacksmith of Honeybrook.

ISAAC TRIPP, one of the young and progressive farmers of Schuylkill township, and a descendant of one of the oldest families of the United States, is a son of Isaac, sr., and Hannah (Rogers) Tripp, and was born in Kingston township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, December 29, 1866. The immigrant ancestor of the Tripp family came over in the Mayflower, and was one of the Pilgrim band that landed on Plymouth rock in 1620, when the snows of winter hung heavy on the ice bound shores of New England. One of his descendants, Isaac Tripp, came from Connecticut to northeastern Pennsylvania, and was one of the ill-fated victims in the "Massacre of Wyoming," which Campbell has immortalized in song. His son, Isaac Tripp, was a Friend, and followed farming and distilling. He left a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters, among whom were Benjamin, Isaac, sr., Ira, Holden, and Catherine Silkman. Isaac Tripp, sr. (father), was born in 1817, at Providence, now Scranton, this State, and has always followed farming. After being a resident of one of the agricultural districts of Luzerne county for many years he removed to near Wilkesbarre, the county seat, where he now owns a fine farm of two hundred acres of land. He is a republican in politics, and married Hannah, daughter of Nelson Rogers. They have six children, two sons and four daughters: Flora Bronson, Maude Space, Isaac, Edwin, Catherine and Bertha.

Isaac Tripp attended the public schools of Luzerne county until he was ten years of age, when he was sent to Nazareth Military academy, where he remained for some time, and then entered the Factoryville academy, at which he completed the required college preparatory course. Leaving school he

chose farming as a life pursuit, and proposing to fully qualify himself for the proper transaction of all the business connected with agriculture, he entered Eastman's Business college of Poughkeepsie, New York, from which he was graduated in 1888. After graduation he came to his present farm near Phœnixville, where he has been engaged in farming and stock-rising up to the present time. His farm is well adapted to grain growing and grazing, and contains ninety acres of land. He is a republican in politics.

On June 27, 1889, Mr. Tripp married Nettie Thomas, a daughter of John and Eliza Thomas, of Shamokin, Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. Tripp have been born two children, a son and a daughter: Helen M. and Isaac, jr. These children are the seventh generation in unbroken line, from the original founders of the family in America.

FRANK W. KEECH, a progressive young business man, and a member of the house furnishing and agricultural implement firm of Hunt & Keech, of Downingtown, is a son of Milton and Martha (Jones) Keech, and was born in Fairfield, Iowa, in 1868. He was reared on his father's farm, received his education in the Union High school of Lancaster, this State, and, after attaining his majority, remained one year at home, where he assisted in the labor of the farm. Having more desire for a business than an agricultural life, he left the farm when in his twenty-second year and came to Downingtown, where he opened an agricultural implement house, which he conducted up to September 23, 1891. On that date he formed a partnership with E. H. Hunt, and established the successful business house of Hunt & Keech, who conducted

the business until January 1, 1893, when Mr. Keech purchased his partner's interest, and now controls the entire enterprise. He keeps in stock and handles general house-furnishing goods, agricultural implements and fertilizers, and carries full lines of every article in which he deals, but makes specialties of hardware, tinware and agricultural implements. His establishment is on Center square, and he holds constantly in stock large quantities of everything which he sells. Mr. Keech although young in years, and without special training or much experience before coming to Downingtown, has made a success of his business, and has a large and lucrative trade. He is a staunch republican in politics, and has been a church member for several years.

His paternal grandfather, Hamanah Keech, was a native of Chester county, and spent the latter part of his life on a farm near Bradford Hills, where he died in 1852, aged fifty years. His widow died in 1881, aged eighty-one years. He was a republican, a member of Grove church, and reared a family of four children, three sons and one daughter: Baldwin, James, Hannah and Milton K. Milton Keech, the third son, and father of Frank W. Keech, was born at Bradford Hills in 1841. In 1870 he went to near Oxford, in Colerain township, Lancaster county, and six years later removed to Spruce Grove, that county, where he has continued to reside ever since. He is engaged in farming and operating a creamery, and is a man of observation and experience, having traveled extensively in many different sections of the American Union. He is a republican in politics, and a member of Union church, where he is always to be found in his place at every service. Mr. Keech married Martha Jones, daughter of Frank

Jones, who was a farmer, and republican, and who had seven children: George, Maris, Chess, Benjamin, Martha Keech, Lydia Darlington and Mary Whiteside. To Mr. and Mrs. Keech have been born seven children: Sallie, Linda, Eber, Frank W., Walter, a clerk in the office of the Indson River Railroad Company; Clifford, and Milton, the latter now deceased. Prof. Clifford Keech, the fourth son, received his education in the Union schools and then entered Pierce's Business college, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated. After graduation he was appointed as a professor in that institution, where he has been engaged in teaching ever since.

ANTOINE BOLMAR, who has been for a number of years in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Philadelphia, is a son of the distinguished French scholar and educator, Jean Claude Antoine Brunin de Bolmar, and was born at West Chester, Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 1, 1842. His boyhood was spent in West Chester, and his education was obtained in his father's academy at that place. On December 21, 1865, Mr. Bolmar was united in marriage to Antoinette R. Worthington, a daughter of Carver Worthington, of that borough, and to them were born three children, two sons and one daughter: Eugene A., who resides at St. Paul, Minnesota; Carver Worthington, deceased; and Anne S., who became the wife of Robert Hamill Newlin, of West Chester.

Jean Claude Antoine Brunin de Bolmar, or Anthony Bolmar, as he came to be called at West Chester, was born in 1797, at Bourbon Lauey, a small town in the department of Saone-et-Loire, Lower Burgundy, France. In 1810 he entered the Imperial lyceum of

Clermont-Ferrand, where he remained until after the downfall of Napoleon I. in 1815, and the following year went to the city of Lyons, where he began learning the silk business as an apprentice with the famous firm of Cordier & Co. There he remained until nearly twenty-one years of age, and as at that time he would have to draw his lot in the class of conscripts for 1819, he quit the silk business and enlisted in the French army, in order to secure the privilege of choosing the regiment with which he would serve. He selected the 6th Hussars, then commanded by Comte de Pernollet, of Lyons, served in the war of 1822 between France and Spain, and after six years in the army, again entered civil life. About 1826 he went to Switzerland, and from there to England and Scotland, and early in 1828 came to the United States and settled in Philadelphia. There he engaged in teaching the French language, and in the preparation of text books adapted to that purpose, not less than six or eight of which were published and widely used. When the Asiatic cholera made its appearance in Philadelphia in 1832, Mr. Bolmar retired to the borough of West Chester to continue his work on his school books, and was so pleased with the place that he remained a resident ever afterward. In 1834 he was prevailed on to take charge of the West Chester academy, which sprung at once into wide popularity, and in 1840 he purchased the elegant building in which Mrs. Almira H. Lincoln's boarding school for young ladies had been conducted, and opened therein a boarding school for young men and boys. This school speedily became one of the most popular and flourishing educational institutions in the State, securing almost a world-wide celebrity and attracting students from many

distant points, especially from the Southern States, the West Indies and South America. The energetic principal was regarded as the Napoleon of teachers, and educated many thousand of boys and young men, numbers of whom afterward distinguished themselves in different walks of life. He was noted for the strict discipline he maintained, and the semi-military exactness which characterized all his methods. He continued to conduct the establishment until 1859, when some business concerns required his presence in France, and the seminary was closed to allow him to visit his native land. On his return he attempted to re-open his school, but his shattered health, which had been sensibly declining for some time, prevented the accomplishment of his purpose, and he died February 27, 1861, aged sixty-four years. Before he settled in West Chester he had married Adelaide Williams, and by that union had a family of ten children, two of whom died in infancy. Those who attained maturity were: Charles H., a resident of Topeka, Kansas, who has been elected and served one term as a member of the legislature of that State; Antoinette, E. M. C., S. P., Antoine, Henry C., now connected with the World's fair management in Chicago; Sophie Picot, married Jacob Heffelfinger, now deceased; and Lucy, who became the wife of Rufus T. Chaney, now connected with the navy department at Washington.

HON. WILLIAM MOORE, of Moore Hall, who was a prominent character of Chester county for over half a century, was a son of John Moore, and was born in Philadelphia, May 6, 1699. He was graduated from Oxford university, England, and built Moore Hall, in Charlestown township,



Capt. Abraham Fellers.

this county, where he died May 30, 1783. He was a member of the legislature from 1733 to 1740, and served as a justice of the peace and judge of the county court from 1741 to 1776. He was opposed to the peace policy of the Quakers, supported the proprietaries against the people, and upheld the cause of the crown against that of the colonies. He was a bitter antagonist of Isaac Wayne, the father of Gen. Anthony Wayne, but today their remains rest in the same graveyard.

CAPT. ABRAHAM FETTERS, who served with distinction during the civil war, is perhaps best known by his connection with the educational work of this county. He was born September 17, 1828, in Uwchlan township, and is the older of two surviving sons of Samuel and Mary (Acker) Fetters. At the age of four years he became a member of the family of his maternal grandfather, John Acker, in East Whiteland township, where he remained until his sixteenth year, when he returned to his father's house in Uwchlan township. His early education was received in the Valley creek common school in East Whiteland, and later he attended Prof. Benjamin Price's Prospect Hill academy in East Bradford township. He early gave indications of possessing an active mind and studious disposition, showing a special fondness for mathematical and historical studies. His first earnings were devoted to the purchase of books, the study of which still further enlarged his mental horizon and increased his ambition to secure an education and thus prepare himself for usefulness and success in life. In 1846, when only eighteen years of age, he began his career as a teacher, at Hopewell school in Charlestown township,

and won immediate success by displaying that ability to maintain discipline and the aptitude for teaching which soon became his distinguished characteristic. His first success was followed by others equally marked, among which was three terms at Hopewell, Charlestown township; nine at the White school in Uwchlan township; three at Franklin Hall, in West Pikeland; and three at school No. 1, in Birmingham. He then accepted a position in the West Chester academy, under Professor Wyers, where for two years he had charge of the primary department of that institution. Mr. Fetters has always been an enthusiast on the subject of education, and has given the best part of his life, covering a period of forty years, to this noble work. Perhaps no teacher in the county has exerted a wider or more healthful influence over the rising generation. In 1868 he opened a school at his residence in Upper Uwchlan township, which became widely known as "Edgefield institute," and which he successfully conducted until 1886. He has taught forty terms in all, and not less than eighteen hundred pupils have come under his care, many of whom have already distinguished themselves in the various walks of life and reflected honor on their instructor. One instance is that of a gentleman who became a popular and widely known journalist of Cincinnati, Ohio, and who unhesitatingly attributed his ambition and success to the training and inspiration received from Mr. Fetters while teaching in Uwchlan township. And although he has prospered in worldly affairs, and has many reasons to be satisfied with life, it is doubtless true that nothing affords this conscientious and faithful teacher more satisfaction than to hear of the success and watch the growing prosperity of the men and women

who were his pupils in early life. To Mr. Feters also belongs the proud distinction of introducing the public school library into Chester county, and it is believed he was the first to use vocal music as a school exercise. The first library was established at White school, Uwchlan township, in 1856, and it is unnecessary to say how popular and important this feature has now become.

In 1861, when the secession of the southern States precipitated the "irrepressible conflict" between freedom and slavery, the educator became a citizen-soldier, and in the autumn of 1862 Mr. Feters served in the field as captain of Co. G, 12th Pennsylvania militia, and in 1863 as first sergeant of Co. A, 43d regiment of the same force. He proved to be a good soldier when necessity required such service, and has ever since worthily borne the title by which he was commissioned in the early days of the civil war.

While the glad chimes were ringing on Christmas day, 1866, Mr. Feters was united in holy matrimony with Rebecca K. Brownback, youngest daughter of John and Hannah Brownback, of Upper Uwchlan township. This union was blessed by the birth of two children, both sons. The eldest, John B., died in 1885, aged eighteen years. The other, Horace Acker Feters, was born in 1871, received a liberal education at Ursinus college, from which institution he was graduated in June, 1892, and is now living at home with his parents.

In the spring of 1866 Captain Feters settled on the farm where he now resides, near Uwchlan postoffice, and has ever since been connected more or less with agricultural pursuits, in addition to his educational work. His farm is well improved and his buildings are handsome and commodious,

presenting a pleasing appearance of neatness, thrift and elegance. He and Mrs. Feters now own about five hundred and fifty acres of choice land in this county, and are in entirely independent circumstances. Politically Captain Feters is a staunch democrat, and has always taken an active part in local politics. He served as a jury commissioner for three years, and has been frequently solicited to become a candidate for county commissioner and other offices, but has as frequently declined to permit the use of his name. Many times he has been called on to serve as executor and administrator in the settlement of estates, and is now trustee and guardian in a number of cases, but so high is his personal integrity and character that in none of these matters has he ever been requested to give a bond or security. Captain Feters is a member of St. Matthews Reformed church, in which he has served as trustee for a quarter of a century. He is also a director of Ursinus college, and one of the trustees of the Philadelphia classes of the Reformed church of the United States. From his earliest years the Captain has evinced special interest in history and biography, and is the author of a "History of the Reformed churches of Chester county." He has also contributed many valuable papers to the local press, on various subjects of interest. He is a member and the present master of Upper Uwchlan Grange, No. 53, Patrons of Husbandry, and is also a director of the National bank of Phoenixville, and holds a like relation to the Dime Savings bank of West Chester.

Taken all in all, the career of Capt. Abraham Feters has been exceptionally happy and successful. Perhaps the greatest secret of this success—if secret there be—lies in the fact that he has been strictly temperate

in all things and at all times. Beside having married a very superior woman, he inherited a vigorous constitution, and never permitted excesses of any kind to sap its vitality, but devoted his strength and talents to the reasonable requirements made by the honest duties of a pure, useful and industrious life. In this respect, as in others, his career furnishes an example worthy of the emulation of every high minded and aspiring young man.

The family of which Captain Fetters is a member is of German descent, and was planted in Pennsylvania in Colonial days. George Fetters, paternal grandfather of the Captain, was a native of the city of Philadelphia, born about 1760. His parents died when he was quite young, and he lived with relatives in Germantown until the revolutionary war, when he enlisted in the Continental army and served with credit as a private soldier. After the war closed, in 1784, he married Margaret Smith, a daughter of John and Sarah Smith, and to them was born a family of twelve children, eight of whom married and reared families: Mary, married James Pennypacker; Margaret, wedded Peter Hartman; Susan, became the wife of Matthias Pennypacker; Sarah, married Henry Hartzel; John, married Mary Sloyer; Abraham, who served as a soldier in the war of 1812, married Elizabeth Acker, daughter of John and Catharine Acker, and became one of the most successful farmers of his day, being also the father of Capt. Levi Fetters, who served during the civil war as captain of Co. C, 175th Pennsylvania infantry; Samuel, father of Capt. Abraham Fetters; and George, who married Catharine Laubaugh. The sons were all six feet in height, and fine specimens of physical manhood. The father, George Fetters, sr.,

died on Christmas day, 1836, and his widow in February, 1847. Both died on their farm in Pikeland township, this county, and both lie buried at Pikeland Reformed church. Samuel Fetters (father) was born in Charlestown township, this county, about 1798, and died at his farm in Uwchlan township in 1857. He was a farmer by occupation, and married Mary Acker, a daughter of John and Catharine Acker, and sister to his brother Abraham's wife. To this union was born a family of six children: John, Abraham (subject of the foregoing sketch), Isaac, Mary, Elizabeth and Samuel.

HARRY BENNER SCHOFIELD, who for a number of years was engaged in the dry goods business in the cities of Philadelphia and New York, and since 1867 has been a prosperous general merchant at Paoli, this county, is the eldest of the six sons of George and Elizabeth (Benner) Schofield, and was born in Schuylkill township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1831. He grew to manhood in this county and received a superior English education in the public schools and Prof. Anthony Bolmar's select school at West Chester. In 1843 he began life on his own account as clerk in a country store near where he now resides and does business. He was successively employed as clerk at several places in this county, following that occupation until his eighteenth year, when he went to Philadelphia, and, one after another, held several prominent positions in the business houses of that city. In 1861 he formed a partnership with friends, and under the firm name of Hensley, Schofield & Co., embarked in the dry goods business at No. 104 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. This

enterprise prospered under his careful management and became a flourishing business. After being successfully conducted for about four years, the firm was dissolved and Mr. Schofield removed to the city of New York, and organized the dry goods firm of Leonard, Schofield & Co., which began business at No. 44 White street, that city, in 1866. After one year spent in that metropolis Mr. Schofield retired from the firm, and became agent for a large auction house in that city, with which he remained for a number of years. In 1867 he came to Paoli, Chester county, purchased property of H. G. Malin, and embarked in the general merchandise business at this place, in which he has ever since continued with constantly increasing success. He owns a fine large building, his store room being twenty-eight by forty-eight feet in dimensions, with an annex of twenty by thirty-three feet, and well filled at all times by a choice stock of superior general merchandise. His trade has grown with each passing year, and he now does a big business.

On June 13, 1859, Mr. Schofield was married to Helen Sartain, a daughter of the distinguished artist and steel engraver, John Sartain, of the city of Philadelphia. Mr. Sartain, whose name is now familiar in art circles all over the world, was born in London, England, in 1808, and educated there and in other art centers of Europe. In July, 1830, he came to America as a portrait painter, and settled in Philadelphia, where he has ever since resided. It was he who introduced mezzotint engraving into this country, and he became one of the finest engravers on steel that has ever lived, standing at the head of his profession for many years, and producing some work which has never yet been surpassed. By

his marriage to Miss Sartain Mr. Schofield had a family of five children, four sons and a daughter: Frank S., who married Margaret Hartman, and is now engaged as a salesman and bookkeeper in his father's store; Emily, who died in infancy; Percy S., who learned the trade of carpenter, studied architecture, and is now employed as a designer and builder in the city of Philadelphia; Louis S., who studied engraving under his grandfather's instructions, and is now employed by the United States government in the bureau of engraving and printing at Washington, being appointed under Cleveland's first administration; and Irwin S., still living at home and attending school.

Politically Mr. Schofield is an ardent democrat, and has always taken an active part in local politics, though never entertaining political ambition for himself nor allowing the use of his name for any office. He was a member of the National Democratic convention at Cincinnati in 1856, that nominated James Buchanan for the presidency, and has several times represented his county in the State conventions of his party. He once received the democratic nomination for sheriff of Chester county, and although running ahead of his ticket was defeated at the polls, on account of the large republican majority in the county. He is a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 134, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Philadelphia Chapter, No. 169, Royal Arch Masons.

The Schofields are of English extraction, but have been natives of Chester county for four or five generations. George Schofield, paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in England, but came to the United States while comparatively a young man, and settled at Diamond Rock,

this county. He was a farmer by occupation, and reared a family in this county, among whom was William S. Schofield (grandfather), who was born in Schuylkill township, Chester county, where he grew up and was educated. During the revolutionary war he was an ardent patriot, and served in the Continental army as a first lieutenant, under the command of Gen. Anthony Wayne. He was at the massacre of Paoli, and died in Chester valley. In early life he learned the trade of tailor, and that was his principal occupation. He married Elizabeth Lane, a daughter of Edward Lane, a wealthy landowner in the Chester valley, and was the father of seven children: William, Samuel, Lane, Edward, Hannah, Sally and George. George Schofield (father) was born in Chester valley in 1803, and died at his home in the city of Philadelphia, in 1855, aged fifty-two years. He was a manufacturer of boots and shoes, and politically a Jacksonian democrat. In 1839 he had charge of the construction, under David R. Porter, of a section of the Pennsylvania railroad, consisting of fourteen miles. He also served at the same time as a member of the corps of civil engineers, in charge of Gen. Edward Evans and others, engaged in relaying the railroad from Columbia to Philadelphia. He was a temperate man, and universally esteemed for his honesty and personal integrity. He married Eliza Benner, a daughter of Matthias Benner, a brick-maker, of Philadelphia, and by this union had a family of six children, all sons: Harry Benner, whose name heads this sketch; Edward, who was killed at West Chester by a boiler explosion at the Electric Light works; Samuel T., deceased in infancy; Andrew B. and Lane (twins); and Samuel T. (2.) Andrew B. is now in the depart-

ment of engraving and printing, at Washington, Lane is a contractor and builder in the city of Philadelphia, while Samuel T. is employed in the bureau of engraving and printing at Washington, and has the reputation of being the fastest printer in the department.

THEODORE BEAUMONT, a successful contractor and business man of Devon, is a descendant of Peregrine White, the first English child born in New England. He is a son of Eber and Margaret (White) Beaumont, and was born in Newtown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1848. He was reared on the farm, received his education in the common schools, and was then engaged in farming with his father until 1889, when he formed a co-partnership with his brother Rush, in road building, quarrying and crushing stone for roads and building purposes. They own a valuable tract of land at Devon, in Easttown township, on the Pennsylvania railroad, a part of which has been surveyed in lots in a neighborhood which is being rapidly taken by Philadelphians, who build fine summer residences. Mr. Beaumont has an extensive stone crushing plant at Valley Creek, near Downingtown, where he employs fifty men, and crushes a large amount of stone which is used for railroad ballast. He employs first class machinery, turns out an excellent article of crushed stone, and keeps his plant running to its full capacity in order to fill the orders which he is constantly receiving. Mr. Beaumont is a republican in politics, and a member of the Baptist church. He is energetic, active and prompt as a business man, and well respected as a citizen. In his present enterprise he has met with good success.

On May 20, 1870, Mr. Beaumont married Mary E. Supplee, daughter of Zimmerman Supplee, of Easttown township. To their union have been born two children: Margaret and Rhinewalt.

The Beaumont family is of French Huguenot origin, and some of its members settled at an early day in the southern part of Chester county, in what is now Delaware county, where Thomas Beaumont, the paternal grandfather of Theodore Beaumont, was born and reared, near the Brandywine battle ground. He was at school on the day when the battle of Brandywine was fought, and the Americans took possession of the school house, which they converted into a hospital for a part of their wounded that were removed from the fight at Chad's Ford. Thomas Beaumont was a farmer, and married Ruth Patterson. They had eight children: Eber, dead; Thomas, of near Milltown; Mifflin, who died in Maryland; Jabez, who died some years ago; Emmor, now dead; Eliza, who died young; Hannah and Esther, who are now both dead. Eber Beaumont (father) was born September 9, 1809, in Delaware county, where he remained until 1850, when he removed to Easttown township, where he died December 18, 1878. In that township he purchased fifteen acres of land on the old Lancaster pike. On this land was one of those old famous hostelries or inns of that day. This inn was known as the "Stage Tavern," and Mr. Beaumont kept it as an inn but a short time until the railroads took the traffic and travel from the pikes. He added to his fifteen acres by successive purchases until he had a farm of one hundred and twenty acres of land. He was a republican in politics, and in religious belief rather inclined to the faith of the Friends or Quakers. He married Margaret White, and to

their union were born five children. Three died in infancy, leaving Theodore, the subject of this sketch, and Rush, now living on a part of the home farm. Rush married Martha A. Gamble, and has five children: Laura, Eber, Howard, Robert and Edith. Mrs. Margaret Beaumont (mother) is a daughter of Samuel White, a native of Chester county and a soldier of the war of 1812, who was a descendant of Peregrine White, the first English child born in New England.

FRANK H. STAUFFER, the well-known journalist and literatus of Berwyn, who is also an active, enterprising and successful business man, is the eldest son of Col. Jacob and Sarah (Bireh) Stauffer, and was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1832. He was liberally educated, and after leaving the school room entered the printing office and graduated in that great modern university, the practical school of daily journalism. Long before attaining his majority he began writing for the press, and when only sixteen years of age wrote a poem entitled "To the Stars," which was so meritorious that for a time it was attributed to George D. Prentice. About the time he reached his twentieth birthday he established the Mount Joy (Pennsylvania) *Herald*, which is now in its fortieth year of successful publication, and afterward held editorial positions on the Lancaster *Inland Daily*, the Philadelphia *Sunday Mercury*, Woonsocket *Patriot*, Philadelphia *Saturday Night*, and Philadelphia *Evening Call*. Some years ago he engaged in what might be called literary journalism, becoming a contributor to many of the leading magazines and other periodicals of this country. Among others, he is now writing sketches, poems, stories,

and short articles of various kinds for *St. Nicholas*, *Harper's Bazar*, *Harper's Young People*, *Youth's Companion*, *Our Little Ones*, *Christian-at-work*, *Epoch*, *Life*, *Detroit Free Press*, *Golden Days*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *The Interior*, *Wide Awake*, *Our Little Men and Women*, and *Kate Fields' Washington*. Mr. Stauffer has a well defined streak of humor in his composition, and not a few of the clear cut squibs that sparkle in the columns of *Harper's Bazar*, *Life*, *Tid Bits* and the *Detroit Free Press* are from his pen. His witticisms have a distinguishing pungency of their own, and are readily recognized by those acquainted with his style. Among his longer stories and novelettes that have appeared in print we may mention "Dorlan the Scout," "Fanchett the Fawn," "Nameless Man," "Missionary Madge," and "Sacrificing her Fortune." He has also published two volumes. One of these was a volume of poems, in 1876, from the press of J. B. Lippencott & Co., Philadelphia, entitled "Toward Sunset, and Other Poems. Mere Amber Beads at Random Strung." It was received with great favor. The other was published in 1882, and is a compilation called "The Queer, the Quaint and the Quizzical."

In political faith Mr. Stauffer has been a life long republican, having cast his first vote for John C. Fremont in 1856, although he lived only seven miles from the residence of James Buchanan, the democratic candidate. He served as assistant assessor of internal revenue for Lancaster county during President Lincoln's administration, and in April, 1892, took out his commission as a justice of the peace for Easttown township, Chester county, having been previously elected to that office three times and as often refused to receive the commission. He is also engaged to some extent in the real estate

and insurance business. Mr. Stauffer was one of the organizers of the Berwyn Building and Loan association, incorporated November 9, 1877, and was elected its first president, in which position he is still serving. He is a prominent member and elder of the Presbyterian church at Berwyn, and superintendent of its Sunday school; and is also well known and popular in secret orders, being a member of William B. Schneider Lodge, No. 419, Free and Accepted Masons, of Philadelphia, and a member and past grand in good standing of Mount Joy Lodge, No. 297, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Mount Joy, Lancaster county.

On September 26, 1861, Mr. Stauffer was united in marriage to Etta D. Marshall, a daughter of Julius P. Marshall, a grandniece of the noted scientist, Humphry Marshall, and a descendant of the English Quaker preacher, Abraham Marshall, who came to America from England about 1685. To Mr. and Mrs. Stauffer were born two children, one son and a daughter. The son, Frank M., is now an employe in the Pullman Palace Car works at Jersey City, New Jersey, where he resides. He married Anna L. Cobourn, by whom he has two children, Raymond and Lila. The daughter, Etta M., is living with her parents in their beautiful home at Berwyn.

The Stauffers are of original Swiss stock, the paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch having been born among the blue mountains of that ancient republic, which he left at an early age to find a home in the new world. His son, Christian Stauffer (grandfather), was born in this State about 1786, and resided during most of his life in Lancaster county, where he died at an advanced age. Jacob Stauffer (father) was a native of Lancaster county: born Novem-

ber 30, 1808, and died at Lancaster city, March 22, 1880. He was a man of considerable scientific attainments, widely known on this continent and to some extent in Europe, on account of his erudition and discoveries in entomology, botany and ichthyology. His investigations in these various fields of scientific research brought him into communication with some of the most learned men of his time, and his name is permanently linked with ichthyology by having a species of fish named for him, the *Staufferania*. He was a man of such versatile ability as to be able to write, set up, illustrate and print his own works on scientific subjects. There was also a military side to his nature, and he served as major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel in the State militia of Lancaster county. When a lad he received an appointment as cadet to the military academy at West Point, but his father refused to let him accept it. In 1830 he married Sarah Birch, a daughter of Francis and Mary Birch, of Eastwood, near Nottingham, England. To this union was born a family of three children, all sons, the eldest of whom is Frank H., the subject of this sketch. The second son, Alfred F. Stauffer, resides in New York city, where he is engaged in the printing business. David M. Stauffer, the youngest of these three brothers, is now one of the editors and proprietors of the *Engineering News*, a prominent trade paper of New York city, where he resides. He received a fine classical education and then studied mechanical and civil engineering, graduating from Franklin and Marshall college. He afterward served in the United States navy under Commodore Porter, having command of an ironclad vessel for some time during the civil war. He is a member of the Royal Society of Engineers, and is a man of high

standing in his profession. The mother of these sons, Mrs. Sarah Stauffer, was born in Eastwood, Nottinghamshire, England, and was a direct descendant of the Earl of Moreland. She died May 27, 1843, and was greatly esteemed for her many rare qualities of heart and mind.

HENRY L. EVANS, a prominent farmer residing near Valley Forge, is a son of Henry T. and Elizabeth M. (Thatcher) Evans, and was born near Howellville, Tredyffrin township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1855. He is a cousin of Newton Evans, whose sketch appears on page 526 of this volume (which see for additional history of the family), and a lineal descendant of Lewis Evans, who came from Carnarvonshire, Wales, and settled in what is now West Vincent township, this county, at an early day. A son of the latter was Daniel Evans (grandfather), who married Esther Benner, by whom he had a family of nine children, the youngest of whom was Henry T. Evans (father), who was born in Upper Uwchlan township in 1793, and, after attaining manhood, married Elizabeth M. Thatcher. He became a member of the firm of Evans Brothers, of Philadelphia, and for a number of years was engaged in importing hardware and cutlery in that city. After retiring from that firm he embarked in the general mercantile business at Spread Eagle, now Strafford, this county, and after continuing that for some time, engaged in the manufacture of lime at Howellville, where he died February 7, 1870, aged seventy-seven years. He was very successful in business and accumulated considerable property. Politically he was a democrat, and for many years was prominent and influential in local politics. He was elected to the legislature



Jesse Copc Green.

and represented Chester county in that body about 1848, and at one time or another filled nearly all the local offices of his township, discharging his public and private duties in an upright and honorable manner, which gave him high standing in the community. By his marriage to Elizabeth M. Thatcher he had a family of eight children, three sons and five daughters: Mary E. Rush, Sallie M. Porter, Esther B. Evans, Charles T., Henry L. (subject of this sketch), Jennie McFarlan, Elizabeth M. and Robert Emmet Monaghan Evans. Mrs. Elizabeth M. Evans died December 26, 1891, aged sixty-nine years.

Henry L. Evans was reared principally in Tredyffrin township, this county, and received a superior English education in the public schools. Following his own inclinations he engaged in farming soon after his school days were ended, and he has devoted his life mainly to agricultural pursuits. He now owns a fine farm containing one hundred and sixty-three acres of choice land, all but thirty acres being well improved, and supplied with excellent farm buildings. Politically Mr. Evans is a staunch democrat, though he takes no active part in public affairs, contenting himself with discharging all the duties of good citizenship.

On March 27, 1890, Mr. Evans was united in marriage to Mary Shaw, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah Shaw, of Valley Forge. To Mr. and Mrs. Evans has been born one child, a son named Chauncey B.

JESSE COPE GREEN was born December 13, 1817, in Birmingham township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, about six miles from Wilmington, Delaware, and resided there until he removed to West

Chester, Pennsylvania, in 1841. His early education was received at the schools of his neighborhood. He subsequently attended the boarding schools of Joshua Hoopes, in West Chester, and Samuel Smith, in Wilmington, Delaware. The vigorous discipline of farm life, in boyhood, was no drawback to mental cultivation. The leisure moment was not abandoned to leisure. The noon sun and the tallow dip lit the pages of such literature as was within reach. Knowledge was hard-earned, but it was striven for because the young lad knew that knowledge is power, and is worth its price.

For more than two hundred years the paternal and maternal ancestors of our subject have been members of the Society of Friends; some of them suffered persecution for conscience' sake. This is a record of character. Could this youthful descendant rest on that? The only way in which we can prove a family name to be an honor to us is by proving ourselves worthy of its honors.

Immediately on leaving school the young man set out to earn a livelihood, and to interest himself actively in the cause of education. He was one of the first to teach school under the "Common School Law" of Pennsylvania, and taught in Concord, Delaware county, 1836-41. He afterward taught for about a year in the Friends' school in West Chester.

Under the professional tutelage of a prominent dentist in West Chester, in 1842-3, he turned his attention to the study of dentistry. He began to practise in April, 1843, and in August established himself professionally in West Chester, where he has remained continuously in practice ever since. He received the degree, subsequently, of D. D. S., from the Pennsylvania college of

dental surgery, of Philadelphia. In the prosecution of his life profession Dr. Green has been markedly successful, and this success has arisen mainly from four causes. First, a rare aptness in mechanics; second, a studious habit, keeping him abreast of the times; third, an unflagging energy; fourth, an aim to succeed in life without parleying with evil or making compromises with the spirit of unfairness, deceit or untruth in any guise.

The first of these qualities has shown itself not merely in his success in mechanical and other departments of dentistry, but in his attainments in many forms of applied mechanics, whether in wood or metal work. His microscopes received the praise of the world-renowned Zentmayer, and his slide mounts have been pronounced by experts singularly beautiful in their finish. Much of his meteorological apparatus is the product of his mechanical laboratory, and includes the first electrical registering anemometer of its kind that was ever made, as well as a very fine mercurial barometer.

On the second point it may be said that Dr. Green was elected a member of the Pennsylvania association of dental surgeons in 1855: he took an active part in effecting the organization of the State dental society, in 1868, of which he was treasurer in 1880 and president in 1883; he held a membership in the American dental association. He was active in the formation of the first National convention of dentists, which began its existence in Philadelphia in 1855.

In 1876, upon the passage of a law requiring the organization of a Pennsylvania State dental examining board, he was elected to serve upon that board, and was made its secretary. He has continued to serve the

profession and the public in this responsible and somewhat arduous position without emoluments, from the first meeting of this board up to the present time.

His third mentioned characteristic is sufficiently demonstrated in the life work pictured all through this sketch.

Upon the fourth of the foregoing points, the moral standard, it is a delicate matter to dilate with reference to a living subject. But as an example to young men it may be pardonable to point with one hand to Dr. Green's attainments in his profession, as well as in his studies and acquirements aside, and with the other hand to his reputation for a high sense of honor in all his dealings. It is not out of place to illustrate this point by recalling his rigorous adherence to his principle never to deceive an innocent patient, and particularly a little child.

Notwithstanding his first devotion to business—his determination to drive it, rather than to let it drive him—Dr. Green long ago found and still finds time to serve the community in many forms of gratuitous activity.

He was a member of the West Chester school board for many years, and some time its treasurer and president. In 1857 he originated a movement to establish district school libraries for which the State law made no provision. To this end he devoted, for three years, a part of his personal commissions as district treasurer for the purchase of books for the public welfare.

He has been a volunteer observer for the Smithsonian Institution and the weather bureau at Washington since 1855, and also for the Pennsylvania State weather service since its organization. He was deeply and actively interested in the anti-slavery movement from 1841. He is president of the

Trust and Relief society of West Chester, holds the responsible position of overseer in Friends meeting, and treasurer of the latter since 1864. His connection with the Oakland Cemetery Company, of which he has been a manager for many years, dates from its organization, in 1852. He was one of the organizers of the West Chester Microscopical society, and has served both as its treasurer and president. For forty-four years he has been an active member and treasurer of the First West Chester Fire Company.

Dr. Green's interests have been broad and catholic, as well as special and particular. He has a fine miscellaneous library, including a number of "large paper" and "de-luxe" editions; and an extensive collection of autograph letters, containing a number of rarities. Probably the finest collection of Continental, Colonial, Confederate and other rare paper money in Chester county is in his possession, as a result of long and intelligent gathering. Not the least interesting antiquarian feature of his library is the fine collection of almanacs, some of them dating back to the beginning of the sixteenth century. For more than a score of years Dr. Green has been making a collection of walking sticks, which now number over one hundred and thirty pieces. Some of these are made from historic timber, some are rare woods from distant parts of the earth, some are made of various woods exquisitely fitted and finely finished. Altogether the collection is valuable from whatever point of view it may be considered.

Dr. Green is the only son of William Green, who was born in Birmingham, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, December 18, 1791, removed to West Chester, Pennsylvania, in 1845, and lived there until his

death, April 19, 1881. William married, March 5, 1817, Phebe Hatton, who was born in Birmingham, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1797, and at this writing is still living in full possession of her faculties, active in mind and body. Dr. Green's paternal great-great-great-great-grandfather was Thomas Green, a native of England, who emigrated in 1686, settled at Concord, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and died there about 1713. His maternal ancestry also is English, the first emigrant coming to this country about 1682 and settling in Providence, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. The genealogy in several branches has been published with some fulness of detail in Munsell's American Ancestry, Vol. VI.

Dr. Green was married September 30, 1845, to Alice W., daughter of Edward and Tabitha Shields, of West Chester, Pennsylvania. They have had four children, Clara, Mary, Edith, and William Hatton. Edith died in her fourth year, February 8, 1859. Mary died in her thirty-fourth year, October 1, 1886. The other two are still living. Clara, the eldest, was married October 28, 1875, to Patterson DuBois, of Philadelphia. They have had four children, the youngest of whom, Constance, alone survives.

P. D. B.

HON. THOMAS S. BELL, a distinguished citizen of Chester county, who served as a judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, was a son of William and Jane (Sloan) Bell, and was born in Philadelphia, October 22, 1800. In May, 1821, he removed to West Chester, where he spent the larger part of his life. He soon became eminent in his profession of the law, and served successively as district attorney, a member of the State senate, and at different

times as president judge of his own and an adjoining judicial district. On November 18, 1846, he was appointed an associate justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and served with ability and efficiency until December 1, 1851, when the tenure of office was changed by the constitution. Judge Bell died in Philadelphia, June 6, 1861.

His third son, Lt.-Col. Thomas S. Bell, was born May 12, 1838, and, after being admitted to the bar, gave brilliant indications of genius and success. His career of future promise never came, as he was one of the first in 1861 to respond to the call of his country for help, and two years later fell fighting on the bloody field of Antietam.

REV. FREDERICK WILLIAM RANDALL, the popular pastor of the Baptist church of Downingtown, and an able and efficient minister, is a son of William and Emma (Bourne) Randall, and was born at Cornwall, in Cornwall county, England, November 9, 1857. His paternal grandfather Randall was a native of England, and married and reared a family of four children: John, William, Isaac and Thomas. William, the second son, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Worcestershire, England, in 1828. He was a very fine botanist and linguist, and spoke the German, French and Spanish languages with remarkable fluency. In early life he followed market gardening and afterward became superintendent of a large estate. He died in 1864, when in the thirty-sixth year of his age. He married Emma Bourne, who was born in 1833. They were the parents of five children, two sons and three daughters: Emma E., wife of Richard Gaskill, a painter of Ches-

ter county; Rev. Frederick William; Mary, who died in childhood; Sarah, wife of Horace Rogers, of Limerick Square, Montgomery county; Albert E., of Royer's Ford, Montgomery county, who married Minnie Robinson, and is a moulder by trade, and Sarah J., who died in infancy. Mrs. Randall is the only survivor of sixteen children born to Rev. Jacob Bourne, a native of England and a minister of the Baptist church. Of his children were Rev. William Frederick, an able minister; Clement; Hattie and Elizabeth, the latter married Rev. Jabez Ferris, pastor of Roxborough Baptist church; and George, who fell at the battle of Bull Run. Mrs. Randall received a good education, and in early life was preceptress of a large educational institution in England for young ladies. She has been active and prominent as a leader in educational and religious movements in the various localities in which she has resided. She has contributed many poems to various papers.

Frederick William Randall was brought by his mother to Connecticut, and afterward came to Pennsylvania when he was only eleven years of age. He received a good literary education, and then commenced his preparation for the Baptist ministry under Rev. George C. Hand, of Hatboro, and others, of Montgomery county. After completing his studies he entered Crozer Theological seminary, of Upland, Chester county, from which well known institution he was graduated with high standing in the class of 1889. He was licensed to preach in 1883, by the Royer's Ford Baptist church, and ordained to the ministry on January 2, 1889, at the Hephzibah Baptist church. His first pastorate was Hephzibah Baptist church, of Mc-Williamstown, this county, which he left

May 1, 1892, after three and one-half years of faithful and well appreciated service, to become pastor of the Baptist church of Downingtown, where his labors have been blessed with abundant success. The Baptist church at Downingtown was organized in 1883, and increased in membership and prosperity under the charge of Revs. McCurdy, Bruster and Randall. Mr. Bruster was instrumental in securing the erection of the present neat and handsome church edifice, which cost over eight thousand dollars.

On the 4th day of April, 1878, Rev. Randall was united in marriage with Emma Davis, daughter of James D. Davis, of "Fox Chase," Philadelphia. To their union have been born four children: Julia, now deceased; Sadie L., Hattie, and Ethel L., who died in infancy.

In political sentiment Rev. Randall is a prohibitionist, and believes that the supremacy of the Prohibition party would be for the best interests and greatest prosperity of the country. Rev. Frederick William Randall is a close student, a careful and accurate thinker, and an earnest and eloquent speaker. He is a man of thought, of pleasing address and courteous bearing, and is a fine musician, having taken a four years' course in vocal music in Philadelphia, under Professor William Thomas. He possesses a good voice, and attended Shoemaker National school of elocution and oratory for two and one-half years before entering upon the ministry. He has obtained popularity upon merit, and his well thought out, logically arranged and eloquent sermons, while winning attention by his fine delivery, yet make a deep impression by the earnest truths and sound doctrines which they contain.

The old Brandywine Baptist church, long closed, has been opened for a Sunday school in the afternoon, followed by a sermon by Rev. Mr. Randall, and in four weeks the enrolled membership of the school has grown to one hundred and thirty-five, with a large congregation coming in at the close of the Sunday school to attend the preaching service. This interest is now conducted by Mr. Randall and his co-workers as a mission of the Downingtown Baptist church.

FRANCIS DONLEAVY LONG,
A.M., now proprietor of the "Hotel Heilbronn," of Downingtown, and who was for over a quarter of a century one of the foremost and most successful educators of eastern Pennsylvania, is a son of Samuel S. and Elizabeth (Worman) Long, and was born in Durham township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1834. He received his diploma from Lafayette college, and read theology under Rev. Dr. John McDowell, of Philadelphia, but never took orders, and devoted most of his life to teaching. He established a classical and mercantile academy in Philadelphia, of which he was proprietor and principal for nearly ten years. At the end of that time he became principal of the West Branch High school, of Jersey Shore, this State, which position he held for several years. Professor Long, in 1870, came to Downingtown, where he established Chester Valley academy, a classical day and boarding school, which he conducted most successfully for fifteen years. He then disposed of the school, but within two years he found it necessary to return and resume possession of the building and property. Not caring again to assume educational work, he fitted up the "Hotel Heil-

bronn" for a party who died soon after opening the house, and Mr. Long was compelled to take charge of the hotel, which has been conducted most successfully under his management ever since. He has also devoted a part of his time to the real estate business, in which he has developed not only his own financial interests, but even more, the best welfare of his borough. Mr. Long is a zealous member of the Downingtown Presbyterian church, was superintendent of the Sunday school for a number of years, and an active worker. While in Philadelphia he was ordained an elder. In political opinion he has always been a republican, and while no aspirant for office yet served as a member of the Downingtown borough council for six years and as borough treasurer for several terms. Mr. Long has well performed and faithfully discharged every duty of intelligent citizenship.

His paternal great-grandparents, Thomas and Rachel Long, were residents of Ireland. Thomas Long was born in 1740 in that country, while his wife, whose maiden name was Rachel Morgan, was born in England in 1748. Their son, Judge William Long, was born in 1775, and in early life came to Bucks county, this State, where he soon became prominent in civil and political affairs. He was an active and influential man and served for several years as associate judge of his county. He was originally a whig, but afterward became a democrat in politics, and died when well up in years at his home at Durham, Bucks county. He married Jane Smith, November 13, 1798, and had twelve children, eight sons and four daughters: Samuel Smith, Thomas, James Morgan, William McKeen, Justus Kooker, Madison, Robert Dean, Charles, Rachel, Martha, Jane and Mary.

Samuel Smith Long, father of Professor Long, was born July 30, 1801, and died April 10, 1878. He was a democrat in politics, and married Elizabeth Worman, October 14, 1825. They had five children: Rev. Edwin Mc. Long, D. D., Sidney Worman (deceased), Francis Donleavy, and Rev. Abram Worman and Rev. William Stokes. The two latter were twins.

The Long family is of Irish and English descent, and is known as one of the reliable and substantial families of eastern Pennsylvania. For several generations none of its members have ever been known to use profane language, intoxicating liquor, or to indulge in tobacco in any form. Moral, upright, active and straightforward, its honorable record is one that is worthy of imitation.

DR. JOHN COCHRAN, who was appointed director general of the hospitals of the Thirteen Colonies in 1781, was born in Chester county, September 1, 1730. The Cochran family was of Scotch descent. Dr. John Cochran received a grammar school education, read medicine with a Dr. Thompson, and served as a surgeon's mate during the French and Indian war. In 1777 Washington recommended him to congress, and he was appointed as physieian and surgeon-general of the army of the middle department. Dr. Cochran discharged the duties of that position so well that in 1781 congress made him director-general of the hospitals of the Thirteen Colonies. Dr. Cochran was on terms of intimacy with Washington, Wayne, Lafayette, Paul Jones, and others. He was a member of the Society of Cincinnati, served as commissioner of loans for the State of New York, and died April 6, 1807.

ALEXANDER P. TUTTON, ex-collector of the port of Philadelphia, and chairman of the well known Downingtown Manufacturing Company, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1823. He received his education in subscription and private schools and New London academy, and engaged in teaching in Berks county, which he followed for some time, the last five years of which he was principal of a boarding school. He was then elected principal of Morgantown academy, and after a short term of very successful work he was compelled to resign on account of ill-health and look for a more healthy calling. This he found in the lumber business in Schuylkill county, where he remained for five years. At the end of that time his health had so far improved that he went to Reading, in Berks county, and was engaged in teaching for two years as principal of a grammar school, which position he resigned in July, 1862, to become assessor of United States revenue for the Eighth district of Pennsylvania. He served until October 1, 1866, when he was removed by President Johnson, not for inefficiency, but for political reasons, as his management of his office had been very efficient and satisfactory to the public. After his removal he was engaged for some time in building railroad and other bridges, and in 1869 was appointed by President Grant as supervisor of internal revenue for western Pennsylvania, with headquarters at Pittsburg, but was soon transferred to the eastern district of Pennsylvania, with headquarters at Philadelphia. On September 1, 1872, the revenue districts of the United States were reduced in number from twenty-five to ten, and Mr. Tutton was one of the ten supervisors who were retained. He was placed

in charge of the internal revenue district comprised of the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, and the District of Columbia. He remained in charge of this important district from September 1, 1872, to June 1, 1876. During that time Mr. Tutton was tendered the commissionership of Indian affairs by President Grant and the then secretary of the interior, C. Delano, which he declined, preferring the position he then held. Subsequently he was offered his choice between the commissionership of internal revenue and the position of collector of the port of Philadelphia, and chose the latter, and on June 1, 1876, was appointed collector of the port of Philadelphia by President Grant. The duties of the office when Mr. Tutton took charge were more numerous and difficult than they have ever since been, on account of the vast quantity of centennial exhibit matter coming from all quarters of the globe. Much of this material was new, and the law and regulations thereunder were unknown to the custom officials, and consequently Mr. Tutton had no precedents or decisions for his guidance, and in order to rule correctly it cost him much close study and hard labor. His term of office expired in July, 1880, when he was succeeded by ex-Governor John F. Hartranft, and retired with a good record for integrity, efficiency and industry.

After a rest of a few months Mr. Tutton became a partner, in the spring of 1881, with his son-in-law, Guyon Miller, in the manufacture of paper mill machinery, under the firm name of Guyon Miller & Co. In a short time the business was incorporated as the Downingtown Manufacturing Company (limited), of which Mr. Tutton is chairman, and Mr. Miller secretary and treas-

urer. This company manufactures all kinds of paper mill machinery, and of such superior quality that they receive orders from all parts of the United States and Canada. They have built engines and special machinery for nearly all of the largest paper manufactories in the country, and are now building two of their patent engines for the paper manufacturers' exhibit in the Columbian exhibition at Chicago in 1893. Their extensive plant is situated on Washington avenue, and they employ a regular force of about fifty hands.

On November 8, 1854, Mr. Tutton married E. J. Mitchel, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and they have two children.

Alexander P. Tutton is a republican in politics, and a member of and ruling elder in the Presbyterian church, and has resided at Downingtown since 1870. His record as a public official and his life as a private citizen are without blot or stain, and he is recognized as a progressive business man and a Christian gentleman.

T. FRANKLIN JONES, a well known and industrious citizen of Tredyffrin township, is a son of Jonathan and Agnes (Happersett) Jones, and was born in the old jail building at West Chester, Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 5, 1827, while his father was serving as sheriff of this county. He received his education in the common and select schools of Chester county, and since leaving school has been engaged in farming. He is a republican in politics, and now resides in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, Pennsylvania.

T. Franklin Jones is of Welsh descent, and his paternal grandfather, John Jones, was a native of the northwestern part of

Chester county, where he died, January 14, 1816, at fifty-three years of age. He was a prominent contractor on the construction of the old Lancaster turnpike, and afterward followed farming and merchandising at Churchtown. He married Mary Darlington, by whom he had one child, Jonathan, and after her death, in 1789, he wedded Elizabeth Graham, who died January 13, 1814, and whose remains were interred at St. Mary's church. By his second marriage John Jones had eleven children: Mary, born February 22, 1791; Hannah, born October 16, 1793; George W., born February 11, 1796; John D., born June 25, 1797; Thomas, born January 12, 1800; Michael, born February 27, 1802; Caleb, born January 29, 1804; David and Levi (twins), born February 7, 1807; Margaretta, born September 16, 1809; and Elizabeth, born November 24, 1813. Jonathan Jones (father), who was the only child by the first marriage, became quite prominent in Chester county. He was born near Churchtown, January 17, 1785, and died near Valley Forge, in Tredyffrin township, November 17, 1867, when well advanced in the eighty-third year of his age. He resided successively in Willistown, East Whiteland, and Tredyffrin townships. He always followed farming, and in 1832 purchased the "Green Tree" hotel, which he conducted for a number of years. Mr. Jones was a whig and republican in politics, and served as sheriff of Chester county from 1825 to 1828, during which time he occupied the residence part of the old jail. He was a member and vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal church, and married Agnes Happersett, who was a daughter of Jacob Happersett, and who died January 5, 1859, aged eighty-two years. They reared a family of five chil-

dren: Mary, born May 14, 1810; Jacob H., who was born February 16, 1812, and died February 18, 1858, was in the hotel business in Philadelphia, and married Mary Wilson, by whom he had six children, of whom five are living—Agnes H., Eliza S., Jacob H., Mary E., and T. Franklin, whose name appears at the head of this sketch.

JOSEPH R. WALKER, a very highly respected citizen of Tredyffrin township, is a son of Joseph and Priscilla (Robinson) Walker, and was born in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, April 30, 1826. The American branch of the Walker family is over two centuries in age, and was founded by Lewis Walker, a native of Meionethshire, Wales, which he left in 1686 to come to Philadelphia, where he remained but one year. He then removed to Radnor township, Delaware county, but soon came to Tredyffrin township, where he resided on his home tract of three hundred and eighty acres (bought direct from Penn) until his death, on December 20, 1728, at an advanced age. On February 22, 1693, he married Mary Morris, who came over to America on the same ship with him, and who died in 1748, aged eighty years. They were Friends, and had five children. One son removed to Virginia, and another was Isaac Walker (great-great-grandfather), who died February 23, 1755. He was a farmer and Friend, and on September 11, 1730, married Sarah Jarmain, who died August 25, 1743. Their son, Joseph Walker (great-grandfather), was born July 25, 1731, on the old homestead, where he died November 2, 1802. He was a farmer, a Friend, and wedded Sarah Thomas, by whom he had thirteen children:

Zilla, Isaac, Priscilla, Thomas, Joseph, Sarah, Mary, Naomi, Lewis, Joseph (2), Enoch, William, and Jesse. Isaac Walker (grandfather), the eldest son, was born August 21, 1754, and died on the homestead in 1823. He was a farmer, a Friend, and an old-line whig. He married Mary Pugh, a daughter of Hananiah and Mary Pugh, and after her death wedded Sarah Conord, by whom he had one child, Dr. Isaac R., who died at West Chester. By his first marriage he had ten children: Sarah, born December 16, 1775; Ann, April 10, 1778; Joseph, August 24, 1780; Hananiah, February 2, 1782; Asahel, September 25, 1783; Mary, June 22, 1785; Priscilla, June 5, 1788; Zilla, April 28, 1790; Jane, May 10, 1792; and Rachel, March 3, 1794. Joseph Walker (father), the eldest son, always resided upon the old homestead, where he died September 1, 1858, aged seventy-eight years. He was a Friend or Quaker, like his father before him, and on May 15, 1812, wedded Priscilla Robinson, who was a daughter of Thomas Robinson, of Charlestown, this county, and who died in 1822. Joseph and Priscilla Walker had eight children: Lewis, born June 6, 1813, and died in infancy; Isaac, born July 16, 1814, and died August 9, 1839; Thomas R., born August 11, 1816, and died in 1875; Moses, born December 9, 1817, and died in February, 1869; Mary, born April 13, 1820; Sarah R., born August 12, 1821, and died July 31, 1849; Hananiah, born September 22, 1823, and died April 16, 1872; and Joseph R., born April 30, 1826.

Joseph R. Walker was reared on the old farm of Lewis Walker, the founder of the family, where he has always resided. He received his education in the schools of his neighborhood and at Elijah F. Pennypack-

er's boarding school, and has always been engaged in farming. He owns one hundred and thirty acres of land. He is a Friend in religion and a republican in politics, and is now serving Valley church as an elder and overseer, while he has served his township as a supervisor.

On June 11, 1863, Mr. Walker married Ellen L. Wells, daughter of Charles Wells. They have two children: Charles W., born December 27, 1867, who is engaged in the lumber business at Downingtown; and Joseph J., born November 4, 1871, who was graduated in the civil engineering course of Swarthmore college in May, 1891, and is now in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He graduated from Friends' Central school of Philadelphia in 1887, and afterward from Pierce's Business college of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM BALDWIN, M. D., whose botanical zeal and knowledge have rarely been excelled in America, was a son of Rev. Thomas and Elizabeth (Garretson) Baldwin, and was born in Newlin township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1878. He obtained a good English education, was a physician by profession and served as surgeon in the United States navy in Georgia from 1812 to 1875. Dr. Baldwin had a taste for the study of plants and pushed his researches into Florida and among the southern Indians. After a trip to South America, he was appointed surgeon and botanist of Major Long's exploring expedition up the Missouri river, but his strength was not sufficient for the task, and he died at Franklin, on the Missouri river, September 1, 1819.

ISAIAH FETTERS, jr., postmaster at Matthews, where he is also engaged in the mercantile business, is a descendant of an old Pennsylvania family, some of whose members have been prominent in the military and educational history of this county. He is the eldest son of George and Mary (Moses) Fetters, and a native of West Vincent township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he was born August 25, 1851. His boyhood was passed on his father's farm near the German Reformed and Lutheran church in that township, and his education was obtained principally in the public schools there. After leaving school he was employed in farming for a time, and at the age of thirty-seven embarked in general merchandising at Matthews, where he has been successfully engaged in business ever since. He carries a full line of dry goods, groceries, and everything pertaining to a first-class general store, and sells at correct prices. From the first he has always taken great care to please his patrons, and by enterprise and good management has built up a fine trade and become prosperous. In political faith he is a democrat, and in 1888 was appointed postmaster at Matthews, in which capacity he has ever since served with great acceptability. He is a member of St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran church, in which he is serving as a deacon, and as a citizen is prominent and influential. Mr. Fetters never married.

The Fetters family is of Swiss-German origin, and settled in Pennsylvania at an early day. John Fetters, paternal grandfather of Isaiah, was born and reared in this county, where he passed his life as a farmer, and died at a good old age. He married and was the father of a family of eight children, among whom was George Fetters

(father), who was born in West Pikeland township in 1817, and died at his home near the German Reformed and Lutheran church, in West Vincent township, on January 9, 1876, aged fifty-eight years. He was a farmer by vocation, and owned a fine farm in West Vincent township. Politically he was a staunch democrat, and for a number of years took an active part in local politics. In religion he was a Lutheran and for many years a prominent member of St. Matthew's Lutheran church, which he served as deacon and trustee. He was also superintendent of the Sunday school at that place for a long time. In 1849 he married Mary Moses, a daughter of Adam Moses, of West Vincent township, and by this union had a family of three children, two sons and a daughter: Isaiah, whose name heads this sketch; Harry M., who was born and reared on the home farm in West Vincent, received his education in the common schools, married Emma Swinehart, and is now a prosperous farmer of his native township; and Minerva J., who became the wife of Joseph Anderson, now deceased, and lives in Upper Uwchlan township. For additional facts concerning the history of the Fetters family, see sketch of Capt. Abraham Fetters on page 567 of this work.

IDA VIRGINIA REEL, M. D., a graduate of the Women's Medical college of Pennsylvania, and a physician in active and successful practice at Coatesville, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 24, 1857, and is a daughter of Jacob S. and Sarah A. (Caruthers) Reel. The Reels are of German descent and the American branch of the family was founded by two Reel brothers, who came to Pennsylvania some

time during the last century, and settled respectively in Philadelphia and at Reading. A lineal descendant of the Philadelphia brother was Michael Reel, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Michael Reel was a native of the "Quaker City," where he followed cabinet making until his death. His son, Jacob S. Reel (father), was reared and received his education in his native city of Philadelphia, where he resided until 1863. In that year he removed to Cheltenham, Montgomery county, this State, where he died in April, 1883, when in the seventy-third year of his age. He was a manufacturer, and was in business in Philadelphia for over a quarter of a century. Jacob S. Reel was a republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and married Sarah A. Caruthers, of Philadelphia, who was of English descent, and who died July 12, 1881, aged sixty-four years.

Ida Virginia Reel was principally reared at Cheltenham, Montgomery county, received her education in the public schools of Cheltenham and the graded schools of Philadelphia, and then taught one term. But not liking teaching, she resolved upon a professional life, and in 1878 entered the Women's Medical college of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, from which institution she was graduated in the class of 1882. Immediately after graduation she went to Boston, Massachusetts, where she entered the New England hospital for women and children, and spent a year in the careful and practical study of diseases and the best and most successful methods of their treatment.

Leaving Boston she returned to Pennsylvania, where she became assistant pathologist under Dr. Robert H. Chase, in the State hospital for the Insane at Norristown. In

connection with Dr. Chase she really helped to organize the pathological department of the hospital, in which she labored faithfully and successfully for six years. At the end of that time she came to Coatesville, where she soon built up an excellent practice, which she has constantly enlarged ever since.

Dr. Reel is one of the progressive and successful physicians of the county. She keeps abreast of the medical thought and advancement of the age. She is a member of the Chester County and the Pennsylvania State Medical societies, and studies closely the difficult and complicated cases that are reported in the leading medical journals of the country. She is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, a pleasant, courteous and accomplished woman, and stands in the front rank of her profession in south-eastern Pennsylvania.

JAMES FITZPATRICK, commonly known as Captain Fitz, the daring robber chief of Chester county, was of Irish lineage. He was a blacksmith by trade, and led an honest life until the Revolutionary war. He then enlisted in a militia company from which he soon deserted and returned home. He was apprehended and secured immunity from punishment by returning to the Continental army, from which he again deserted. Returning home a second time he was again captured, but succeeded in escaping, and then commenced his wonderful career of robbing and plundering the whigs of Chester county. Fitzpatrick aided the British in their march through the county, and during their occupation of Philadelphia captured several whigs and a large number of horses, which he took to the "Quaker City." After the British left Phil-

adelphia Fitzpatrick resolved to carry on the war on his own account, and made Chester county the field of his depredations. He had various hiding places, among which were Hand's Pass and the high hill near Marshall's Station. Assisted by one Mordecai Dougherty, whom he styled his lieutenant, he became the terror of the whigs. By a series of the most daring robberies and hair-breadth escapes he became noted throughout the State and Nation. His lawless career ended on August 22, 1778, when he attempted to rob William McAfee or MeFee, of Delaware county, who by strategy and the assistance of Rachel Walker, grasped him in an unguarded moment and succeeded in binding him. After trial he was executed at West Chester on the 15th of September, 1778, and the county was relieved from his terrorism, as Dougherty fled and all others who had aided him remained quiet. James Fitzpatrick had red hair and a florid complexion, and was an uncommonly fine looking man, being very strong, athletic and swift of foot. "He possessed abilities which, had he pursued an honorable career, might have won for him a distinguished name in the annals of his country."

LEVI WAGONER, an industrious farmer and a lineal descendant of the old and highly respectable Wagoner family of East Pikeland township, is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Sheeleigh) Wagoner, and was born in East Pikeland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 1, 1852. Levi Wagoner was reared in his native township, attended the common schools, in which he received a good English education, and then made choice of farming as a life pursuit. He has given his time

and attention mainly to grain and stock raising, and has met with good success in his chosen occupation. He is a democrat in politics, like his father and grandfather before him, and always gives his party an earnest and active support on county and State issues as well as on questions of National policy. He now resides in Charlestown township.

The Wagoner family of Chester county, of which the subject of this sketch is a member, is of German descent, and traces its American ancestry back three generations to Christian Wagoner, a resident of East Pikeland township. He was a son of Sebastian Wagoner, and in all probability a grandson of the original immigrant ancestor of the family. Christian Wagoner followed his trade of stone mason, in connection with farming, until his days of life were numbered. He passed from time to eternity in 1853, when in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He owned a farm of one hundred and twenty-seven acres, comprising three improvements. He was a democrat in political belief, and for many years before his death had been a strict member of East Vincent Reformed church. Mr. Wagoner was twice married, and by his first wife had one child, a son, named Jacob. His second wife, whose maiden name was Barbara Shutt, bore him two children, a son and a daughter: Joseph and Mary Brown. Joseph Wagoner (father) was born in East Pikeland township, May 4, 1815, and is a blacksmith by trade. He never worked at blacksmithing to any extent, and has given the active years of his life to farming. In 1880 he removed to his present farm in Charlestown township. This farm contains ninety acres of land, and is well watered and very productive. He is a democrat in

politics and a member of East Vincent Reformed church, in which he has held the office of deacon for two terms. Mr. Wagoner married Sarah Sheeleigh, who is a daughter of Jesse and Mary (Orner) Sheeleigh, of East Pikeland township. Joseph and Sarah Wagoner have three children, two sons and a daughter: Levi, whose name appears at the head of this sketch; John, and Barbara Anna, wife of B. Frank Rowland, who is engaged in farming.

THOMAS U. WALKER, a substantial farmer of Tredyffrin township, and a lineal descendent of one of the early settled families of the county, is a son of William and Sarah (Pennypacker) Walker, and was born in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1817. The Walker family of Chester county is of Welsh descent, and was founded by Lewis Walker, who came from Wales in 1686 or 1687 and settled in Radnor township, in what is now Delaware county. He soon came into the great Chestervally and discovered Rehoboth spring, in Tredyffrin township, where he took up a thousand acre tract of land, and received his deed for the same in 1707, from a Mr. Powell, who was Penn's agent at that time. He was a Friend, and some additional history of him will be found in the sketch of Joseph R. Walker. His grandson, Thomas Walker, was the grandfather of Thomas U. Walker, and followed farming and lime burning. He was a whig and a Friend, and married Mary, a granddaughter of Rev. William Curry, by whom he had ten children: Richard, William, Joseph, Isaac, Sarah, Ann, Mary, Zilla, Jane and Hannah. William Walker (father) was born in 1795, in Tredyffrin township, this county, where

he died March 10, 1873. He was a farmer and a whig, and married Sarah Pennypacker, who was a daughter of Matthias Pennypacker, and who died January 17, 1878, aged eighty-one years. William and Sarah Walker were the parents of three sons and seven daughters: Mary, Margaret, Ann, Emma, Sallie, Rebecca, Sadie, Thomas U., Matthias P. and William N.

Thomas U. Walker grew to manhood on the home farm, received his education in the subscription schools of his neighborhood and at Joseph C. Strode's excellent boarding school, and then engaged in farming, which he has followed ever since. In 1841 he purchased and removed to his present farm, which is well improved and contains one hundred and thirty-three acres of good grain and grass land. Mr. Walker is a republican in politics, and has served his township as auditor and school director for over a quarter of a century. He is an intelligent and industrious farmer, who has witnessed during his busy and useful life a wonderful progress in agriculture and a great development of his township.

On January 26, 1841, Mr. Walker married Ellen Massey, daughter of Jacob Massey, of Tredyffrin township. They have four children: Colkett, married Mary E. Jones, and is a farmer; Clara, wife of Nathan Rambo, of Bridgeport, this State; Harry, who married Ada Stewart and resides in Ohio, where he is engaged in railroad contracting; and Ellie, married Comly Williams and lives near the King of Prusia.

COL. THOMAS BULL, a brave revolutionary officer and respected citizen of Warwick township, was born June 9, 1744, and died July 13, 1837, at ninety-

three years of age. He served under Washington, was held a prisoner in the "Jersey Prison Ships," and after the war became the manager of Warwick furnace. He was a member of St. Peter's Episcopal church, and served as a member of the assembly from 1793 to 1801.

Colonel Bull was twice married, and his eldest son, Levi Bull, D.D., was born November 14, 1780. Levi Bull served as a minister of the Episcopal church for over half a century, and was held in the highest estimation by all who knew him. He died August 2, 1859.

MAXWELL CLOWER, an active and intelligent citizen of East Brandywine township, and a member of the Beaver Mills Company (limited), is a son of Samuel and Evaline (Thompson) Clower, and was born in East Brandywine township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1849. His paternal grandfather, Daniel Clower, was a native of eastern Pennsylvania, and passed the larger part of his life as a farmer in Chester county, where he died in 1872, aged ninety-three years. He was a democrat and a Methodist, and served as a soldier in the war of 1812. He married and reared a family of four sons and four daughters: Louzetta Lightfoot, Sarah Long, Samuel, Elmira Lightfoot, Kerlin, Harriet Bond and James. Samuel Clower (father) was born in 1818, and learned, with his brother John, the trade of millwright, which he followed for a number of years. He then engaged as a machinist with Wilson & Green, of Wilmington, Delaware, in whose employ he remained for twenty years. At the end of that time he went to Bondsville, where he has remained ever

since. While in Delaware he enlisted in the Delaware infantry, and served until the regiment was mustered out of the Federal service. He is a republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and married Evaline Thompson. To their union were born three sons and five daughters: Anna; Sarah; Clara, who died in childhood; Henrietta, married James Mullen, and after his death wedded Richard Guie; Maxwell; Clara Lewis; Thompson and Daniel. Mrs. Evaline Clower, who died February 7, 1888, aged seventy-one years, was a woman of more than ordinary intelligence, and always took an active interest in the welfare of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which she was an honored and useful member. She was a descendant of William Penn, and her father, Prof. Thomas Thompson, served as principal of Norristown academy for several terms. He was a native of Montgomery county, married Clara Edwards, and died at the early age of thirty-one years, leaving two children: Mrs. Evaline Clower, and Thomas.

Maxwell Clower received his education in the public schools of Brandywine Hundred and New Castle county, Delaware, and then became an apprentice to the trade of tinsmith, which he did not complete. He afterward (1866) returned to East Brandywine township, where he has been engaged ever since in the manufacture of woollen goods for the Beaver Mills Company (limited). He holds the position of superintendent with his company, and has discharged his duties with alacrity and efficiency.

On July 20, 1870, Mr. Clower was united in marriage with Mary F. Williams, of Harford county, Maryland. To their union have been born seven children: John L.; Samuel, who died in infancy; M. Lillian; Maxwell, jr.; Frank; Gertie, and Edward.

Maxwell Clower is a republican in politics, was township auditor for several terms, has served as a member of the school board for twelve years, and takes an active interest in local political affairs. He was elected presidential elector for the Sixth Pennsylvania district, November 8, 1892. He is a member of Brandywine Baptist church: Brandywine Lodge, No. 388, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Wayne Lodge, No. 266, Knights of Pythias, and Windsor Castle, No. 92, Knights of the Golden Eagle.

JOHN YOUNG, a well known citizen of West Pikeland township, who has been successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits for over half a century, is a son of John, sr., and Anna M. (Harmen) Young, and was born in Schuylkill township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1820. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, received a good practical business education in the old subscription schools, and then engaged in farming, which he has followed in Charlestown and West Pikeland townships with good success up to the present time. His home farm in West Pikeland township contains seventy-six acres of rich and finely improved land. Adjoining it he owns a sixty-six acre tract on which his son resides, and besides these two good farms he has some valuable woodland lots. He has passed his life in agricultural pursuits, in which he has prospered. He is a democrat in politics, and has held all the more important and most of the minor offices of his township, and was especially popular as a school director, a supervisor, and a tax collector.

On October 6, 1845, Mr. Young married Margaret Wagoner, and to them were

born six children: William, a farmer, who married Abbie McWilliams; John, married Rebecca Moses, and is engaged in farming; Joseph A., a merchant of Phoenixville, who married Catherine Melon; George, married Annie Bourne, and is a farmer of Newton, Kansas; Ella, wife of J. Wesley Penny-packer, manager of a plumbago mill at Pikeland station; and Anna, who married Henry Dewees, a farmer of West Vincent township. Mrs. Margaret Young was born October 28, 1819, and is the only living child of William Wagon seller, who was born in 1779, in Montgomery county, and purchased the farm where Mrs. Young resides, and on which he died July 22, 1868, when in the ninetieth year of his age. He was a Lutheran, and married Rebecca, daughter of John Neilor, by whom he had five children: James, George, Anna Holman, John, and Mrs. Margaret Young. William Wagon seller was a son of John Wagon seller, who came from Germany to near Shannonville, Montgomery county. John Wagon seller was a farmer, a democrat, and a Lutheran. He married Margaret Honeter, and had eight children: John, Susan Rhinehart, Jacob, Catherine King, Mary Rogers, Peter, William, and Margaret Walters.

John Young is of German descent, and his grandfather, Peter Young, who was a shoemaker by trade, came from Germany to Charlestown township, where he died in 1826, on his farm near Charlestown village. He was a whig, and a member of St. Peter's Reformed church, and married Catherine Snyder, by whom he had seven children: Elizabeth Rickabaugh, George, Peter, John, Catherine Wells, Maria Sloyer, and Barbara Sailor. John Young, sr. (father), was the second son, and owned the John Shoff-

ner farm, in Charlestown township, where he died in 1848, aged sixty-eight years. He was a whig, and a member of St. Peter's Reformed church, and served as a soldier in the war of 1812, being stationed at Camp Marcus Hook. He married Anna M. Harmen, who was a daughter of John Harmen. They reared a family of eight children: George, Sarah Auld, John (subject), Catherine Rixstine, Mary Peck, David, Susan Reese, and Elizabeth Rhodes.

GEORGE D. ASHBRIDGE, an old and highly respected citizen of West Chester, who is a representative of an early-settled and prominent family of this section, several members of which have occupied important positions and woven their names with the history of the county, is the only son and sole surviving child of Daniel and Sarah (Davis) Ashbridge. He was born in Goshen (now East Goshen) township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, February 1, 1818, and grew to manhood on his father's farm. His education was obtained in the schools of West Chester, and after leaving school he engaged in agriculture in his native township, and successfully followed the occupation of a farmer until 1851, when he removed to West Chester and retired from active business. He has been a resident of the county capital ever since, and is widely known among the people of Chester county. In his political affiliations Mr. Ashbridge was a whig until the organization of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, since which time he has adhered to the latter, strongly supporting its policy during the war, and as firmly believing in the principles of protection and reciprocity which it has advocated since.



Curtis H. Hannum.

The family to which Mr. Ashbridge belongs is of English-Welsh extraction, and is among the oldest in Pennsylvania, having been planted here as early as 1698, by George Ashbridge, who came from England to Philadelphia in that year, and shortly afterward settled at Edgemont, then Chester, now Delaware county. Here he purchased property, and August 23, 1701, at Providence meeting, married Mary Malin, by whom he had a family of ten children: John, George, Jonathan, Mary, Elizabeth, Aaron, Hannah, Phebe, Lydia and Joseph. The mother of these children died February 15, 1728, and George Ashbridge (1) married Mrs. Margaret Paschall January 6, 1730, and died at Chester in 1748. His son, George Ashbridge (2) was born December 19, 1704, elected to the assembly in 1743, and continued to be re-elected each year until his death, which occurred March 6, 1773. He married Jane Hoopes in 1730, and his children were: Mary, George, William, Susanna, Phebe, Jane, Daniel, Joshua and Lydia. In 1732 he came to Goshen township, this county, where his father had purchased a large tract of land. Here he built a house which is still standing. His son, Joshua, was born in that house, September 17, 1746, and died there September 4, 1820. He married Mary Davis, November 4, 1773, by whom he had four sons and three daughters. He was one of the viewers who located the present almshouse of Chester county. His son, Daniel Ashbridge (father), was born in East Goshen township, this county, in 1774, and died here in 1838, in his sixty-fourth year. He was a farmer by occupation, as his ancestors had been, and in politics adhered to the old whig party nearly all his life. His brother, Thomas Ashbridge, was elected and served

for some time as a member of the State assembly. In 1817 Daniel Ashbridge married Sarah Davis, a daughter of Amos and Eleanor Davis, of Thornbury, Delaware county, and to their union was born a family of two children, one son and a daughter; George D., the subject of this sketch, and Lydia, who became the wife of John R. Warey, of this county, and died November 27, 1887. Mrs. Sarah (Davis) Ashbridge was born in 1795, and passed peacefully away at her home in this county, August 12, 1872, greatly respected and beloved by a wide circle of friends.

CURTIS H. HANNUM received his education in the public schools of West Goshen, the West Chester academy when J. Hunter Worrall and Eugene Paulin were principals, and the law department of Yale university, from which he graduated June 26, 1873, and was on the same day admitted in the Superior court at New Haven to practice before the courts of law and chancery for the State of Connecticut. The following fall he entered the office of the late Judge Fitchey and read law until the fall of 1874, and on September 16 of that year was admitted to the bar of Chester county, and later to the bar of Delaware county, and the Supreme court of Pennsylvania. In the month of April, 1884, he quit the practice of the law to escape the confinement of an office, and in 1885 became a stockholder and director in the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of West Chester, organized in the early part of that year; is identified with other organizations of the borough, and is a member of Lodge No. 322, Free and Accepted Masons. A republican in politics, he takes pride in the industries and

material welfare of our country, encouraged and sustained by protection.

John Hannum, with his wife Margery, were settled in Concord township, then in Chester, but now in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, as early as 1682. John died in the latter part of the year 1730, and Margery in 1742. Their children were: James, who died in 1717; Robert, died February 26, 1759; George: John, married first, Mary Gibbons, second, Jane Neal, and died in Concord, March 25, 1773; Mary, married Thomas Smith; Elizabeth, married Thomas Broom; Margery, married Anthony Baldwin; Ann, married John Way; and Sarah, married Jacob Way.

John Hannum, jr., was married August 8, 1741, to his second wife, Jane Neal, by whom he had five children: Margery, married Joseph Gibbons, jr.; John, married Alice Park, and was the Col. John Hannum so famous in the local history of the revolution, and of Chester county; Mary, married Richard Cheyney; William, born February 1, 1748, married September 29, 1772, to Ruth Evans, daughter of Philip and Elizabeth Evans, and died August 24, 1816; and James, married three times, died September 28, 1809. William and Ruth Hannum had eleven children: Elizabeth, born August 8, 1773, married Samuel Grubb, and died July 2, 1860; John, born November 15, 1777, died June 15, 1777; William, born April 5, 1776, died January 13, 1852, married first Elizabeth Dutton, and second, Lydia T. Swymelar; Samuel, born October 6, 1777, died April 14, 1845, married Susannah Pennell; John, born June 28, 1779, died November 22, 1848; Jane, born May 20, 1781, died May 1, 1864; Joseph, born November 8, 1782, died September 15, 1859, married Ann Fairlamb; Evan P., born July 30, 1784,

died July 16, 1862, married Elizabeth Y. Gibbons; Philip E., born June 13, 1786, died November 15, 1790; Aaron, born May 13, 1788, died March 30, 1868, married first, Sarah Mercer, and second, Eliza Newlin; Norris, born March 11, 1790, died May 16, 1847, married Sarah H. Young.

Samuel Hannum and Susannah Pennell were married in 1798, she being the daughter of Joseph and Sarah Pennell, and at the time of her marriage the widow of William Cloud. They had eight children: Mary Ann, born February 25, 1799, died April 4, 1882, married Isaac M. Trimble; Joseph Pennell, born March 29, 1801, died September 6, 1860, married Esther P. Dutton; Edwin, born September 17, 1803, died April 10, 1874, married Maria Miller; Robert Evans, born December 10, 1805, married Georgianna Maria Bartram; Eliza, born December 17, 1808, died March 7, 1879; Ruth, born January 5, 1810, died July 26, 1885, married John D. Pierce; Susannah, born September 7, 1812, died July 29, 1844; Samuel, born December 12, 1814, died September 8, 1892, married Lavina R. Hoopes, daughter of Curtis Hoopes and Sarah (Roberts) Hoopes, September 27, 1848.

Samuel and Lavina R. Hannum had two children born to them: Curtis Hoopes Hannum, born June 16, 1850, who married Mary Elizabeth Hughes, daughter of Jackson and Lydia Ann Hughes, of West Chester, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1879; and Arabella, born July 28, 1860, died September 23, 1860.

Curtis Hoopes Hannum and Mary his wife, have two children: Caroline H., born August 4, 1880; Robert Ellis, born June 19, 1886.

In 1686 John Hannum purchased of Jeremiah Collett a farm of about two hun-

dred acres in the township of Concord, and on or near this property were born all his descendants in the line to and including Curtis Hoopes Hannum, whose father, Samuel Hannum, having purchased a large farm in West Goshen township in 1853, moved there in the spring of that year; here for several years he lived, serving the people as school director, and being often sent by his republican neighbors to represent them in their party convention. In the spring of 1873 he moved with his family to West Chester, where showing a deep interest in the welfare and progress of the town, he was first elected in February, 1875, a member of council, and returned for seven consecutive terms, enjoying the confidence and respect of the community until the day of his death.

THOMAS W. STEM, a well known teacher of North Coventry township prior to the late civil war, and an intelligent and useful citizen of Chester county, was a son of John and Elizabeth (Bun) Stem, and was born on December 3, 1824, in Nantmeal township, near the village of Nantmeal, Chester county, Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather, Jacob Stem, was of German lineage, and first saw the light of day in Nantmeal township, where he was reared and passed his life as a farmer. He married and reared a family, and of the sons born to him one was John Stem, the father of the subject of this sketch. Late in life (1840) John Stem removed to Cedarville, in North Coventry township, and afterward went to Iowa, where he died. He married Elizabeth Bun, and to them were born eleven children: Elizabeth, married Samuel Gougler and is dead; Mary; Caroline, widow of Jacob Sisler, of Manyunk, Philadelphia;

Thomas W.; Rachel, wife of Albert Longaker, a contractor and builder of Norristown, this State; Emma, who married Daniel Getty, a farmer, of near Norristown; Jacob, who went to Missonri and died there; Amanda, wife of Davies Valentine, a farmer, of Iowa; Louisa, who married Dr. W. A. Chandler, of Philadelphia; Adaline, wife of James De Hart, of Germantown, Philadelphia; Jane and James, who died in infancy.

Thomas W. Stem was reared on the farm, and attended the schools of his neighborhood, after which, at an early age, he learned the trade of carpenter, and worked for a few years at carpentering and farming. He then entered Jonathan Gauze's school, of West Chester, and after taking a thorough course, was engaged in teaching for fourteen years. At the end of that time, in 1850, he purchased a farm of thirty-three acres in North Coventry township, on which he resided until his death. He added ten acres to his farm by purchase, and was known as a very industrious man and an intelligent citizen. He was a member of the German Baptist church, and in political matters acted with the Republican party until about 1890, when he became an ardent and radical prohibitionist.

At the end of a busy and useful life Thomas W. Stem passed away on March 20, 1892, when in the sixty-eighth year of his age. His remains were entombed in East Coventry Menonite cemetery, and he left a vacant place in his community that was hard to fill.

On September 24, 1850, Mr. Stem married Elizabeth Harley, a daughter of Jacob Harley, of East Coventry, who survives him. They had two children, a son and a daughter: Katie, born November 28, 1853, and Nathan, born November 28, 1858.

Nathan Stem, only son of Thomas W.

and Elizabeth (Harley) Stem, was reared on the farm, received a good English education, and then engaged in farming, which he has followed successfully ever since. He is a republican in politics, and a member of the German Baptist church. On January 30, 1890, he was united in marriage with Emma Reifsnyder, and their union has been blessed with one child, a daughter named Helen, who was born March 11, 1892.

WILLIAM P. TOWNSEND, one of the organizers and the first president of the Penn Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is a gentleman of wide business experience, and has also been connected to some extent with literature. He is the eldest son of John W. and Sibbilla Kirk (Price) Townsend, and was born August 5, 1813, in the house, corner of Gay and Church street, West Chester, where Lafayette slept on one occasion. The Townsends are of English Quaker ancestry, the family having been planted in America by Joseph Townsend, who was born November 18, 1684, and came over from Berkshire, England, previous to 1711, and purchased a tract of eight hundred acres of land adjoining the present borough of West Chester, where he devoted the remainder of his life to agricultural pursuits and died at an advanced age. His son, John Townsend (great-grandfather), was born December 2, 1716, and reared here, and in 1746 erected the house which is still standing. He also was a farmer and married Joanna England and reared a large family, among whom was William Townsend (grandfather), who, after reaching manhood, purchased the square extending from High street to Wal-

nut, along Gay, for the sum of \$1,425, one of the most valuable squares in the borough. He married Grace Loller and reared a family of four children, one of his sons being John W. Townsend (father), who was born on the old homestead adjoining West Chester, March 22, 1782. He received a good education, and upon completing his studies accepted a position as clerk in a book store in the city of Philadelphia. At about the time of his marriage, October 22, 1812, he embarked in the general mercantile business at the corner of Gay and High streets, West Chester, and devoted the remainder of his life to that enterprise. Some time previous to his death, which occurred March 2, 1874, he retired from the active duties of his long business career, and spent his closing years in quiet and comfort at his home in West Chester. In politics he was first a federalist and then a whig and republican. He served as postmaster at West Chester from 1813 to 1830, and was honored and esteemed for his many virtues and fine traits of character. In religion he was a Quaker. In 1812 he married Sibbilla Kirk Price, a daughter of Philip and Rachel Price, and by this union had seven children: William P., the subject of this sketch; Anna M., married Dr. George Thomas, who died in 1887, and she now lives on the old homestead in West White-land township, this county; Rachel P., now the widow of J. Lacy Darlington, lives in New York city; Charles M., died in infancy; Henry C., a prominent lawyer of Philadelphia, who is a man of more than ordinary ability, and the author of a life of Thomas Buchanan Read and numerous published addresses and other literary work; Edward G., who died in 1891, was for many years president of the Cambria Iron Company, and greatly beloved by all who knew him,

being widely known for his charitable disposition and kindness to the poor; and Philip P., now deceased, who did honorable service in the civil war. The mother of these children, Mrs. Sibbilla Kirk Townsend, died in 1853, aged sixty-three years. Her father, Philip Price, was born January 8, 1764, and died in 1837. He was descended from the early immigrant of the same name, who settled in Philadelphia county in the early part of the last century.

William P. Townsend was educated in the common schools of West Chester, where he spent his boyhood days. After reaching man's estate he embarked in general merchandising, succeeding his father in the store on Gay street, and continued in business for a period of nineteen years, when failing health compelled him to relinquish that enterprise. He then purchased the farm now owned by Samuel R. Shipley, and in 1857 erected the house which Mr. Shipley uses as a summer residence. There Mr. Townsend lived until 1864, when he removed to the borough of West Chester, which has ever since been his place of residence. In 1864 he was one of the promoters of the Penn Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Chester county, and upon its organization was elected president of the company, and held that position for a number of years, when he resigned.

In his domestic life Mr. Townsend has been very fortunate and correspondingly happy. On November 21, 1855, he was wedded to Anna Mary Kirk, a daughter of Samuel R. Kirk, of East Whiteland township, who has proved to be an ideal helpmeet, taking an active interest in all his plans and pursuits, and being his untiring collaborer in many enterprises. She was a pupil at Westtown boarding school, and she and Mr. Townsend

have long been members of the management committee of that institution. Both have likewise worked together in literature, among their productions being a compilation known as "Piety Promoted; a collection of the dying sayings of many of the people called Quakers," published by the Society of Friends. In politics Mr. Townsend is now a prohibitionist, though for many years a republican. In religion he and his wife are the strictest kind of Quakers, both being life-long members of the Society of Friends.

The father of Mrs. Townsend, Samuel R. Kirk, was born June 6, 1788, on the Kirk homestead in East Nantmeal township, this county, where he spent most of his life engaged in agricultural pursuits. In later life he purchased a farm at Kirkland station, on the Frazer branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, and resided there for a number of years, but removed to West Chester a short time before his death, which occurred May 7, 1877. He was a descendant of Alphonso Kirk, who came from the north of Ireland in 1682, and settled on Brandywine creek, in the State of Delaware, where he married Abigail Sharpley. Later he came to Chester county, Pennsylvania, and settled in West Nantmeal township. He had a son named William Kirk (great-grandfather of Mrs. Townsend), who purchased from the Penns a large farm in the same township, which farm became the homestead of the family for several generations. There Isaiah Kirk (grandfather) was born and lived all his life. He married Elizabeth Richards, of Philadelphia, and had a family of six children, among whom was William Kirk, who secured a fine education and became known as a man of more than ordinary ability, and Samuel R., the father of Mrs. Townsend.

WALTER H. LEWIS, the present official stenographer of the fifteenth judicial district of Pennsylvania, comprising the courts of Chester county, and a member of the active and well known stenographic firm of Clift & Lewis, of Philadelphia, is a son of Christopher and Louisa K. (Hallowell) Lewis, and was born in Highland county, Ohio, November 17, 1862. His paternal grandfather, Daniel Lewis, was a native and life-long resident of Highland county, Ohio. He was a farmer by occupation, and a member of the Society of Friends, and died in 1847, aged about fifty years. He married Priscilla Hussey, by whom he had five children, three sons and two daughters. One of his sons, Christopher Lewis (father), was born September 22, 1831, and upon arriving at manhood's years engaged in farming, which he still follows. He is a republican in politics, and a member of the Society of Friends. He married Louisa K. Hallowell, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1859, and they have three children: Eugene C., Walter H. and Marion, all of whom now reside in Pennsylvania, the latter being married and living in Montgomery county.

Walter H. Lewis was reared in southwest-ern Ohio, near Cincinnati. He received his early education in the public schools of that State, and afterward at Miami Valley college, at Springboro, Ohio. After coming to Pennsylvania he took a special course at the West Chester State Normal school. He studied stenography with Elias Longley, at that time the official stenographer of the courts of common pleas of Cincinnati, and publisher of shorthand books and periodicals. After doing considerable work with Mr. Longley he became book-keeper in a mercantile establishment at Springboro, Ohio, which he resigned in about one year

to come to Pennsylvania. After spending about one year in Philadelphia, with Mr. Francis H. Hemperly, at that time one of the leading reporters in that city and private secretary to the postmaster, he located permanently in Chester county, first acting as reporter on the *Morning Republican*, and doing general shorthand work. In 1886 he was appointed official stenographer of the courts of Chester county by Judge Futhey, which position he has held ever since. In addition to his court work in Chester county he is actively engaged in the same line of work in all the counties in eastern Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and New Jersey, with headquarters in Philadelphia, where he is a member of the stenographic firm of Clift & Lewis, whose offices are at No. 441 Chestnut street, in that city.

On April 19, 1888, he was united in marriage with Maude Ker Smith, daughter of I. Milton Smith, formerly of Unionville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and now of Philadelphia. Their union has been blessed with two children, Walter Hallowell and Ralph Milton.

In politics Mr. Lewis is a republican, is an active member and secretary of the county committee, and always gives his party an earnest and hearty support. He is a member of the Society of Friends, and stands high as an honorable and upright citizen.

JOSEPH T. PRICE, a thorough and practical machinist of West Chester, is a son of Lucius D. and Anna M. (Haines) Price, and was born in that borough on April 23, 1859. His paternal grandfather, James B. Price, was a native of Pennsylvania, and died in Baltimore county, Maryland, about 1847, aged fifty-three years.

His profession was that of a physician. Lucius B. Price (father) was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, and came to West Chester in 1848, where he now lives, engaged in the harness business. He is a staunch republican, giving his party an earnest support, but entertaining no political ambitions for himself. In 1852 Mr. Price was married to Anna M. Haines, a daughter of John T. and Hannah W. Haines, of West Chester. She passed away to her final rest on March 13, 1865. They had three children, one daughter and two sons: Anna, Joseph and Jacob.

His maternal grandfather, John T. Haines, was a native of Pennsylvania, and lived all his life—with the exception of thirteen years, which he spent in California—in the borough of West Chester, where he was engaged in the business of a contractor and builder. In politics he was an old-line whig, and after the birth of the Republican party, gave it his support. In 1829 he was married to Hannah W. Williams, by whom he had a family of six children, four of whom grew to maturity and became useful and respected members of society.

Joseph T. Price received his education in the public schools of his native borough, being graduated from the High school in the class of 1877, and began fitting himself for his chosen occupation—that of machinist—serving as an apprentice in the shop of Speakman & Miles from 1877 to 1881.

On October 14, 1886, Mr. Price was united in marriage with Jeannetta Bailey, a daughter of Jesse Bailey, of West Chester. To Mr. and Mrs. Price have been born three children: Walter E., deceased; Joseph H., and George T. Having worked as a journeyman for nine years, Mr. Price was well qualified and capable of going into business

on his own account, which he did in February, 1890—first locating on Bernard street and afterward moving to his present site, on the corner of Chestnut and Walnut streets. He does a general jobbing business, makes working models and experimental machines, and in connection with this, makes a specialty of creamery supplies of all kinds. In politics he adheres to the principles of the Republican party, and is a member of West Chester Lodge, No. 42, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Price is a thorough mechanic and a practical business man of wide experience, who has met with unusual success. He has a shop well supplied with the best of machinery, and his work gives entire satisfaction to his patrons and is rapidly building up a lucrative business and creating an enviable reputation for Mr. Price among the manufacturers and business men of Chester county.

ROBERT W. PECHIN, a prosperous farmer residing near Strafford, this county, is a son of William and Eliza (Bewley) Pechin, and was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1831. The Pechins are of French Huguenot stock, and the family was founded in America by Christopher Pechin, who was driven by religious persecution from his native country, with many others of like faith, and emigrating to America, finally settled in Philadelphia. He was a merchant and for many years did a thriving business in the city of his adoption, actively supporting the cause of the colonies in their conflict with England, and contributing liberally of his means toward carrying on the revolutionary war. Among his children was John Pechin (grandfather), who was born in Philadel-

phia, where he passed his entire life, dying there in 1860 at the good old age of ninety-four years. He was a carpenter by trade, and served as tax collector in that city for a number of years. In religion he was an Episcopalian, always liberal in his contributions for religious or benevolent purposes, and his remains sleep in front of St. Paul's Episcopal church—the third church of Philadelphia in point of age. Politically he was a whig, and took an active interest in the success of his party. He married a Miss Wallace, and reared a family of four children, three sons and a daughter, named respectively Robert, William, John and Almira. Peter Pechin, a brother of John, was a prominent citizen of Montgomery county in his day, and noted for his liberal contributions in aid of church work and religious and benevolent objects generally.

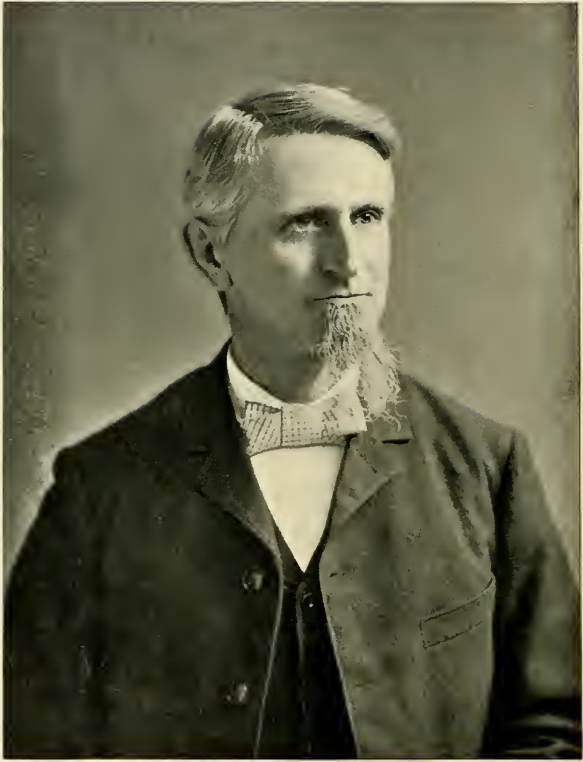
William Pechin (father) was born in the city of Philadelphia about 1794, where he grew to manhood and was educated. He continued to reside there until 1867, when he removed to Montgomery county, and died near King of Prussia, that county, in 1875, aged nearly eighty-one years. He was a tanner by trade and followed that occupation successfully for half a century. Politically he was a democrat, though never taking any prominent part in politics. He was twice married, first wedding a Miss Adams, by whom he had one child, a son named John, who is now a farmer of West Whiteland township. After his first wife's death Mr. Pechin married Eliza Bewley, and to this union was born a family of eight children, seven sons and a daughter: John, William, Albert, Robert W., the subject of this sketch; Edward T., deceased; George; Charles J., dead; and Anna, also deceased.

Robert W. Pechin was reared in Phila-

delphia and received his education in the public schools of that city. In 1843 he removed to Tredyffrin township, Chester county, where he has since resided, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He owns a good farm consisting of sixty-eight acres of excellent land, all well improved and supplied with good fences and handsome farm buildings. In his political affiliations Mr. Pechin is a staunch democrat, and while taking no very active part in practical politics is at all times loyal in his support of democratic principles and policy.

On October 1, 1852, Mr. Pechin was married to Mary Henderson, a daughter of John Henderson, of the city of Philadelphia. Mrs. Pechin died May 26, 1872, aged thirty-six years, and leaving behind her a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of whom are still living: Mary E., who married John W. Pechin, a prosperous farmer of Montgomery county; Robert W. jr., who wedded Anna Parks, and resides in the State of Iowa; Eliza, the wife of John Andrews, a butcher and farmer of Montgomery county, this State; Warren R., now residing at Valley Store, East Whiteland, engaged in farming; Anna, engaged in teaching; John R., who married Lillian Lewis, and lives on the old homestead with his father; and Lorenzo P., who married Ida K. Axe, and is a farmer of Valley Store, in East Whiteland township.

GEORGE G. CARDWELL, a successful dental surgeon of West Chester, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1841. He attended West Chester academy from which he graduated, and afterward studied dentistry under Dr. Clayton. After fourteen years of continuous practice,



Garrett Elwood Brownback.

he entered Philadelphia Dental college, from which he was graduated in the class of the Centennial year, and after graduation he returned to West Chester, where he has been ever since, actively and successfully engaged in the practice of dental surgery. His commodious and well fitted up parlors, at No. 119 West Market street, are fully equipped with all the necessary modern appliances of dentistry, and special care and attention are given to all his patrons, and to every detail of his office work.

Dr. Cardwell is a good workman in his profession and stands well with the public as a man and a citizen.

GARRETT ELWOOD BROWNBACK, the largest retailer in the butter business in the United States, and probably the largest in the world, is a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and was born December 27, 1846, near Bethel church, East Vincent township, on land originally settled by his great-great-grandfather, Gerherd Brownbaugh, about 1716. He is a son of Jesse and Elizabeth (Christman) Brownback. Gerherd Brownbaugh was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, who came to America in 1685, and settled where Germantown now stands. He died in 1757. On coming to Chester county he purchased and settled on the land now occupied by Lazetta Garber, near Bethel church. He was the founder of Brownback's German Reformed church, was an extensive farmer, owning one thousand acres of land, and also kept the first hotel in that locality. His wife was Mary Papan, a granddaughter of William Ritenhouse, and by her he had two sons, Benjamin and Henry, and five daughters. The sons both became Chester county

farmers, and Benjamin succeeded his father in the hotel business, and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Henry Brownback (great-grandfather) was born, lived and died in East Coventry township, this county, and among his children was Peter Brownback (grandfather), who on March 29, 1803, married Susannah Defrane Brownback, widow of Edward Brownback, by whom he had a family of two sons: Jesse and John, only one of whom now survives. Jesse Brownback (father) was born in East Coventry township on March 18, 1807, where he still lives at the age of eighty-five years. He married Elizabeth Christman, of Chester county, and was the father of eleven children, ten of whom still survive: Penrose W., Clemantine, Anna, Garrett Elwood, subject of this sketch: Martha, Frederick, Jacob C., Edith, Margaret, and Lewis C., a sketch of whom appears elsewhere on these pages—which see for additional ancestral history of the Brownback family.

Garrett Elwood Brownback was educated in the State Normal school at Millersville, being graduated in 1865, and subsequently took a course in pharmacy under Professor Kimble, studying the analysis of milk. He then became a clerk for Jesse Rinehart at Brownback's store in Chester county, where he remained one year. In 1867 he formed a partnership with his brother, Penrose W., and embarked in the mercantile business on his own account, in the storeroom owned by George Davis, at Linfield. There they conducted the business successfully for a period of three years, at the end of which time they erected and removed to a store building of their own. The firm continued to prosper, and Garrett Elwood Brownback remained a member thereof until 1876, when he withdrew to engage in his present busi-

ness, of which a writer in the "Industrial and Commercial Growth of Montgomery County," published in 1891, speaks as follows:

"In referring to the vast commercial interests of Montgomery county the creamery industry is one of importance, and prominent among the largest representatives in this line is Mr. G. E. Brownback, a native of Chester county, and a gentleman named after old Garrett Brownback, one of the first settlers in Pennsylvania. The name of Brownback extends back several generations, and is substantially well known throughout this section of the State. Mr. Brownback originally established his enterprise here in October, 1877. He also operates two other creameries—one known as the Elgin and the other as the Limerick Square creamery. An extensive business is prosecuted and thousands of quarts of cream is weekly worked up into 'Famous Golden Butter,' which is believed to be unsurpassed in firmness of texture, flavor and general excellence. The output at present is from nine hundred to one thousand pounds of butter daily, besides some twenty-five hundred pounds purchased weekly from other reliable sources to supply an extensive trade which is all over Philadelphia. Mr. Brownback, to facilitate the demands of the business, has four stalls, two wholesale and two retail, in Ridge-avenue farmers' market, and from here are supplied ten thousand pounds of butter, besides a large amount of eggs, poultry, and other produce. Mr. Brownback now offers to his patrons and others the purest creamery products of the market, and delivers orders to any part of the city, and without a doubt sells more butter than any other retail dealer in Philadelphia. To cater to the demands of so vast a

trade fifteen skilled men are employed in the creameries and four teams utilized. The creameries are fitted out with the DeLavalve separators, the finest in the market; Blanchard churns, and Babcock milk testers. The machinery is operated by four fifteen-horse-power engines in all. Mr. Brownback is a thorough dairyman in every sense of the term. In 1888 he attended a course of lectures under Professor Trimble at Philadelphia, on the analysis of milk, and is a practical analyst himself. He operates also an ice plant for his own use, and can make ten thousand pounds of ice a month. In the successful conduct of such an establishment every known trade improvement is enjoyed. Hammond typewriter, telephone, fine large safe, and the office generally is fitted out in an attractive and perfect manner. Socially, the subject of this extensive review is well known for his personal worth, energy and thrift. He owns about one-third of Linfield and is the most extensive real estate owner here. He is a director of the Industrial Savings bank and vice-president of the Home National bank of Royer's Ford, and commands the esteem of all with whom he comes in contact."

Since the above was written Mr. Brownback's business has largely increased, so that his weekly sales amount to from ten to twelve thousand pounds of butter per week. He is now proprietor of the Elgin creamery, at East Coventry, Chester county; the Linfield creamery, at Linfield, Montgomery county; the Limerick Square creamery, at Limerick Square, same county; and the Big Spring creamery, at Big Spring, Lebanon county. Beside selling the entire product of these four creameries, he buys for his trade about twenty-five hundred pounds of butter every week from the Excelsior cream-

ery. Mr. Brownback has about twenty thousand dollars invested in the creamery business, and the aggregate of milk consumed every day is about thirty thousand pounds, producing nearly fourteen hundred pounds of butter. He resides at Linfield, Montgomery county, where he owns one-third of the real estate in that beautifully situated and thriving village, which contains about five hundred inhabitants, and is situated on the Reading railroad, about thirty-four miles from the city of Philadelphia. Mr. Brownback is noted for his business tact and the urbanity of his manners, and is said to be one of the best salesmen that ever stood behind a counter or in a market stall. His trade extends west to Chicago and east to New York city, and the reputation of his "golden butter" is unsurpassed by that of any other on the face of the globe. He is regarded not only as a leader in his line of business, but as authority on all questions connected with creameries or butter making.

On January 20, 1874, Mr. Brownback was united in marriage to Emma Evans, a daughter of Thomas B. Evans, an aged and prominent citizen of Linfield, Montgomery county, this State. To their union has been born a family of six children, three sons and three daughters: Mary Elizabeth, Carrie Grace, Lottie Evans, Garrett Arthur, Jesse Evans, and John Kenneth, all living at home with their parents, except the two oldest, who are (1893) at the Moravian school, Lititz, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Mary Elizabeth Brownback graduated in 1892.

THOMAS D. GROVER, an active republican leader of Chester county, and an extensive contractor and builder of Phoenixville, is one who has lived a busy and

useful life and has promptly and honorably discharged the duties of every position in which he has served. He is a son of Thomas J. and Eliza (Miles) Grover, and was born in Schuylkill township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 10, 1840. He attended the common schools of his native township and after receiving a good English education, he learned the trade of carriage maker, which he followed for seven years. At the end of that time he learned the trade of carpenter, and entered the shops of the Phoenix Iron Company, where he was soon made foreman of the riveting shop, in which, under his supervision, was constructed the greater part of Second and Third avenue New York city elevated railroad. After ten years of continuous service in the employ of that well known company, he resigned his position in 1880 and engaged in his present prosperous contracting and building business.

The founder of the Grover family in America was Christian Grover, who married and came from Germany to Chester county, where he cleared out a large farm in Tredyffrin township, on which he resided until his death. He reared a family of eight children: John, born April 16, 1759; Hugh, November 28, 1760; George, October 27, 1762; Mary, December 1, 1765; Robert, June 1, 1767; Elizabeth, May 21, 1770; Margaret, April 15, 1773; and Sarah, November 10, 1775. Robert Grover, the fourth son, and grandfather of Thomas D. Grover, was reared in Tredyffrin township, where he spent his life as a farmer, was born June 1, 1767. He was a democrat, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and on May 2, 1793, wedded Ann Reed, by whom he had ten children: Elizabeth, born May 1, 1794; Margaret, January 29, 1796; John

R., December 10, 1796; Eleanor J. March 10, 1798; Mary, June 25, 1799; Margaret, August 30, 1800; Ann, July 1, 1803; Sarah, May 29, 1804; Thomas J., January 3, 1806; and Eleanor, August 11, 1807. Thomas J. (father), the youngest son, was reared on the farm, and died in his native township, on August 25, 1891, aged eighty-five years, six months and twenty-two days. On October 2, 1834, he married Eliza Miles, who was born October 16, 1809, and passed away August 30, 1872, at sixty-five years of age. They were the parents of six children: Robert, a farmer of Montgomery county, born February, 1835; Angeline, born March, 1837; Mary A., born January 10, 1839, and the wife of William Westler; Thomas D.: Charles F., born October, 1842, and now resident of Phoenixville; and Leonard F., a farmer, who was born March 29, 1846.

Thomas D. Grover is a republican, and has always been active and influential in the political affairs of his county. He was a candidate for recorder of deeds at the republican primaries of Chester county, which were held on September 3, 1892. No man takes a greater interest in the prosperity of Phoenixville than Mr. Grover. He is a member of Phoenixville Baptist church, Phoenix Lodge, No. 212, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Sankanoë Lodge, No. 58, Knights of Pythias; Washington Castle, No. 45, Knights of the Golden Eagle; and Josiah White Post, No. 45, Grand Army of the Republic. When Pennsylvania was invaded by Lee in 1863, Mr. Grover was one who patriotically responded to the call of the State and Nation for help, and enlisted in Co. B, 134th Pennsylvania militia, in which he served until the Confederates were driven from the State.

On March 23, 1864, Mr. Grover was uni-

ted in marriage with Mary E. Pennypacker, a daughter of Mathias and Elizabeth Pennypacker, of Phoenixville. To Mr. and Mrs. Grover have been born three children, two sons and one daughter: Eliza Olivia, born November 15, 1866, and married to Harry S. Priest, of Phoenixville; J. Harry, born October 5, 1871, living at home with his parents; and Robert P., born November 15, 1875, and also at home.

JOHN F. KAUFFMAN, an intelligent and respected citizen and a well known surveyor and conveyancer of Berwyn, is a son of Henry and Sarah (Campbell) Kauffman, and was born in Easttown township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1831. His paternal grandfather, John Kauffman, was a son of one of three brothers who came from Germany to Pennsylvania, one of whom settled in East Whiteland township, the other two going farther west. One located in Lancaster county, and the other made his home on the Juniata river, in Center county. John Kauffman was a miller, and soon removed from East Whiteland to Easttown township, where he exchanged the occupation of milling for that of farming. He was a whig in politics, and died in 1846, leaving three surviving children: Jacob, Isaac and Henry; David and Mary having been dead for a number of years. Henry Kauffman (father) was born near Berwyn in 1805, and died in the same house in which he was born in 1864, aged fifty-nine years. He was a cooper by trade, and carried on the business, making nail kegs for the Phoenix Nail Company, and flour barrels, for a number of years, in connection with farming. He gave up cooperating about twenty years prior to his death,

and gave his time solely to farming. He was an old-line whig and republican in political matters, while in religious thought he was a Baptist. He married Sarah Campbell, daughter of William Campbell, and who died in 1887, at eighty-seven years of age. By this marriage he had seven children: Eliza Bowman, John F., David, Mary Cleaver, Henry, Sarah Downing and Martha Fennemore. Of these children, Eliza, David and John F. attended Lewisburg university, and Mary was a student at Leititz academy.

John F. Kauffman received his elementary education in the public schools, and then took a special course at Lewisburg (now Bucknell) university. Leaving school he was employed in farming for his father until 1857, when he engaged in his present business of conveyancing and surveying, which he has followed ever since, except a short time spent in mining in the gold fields of Colorado, and six weeks spent in 1863 as an emergency man in defense of this State against the Confederate invasion of that year, during which alarming period he served as a private in the Pennsylvania militia. Mr. Kauffman has always supported the Republican party, and is a member of Great Valley Baptist church, and of Thompson Lodge, No. 340, Free and Accepted Masons. He has given such evidence of his ability and qualifications as a surveyor that his services as such are constantly in demand, while as a conveyancer he does a large amount of work.

In 1856 Mr. Kauffman married Hannah M. Evans, who was a daughter of Thomas B. and Jane Evans, and died in 1869, leaving one child, Rena, who is now engaged in teaching in Delaware county. On July 2, 1876, Mr. Kauffman wedded Mary R. Beaumont, daughter of Emmor and Susan Beau-

mont, and to this second union have been born three children: Frank, who died in childhood; Bessie, and H. Allen.

MALACHI HARRIS, an energetic and prosperous farmer of Willistown township, is a son of John and Hannah (Hoskins) Harris, and was born January 28, 1830, in Chester county, Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather, Col. John Harris, was a native of Chester Valley, this county, and made his home in that immediate neighborhood all his life. He was engaged in farming. In politics he upheld democratic principles, while in religion he was a devoted member of the Great Valley Presbyterian church for nearly half a century, serving as an elder for a portion of the time. He was a colonel in the revolutionary war, and was at Valley Forge during the winter that such terrible suffering was experienced there. He was married to a Miss Bowen. To them were born six children, three sons and three daughters: John, Thomas, Malachi, Esther, Martha and Mary. John (father) was born in Willistown township. He died in East Whiteland township about 1837. Like his father he followed farming. At one time he studied for the ministry, but was never licensed to preach. He married Hannah Hoskins, and to them were born five children: John, who lives in Kent county, Maryland, is a large farmer and fruit grower; Theresa (deceased); Martha (also dead); Malachi, and Bowen, now dead.

Malachi Harris received his education in the common schools of his native township. He commenced his chosen occupation of farming in Willistown township, and has been continuously engaged therein in the same locality. He owns a fine farm of

thirty-five acres, which lies within the borough limits of Malvern, and deals to some extent in hay.

On November 6, 1851, Mr. Harris was united in marriage with Elizabeth G. McCluen, a daughter of John McCluen, of West Whiteland township.

In politics Mr. Harris is a strong democrat, and is a member of the Willistown Baptist church at Malvern, having been on the board of trustees for thirty years. He is an industrious farmer and a useful citizen in the community in which he resides.

ADAM A. CATANACH, a highly respected citizen of Devault, and a dealer in lime, coal and building material in Philadelphia, is a son of Archibald and Margaret (Notman) Catanach, and was born in the city of Philadelphia, July 23, 1836. His paternal grandfather, Adam Catanach, jr., was a son of Adam Catanach, who was a native of the highlands of Scotland, where he lived and died. During his life time he engaged in agricultural pursuits near the capital city, Edinburgh. He was married to Janet Duncan, and had a family of six children, of whom Alexander, who died in Mexico, and Archibald (father) came to America. Archibald Catanach was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1808. He received his education in the schools of his native city. In 1828 he emigrated to America and located at Philadelphia, where he died in 1872. He made his home there, with the exception of ten years which he spent in the west. His vocation was that of carpentering and building. Politically he was a republican. His religious preference was the Presbyterian church. He was united in marriage with Margaret Notman, a daughter of David Not-

man, who was a native of Scotland. To Mr. and Mrs. Catanach were born seven children: Mary; Janet, who married Thomas Turnball, present secretary of the famous Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and resides in the city of Hartford; Adam; Agnes, married and lives in Glasgow, Scotland; John, who lives a retired life in the city of Philadelphia, having served in the Pennsylvania reserves three years during the late civil war, and again re-enlisted and served until the close of that struggle; David, who also served during most of the war, and is now engaged in the real estate business in Philadelphia; and James, special agent of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Adam A. Catanach received his education in the grammar schools of Philadelphia, and then learned the trade of a carpenter, and, after serving for a while, entered into a larger and more profitable business—that of a contractor and builder, which he carried on extensively for eighteen years in and around Philadelphia.

On November 29, 1859, Mr. Catanach was united in marriage with Margaret Carrick, a daughter of John Carrick, of Philadelphia. To Mr. and Mrs. Catanach have been born seven children: John, who is engaged with his father in business; Archie, married to Clara Wersler, and is also engaged with his father; Adam A., married Pauline Werner, and is the superintendent of his father's yards in Philadelphia; Notman; Madge; Mary, and Jessie. In 1882 Mr. Catanach commenced his present business, that of lime burning, in East Whiteland township. He is a director and treasurer of a company known as the Pennsylvania Lime & Fluxion Stone Company. This company has a quarry of twenty-nine acres and employs thirty men. Mr. Catanach does an extensive busi-

ness in Philadelphia, handling coal, lime and building material. In politics he is staunch republican, and has served as a councilman and port warden of that city. He is a member of Philadelphia Lodge, No. 82, Free and Accepted Masons; Jerusalem Chapter, No. 3, Royal Arch Masons; and Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar. He is a man of influence in his community, and enjoys the respect and good will of all who know him and have business relations with him.

WILLIAM W. COLKET, president of the Chestnut Hill Railroad Company, by the influence which he has had upon the railway interests of his section, his energy and diligence, and his marked individuality and business success, has made himself one of the leading men of his county. He is a son of Coffin and Mary P. (Walker) Colket, and was born November 11, 1841, in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He received his education at Elmwood institute and Haverford college, and then took a special course at Lawrenceville High school. Leaving school his ambition led him toward railway business, for which he seemed naturally fitted. In 1857 he became superintendent's clerk and general ticket agent for the Philadelphia, Germantown & Norristown Railroad Company, which position he held until 1861, when he became secretary and treasurer of the Philadelphia City Passenger Railway Company, and had the general management of that enterprise.

William W. Colket was united in marriage with Jane F., daughter of Solomon and Eunice G. Hoxsie, of the city of Philadelphia, and to them have been born eight children, seven sons and one daughter: S. Hoxsie, who died in boyhood; Mary E.,

who passed away in infancy; William C., now dead; Herbert, also deceased; Edward Burton, James Hamilton, Meredith Bright and Percy Currie.

On his paternal side Mr. Colket traces his ancestry to northern New England, where his grandfather, Peter Colket, was born in 1758, in New Hampshire, where he died in 1836. He was a ship-builder, and carried on ship building extensively in the harbors of Maine and New Hampshire. He married and had three children, one son and two daughters; Coffin, Priscilla and Mary. Coffin Colket (father) was born at Epping, New Hampshire, in 1809. At an early age he turned his attention and his energy to railroad building, in which he was actively engaged for many years. He came to Philadelphia, became a large contractor on the old Columbia railroad, and was largely instrumental in securing the construction of the Chester Valley railroad. He was prominently identified with the building of several of the early railways in southeastern Pennsylvania. He lived and labored in a season not only of railroad speculation and excitement, but one of useful experience and practical results; and the later flinging of iron pathways over the mountains, and across the continent, was possibly largely and successful really from the experience gleaned in that important decade of early railway building in which Mr. Colket was so remarkably active in Chester county. He was a republican in politics, and died April 5, 1883, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He married Mary P. Walker, and to their union were born four sons and five daughters: Sarah, died in infancy; William W.; George II.; Mary J. Andeured; Anna Dehaven; Harry C.; Ida French; Emma, who died young; and Charles. Mrs. Coffin

Colket was a daughter of William and Sarah Walker, and was born in 1820. On his maternal side William W. Colket is a descendant of Lewis Walker, of Monmouthshire, Wales, who in 1687 came to Philadelphia, where on February 22, 1693, he married Mary Morris, who came on the same ship with him. They afterward settled in Tredyffrin township, where he died December 20, 1728, and his widow passed away twenty years later.

In addition to being president of the Chestnut Hill Railroad Company, William W. Colket is president of the Philadelphia City Passenger Railroad Company, and secretary of the Philadelphia & Darby Railway Company. He owns a fine farm, and makes a specialty of raising blooded stock. He is a republican in politics, and never loses interest in the great political issues of the day. President Colket is essentially a man of action, and has never been fettered by the prejudices that have injured the career of so many able business men. His trained business judgment and quick perception give him successful mastery over all the different situations that naturally arise in the management of a great railway system.

DR. JUSTIN E. HARLAN, D. D. S., a rising young dentist of West Chester, is a graduate of the university of Pennsylvania and has been in practice here since 1884, where he has won a deservedly proud standing in his profession, and is also a representative of one of the Commonwealth's oldest and most highly respected families. He is the second of the three sons of Hon. Abram D. and Lizzie B. (Scott) Harlan, and a native of Coatesville, this county, where he was born September 27, 1860. There he grew

to manhood, receiving a good English education in the public and private schools of that borough, after which he entered the university of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from the dental department of that institution in 1881, with the degree of D. D. S. He immediately opened a dental office in the city of Philadelphia, where he remained in practice for a period of three years, and then removed to West Chester, this county, where he has ever since resided and given his unremitting attention to the duties connected with his profession, having built up a fine practice. In his political convictions Dr. Harlan is a pronounced republican, giving his party a loyal support on all leading questions.

On January 8, 1885, Dr. Harlan was wedded to Martie E. Sample, a daughter of M. R. Sample, of Glen Moore, this county, and to the Doctor and Mrs. Harlan has been given one child, a daughter, named Christine S., who was born October 9, 1885.

The Harlan family ranks among the oldest in Pennsylvania, and traces its transatlantic ancestry back to the Harlans of Monkwearmouth, England, from whence came George Harlan, a son of James Harlan, with his wife, Elizabeth, and four children—Ezekiel, Hannah, Moses and Aaron—some time between 1685 and 1688, and settled first in New Castle county, near where Centreville now stands, but in later life removed farther up the Brandywine and purchased four hundred and seventy acres of land in Kennett (now Pennsbury) township. In addition to the four who came with him, five other children were born to George Harlan in his Pennsylvania home: Rebekah, Deborah, James, Elizabeth and Joshua. While living in Kennett township he had for neighbors a settlement of Indians, and

after they left, in 1701, he obtained a grant of two hundred acres additional land, to compensate him for "the great trouble and charge he has bore in fencing and maintaining the same for the Indians while living thereon," as the records have it. He died in 1714, and was buried by the side of his wife at Centre meeting house. His eldest son, Ezekiel Harlan, was born in England, July 16, 1679, married first Mary Bezer and afterward Ruth Buffington. He was an enterprising citizen and a land speculator. His children were: William, Ezekiel, Elizabeth, Mary, Joseph, Ruth and Benjamin.

Ezekiel Harlan (grandfather) married Hannah M. Bull, by whom he had a family of children. He was a farmer, and resided most of his life in West Marlborough township. One of his sons was Hon. Abram Douglas Harlan (father), who was born in that township, September 3, 1833, and when eleven years of age removed with his parents to Coatesville. He was educated in the public and private schools of this county, learned the business of a merchant, became a dealer in real estate, and in the early spring of 1862 entered the employ of the Christian commission, and did good service in caring for the sick and wounded soldiers at Fortress Monroe, Harrison Landing, Washington and Antietam. In October of that year, urged by a sense of duty, he entered the army as a private soldier in an independent company of cavalry, and later became first lieutenant of a company connected with the 157th Pennsylvania infantry, which organization he afterward served as regimental quartermaster. Politically he is an ardent republican, and has been frequently honored by appointment and election to official position. He was transcribing clerk of the Pennsylvania house of representatives dur-

ing the sessions of 1864, and message clerk of the same body in 1865, 1866 and 1867. In 1872 he represented Chester county in the Republican State convention, and was one of the assistant clerks of the Pennsylvania constitutional convention of 1872-73. He served under Hon. A. P. Tutton, supervisor of internal revenue, as a special clerk for nearly two years, and when that gentleman was appointed collector of customs of the port of Philadelphia, he gave Mr. Harlan the responsible position of assistant cashier, a position to which he was re-appointed under General Hartranft. He was elected State senator to fill the unexpired term of Senator Everhart, March 31, 1883, re-elected to the State senate in 1884, and in November, 1888, again elected for a term of four years. He is at present United States marshal for the eastern district. In 1873 he edited and published a small volume entitled "Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, 1872 and 1873, its Members and Officers." He has served as school director at Coatesville for twenty years, and been identified with all the educational and material interests of that borough. He was the first to suggest the introduction of gas, and in 1868 secured a charter for the Coatesville Gas Company, and originated and organized the Coatesville Building association. It was he who conceived the idea of the Fairview cemetery, and was instrumental in obtaining the charter and organizing the company. While dealing in real estate in that borough he was largely interested and very active in laying out additional town lots, erecting houses and opening, grading and paving new streets. Since his eighteenth year he has been a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he has served as Sunday school superintendent, trustee, treasurer and

ruling elder. He represented the Presbytery of Chester in the Presbyterian General assembly of 1880. On New Year's day, 1857, Hon. A. D. Harlan was united in marriage to Lizzie B. Scott, a daughter of Samuel W. and Jane B. Scott, of Coatesville. By this union he had a family of three children, all sons: Walter L., died in infancy; Justin E., whose name heads this sketch; and Wallace Scott, who was graduated from Lafayette college in 1882, studied law, and is now practicing his profession at Coatesville. The mother, Mrs. Lizzie B. Harlan, died at her home in Coatesville, November 18, 1883, sincerely mourned by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

GEORGE W. RAPP, who has been engaged in the milling business for over a quarter of a century, is the senior member of the enterprising firm of G. W. Rapp & Sons, proprietors of the Snyder flouring mills, of East Pikeland township. He is a son of Joseph H. and Margaret (Supplee) Rapp, and was born on the present site of Phoenixville, Schuylkill township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1837. His paternal grandfather, Barney Rapp, was born near Valley Forge, in Schuylkill township, and followed his trade of blacksmith in connection with farming, and was a well-to-do man for his day. He married and reared a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters: Barney, John, Joseph H., Hannah Bane, Esther, Rachel Boyer and Benjamin, the latter now eighty-five years of age, and the only one of the family living. George H. Rapp (father) was born in January, 1801, and died in March, 1883, aged eighty-two years. He was a coachmaker by trade, and followed coachmaking

successively at Phoenixville and Kimberton, and then near the former place. He worked most actively at his trade during the early part of his life. He was an old-line whig in political opinion, and a consistent member of Phoenix Baptist church, in which he had served as a deacon for many years before his death. He married Margaret Supplee, a daughter of Peter and Hannah (Easton) Supplee. Mr. and Mrs. Rapp were the parents of six children, five sons and one daughter: B. F., Joseph E., George W., Silas S., Peter, and Eliza J. Townsend, now dead.

George W. Rapp, after receiving a good English education, left home and learned the trade of miller with Benjamin Prizer. He then worked at milling in various places until 1867, when he rented the Thomas Snyder mill for twelve years, and at the end of that time, in 1879, he purchased the mill and the farm on which it stood. He immediately refitted and enlarged the mill, and has since remodeled it at a cost of about seven thousand dollars. The mill is situated on French creek, and has excellent water power. It is four stories high, forty by fifty-five feet in dimensions, and fully equipped throughout with first-class machinery. The capacity of the mill is fifty barrels per day. He uses the roller process, and is a wholesale and retail dealer in and a manufacturer of roller flour and all kinds of feed. He has a large amount of custom, runs a flour wagon to Spring City and Phoenixville, and ships constantly to Philadelphia, where his brands are well known and in good demand. His farm contains seventy-five acres of fertile and well-watered land, which is productive. He has erected on it two fine brick residences, which are occupied by his sons, Joseph P. and U.

S. Grant. Adjoining his mill he has built a wheelwright shop, which has a water motor, whose base of supply is French creek, which passes through his farm.

On December 28, 1862, Mr. Rapp married Andora Yeager, daughter of Peter Yeager, of East Pikeland. To their union have been born three children, two sons and one daughter: Joseph P., U. S. Grant and Anna Margareta. Joseph P. Rapp married Mary, daughter of John Brower, of Pottstown, Montgomery county, is a miller by trade, and has been for some time a member of the milling firm of G. W. Rapp & Sons. U. S. Grant Rapp married Mary Detwiler, and is also a member of the above named milling firm. Anna Margareta Rapp married Irvin Moyer, a farmer of East Vincent township.

G. W. Rapp is a republican in politics. He is a man of great business ability and enterprise, and has made such valuable improvements on his farm as to make it one of the most desirable properties in the township. He is regarded as one of the foremost citizens of his community.

CAPT. JAMES C. BROOKS, a man of fine business ability and the president of the Southworth Foundry and Machine Company of Philadelphia, is recognized as an example of what a man can accomplish who relies upon his own energy and persistent labor for success. He is a son of James and Phœbe (Paxson) Brooks, and was born in New Albany, Indiana, March 26, 1843. The Brooks family is of English lineage and is one of the oldest families of the State of Maine and northern New England. William Brooks, the paternal grandfather of Captain Brooks, was a native of Maine and a ship builder by occupation. In early life he re-

moved to Ohio, where he died at Cincinnati. His son, Capt. James Brooks (father), was born in Bangor, Maine, and removed, when a boy, with his parents, from the Pine Tree State to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained until he attained his majority. He then went to New Albany and engaged in the wholesale hardware business, which he followed for many years at that place, where he died in 1867, aged fifty-seven years. During the late war he was appointed by Secretary Stanton to purchase and fit up a ram fleet and to organize a marine brigade for service on the waters of the Mississippi river. He moved with rapidity in the matter and in a short time a very fine fleet was moving down the Father of Waters. He was a remarkably successful business man, and one of the largest enterprises in which he ever engaged was the building of the New Albany & Salem railroad, of which he was president for many years. This road is now known as the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad, being an important link in the railways of the North Central States. Mr. Brooks was a republican in politics, and a member and ruling elder of the Presbyterian church, and married Phœbe Paxson, a native of the city of Philadelphia, and a member of the Presbyterian church, who died at West Chester in January, 1892, when in the eighty-first year of her age.

James C. Brooks was reared in his native city until he was fourteen years of age, when he entered an academic school in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, from which he was graduated just before the commencement of the late war. In 1863 he enlisted in the United States commissary department in the west, with the rank of captain, and was assigned to duty in the marine brigade on the Mississippi river. He took part in

several encounters, and was at the siege and capture of Vicksburg. He returned home after the war closed, and in the latter part of 1865 went to New York city, where he was engaged in the wool business for three years. At the end of that time, in 1868, he removed to Philadelphia, where he was connected for nearly twenty years with the heavy machinery manufacturing firm of William Sellers & Company, of which he was a partner during the larger part of the time. In 1886 Captain Brooks retired from the firm, but eight months later, upon pressing solicitation, accepted his present position of president of the Southwort Foundry and Machine Company, of Philadelphia. He is now serving as a member of the executive council of the board of trade of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Manufacturing and Mutual Insurance companies, and as a trustee of the Williamson free school of mechanical trades.

On January 25, 1872, Mr. Brooks was united in marriage with Mary C., a daughter of James and Hannah Murtagh, of West Chester. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks have two children, a son and a daughter: Massey and Fannie A.

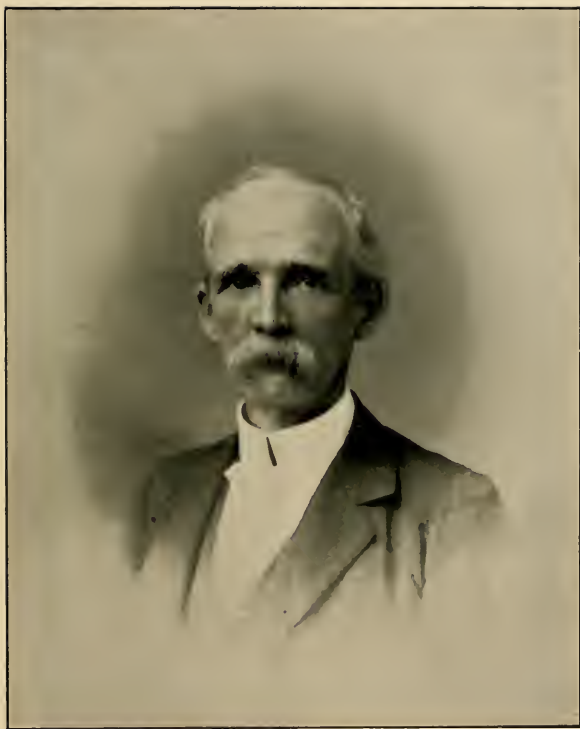
Captain Brooks is a republican in politics, and has been for many years a regular attendant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Historical society of Philadelphia, and the Union League and the Manufacturing clubs of the same city. He is a pleasant and courteous gentleman, and owns a beautiful home on the corner of Church street and Virginia avenue, where he resides during the summer, while he spends the winter in Philadelphia. Mr. Brooks has been interested in many business enterprises of the leading eastern cities during the last twenty

years, and has often made his influence and capital felt for the material improvement of the places where he does business, in measures with which he has not been personally connected. His name, however, is most closely identified with and best known in regard to the manufacturing interests of Philadelphia than with any other city of the United States in which he has been interested in business enterprises. James C. Brooks is a man of clear and vigorous intellect. He is energetic, resolute and masterful in the prosecution of his enterprises. He possesses to a high degree those characteristics which inspire confidence in all with whom he comes in contact, and gives the assurance of success ere it is won. Like every American citizen who has risen to distinction, he has achieved success by earnest and persistent effort.

ROBERT THOMPSON CORN-
WELL, commonly known as Captain Cornwell, is a prominent lawyer of West Chester, residing on the northwest corner of Virginia avenue and Darlington street.

He was born in Orange county, New York, January 29, 1835. His father, Daniel Cornwell, died May 29, 1883, aged eighty years. His mother, Elizabeth (Thompson) Cornwell, is still living and resides at Port Jervis, Orange county, New York. He received his education at public and private schools, at the Monticello academy in Sullivan county, New York, and at "The University of Northern Pennsylvania," an academy situated at Bethany, Wayne county.

His early occupation was teaching. He was, in 1853 and 1854, an instructor in both the above mentioned academies. In April, 1855, he was called from the Monticello



Robert Thompson Cornwell.

academy to Millersville, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, to teach grammar and mathematics in a three months' Normal institute, held under the auspices of the late Dr. James P. Wickersham, then superintendent of common schools in that county. This institute was so successful in its results as to lead to the establishment in the fall of that year of "The Lancaster county Normal school," in the same place; and Mr. Cornwell became a member of its faculty. He occupied this position until the fall of 1858, when he and J. Willis Westlake, A. M., from the same faculty, resigned to accept an invitation to open what proved to be a very useful and successful academy and normal school at Indiana, Indiana county, Pennsylvania.

In April, 1861, at the breaking out of the civil war, he raised a company, under the first call of President Lincoln for troops, many of his students joining it. But the company was not accepted, as a great many more troops were offered by Pennsylvania than were necessary to fill her quota of the call; and Mr. Cornwell disbanded his company and again resumed his school work. In August, 1862, he raised another company, which joined the 67th Pennsylvania infantry. This regiment organized at Philadelphia in October, 1861. A part of his men joined company I, and the remainder company K of that regiment, filling both to a maximum; and Captain Cornwell was mustered as the commanding officer of the former. He shared the services of his company and regiment in 1862, guarding the navy yard and railroads at Annapolis, Maryland; in 1863 as a part of the Eighth corps in West Virginia; and in 1864 as part of the Sixth corps in front of Petersburg, Virginia, at Monocacy, Maryland, and with General Sheridan in his great campaign in

the Shenandoah valley. On the 13th of June, 1864, at the time of General Milroy's disaster in the Valley, Captain Cornwell was captured while sick with typhoid fever in the hospital, and remained a prisoner of war (most of the time in Libby prison, at Richmond,) until May 2, 1864, when he was specially exchanged. Early in July, 1864, while in front of Petersburg, he was detailed as provost marshal of the Third division of the Sixth army corps, on the staff of Gen. James B. Ricketts, commanding that division, where he served until the expiration of his company's term of service, October 25, 1864, when he was honorably discharged.

Upon quitting the service he came to West Chester, where his wife and child were, and at once entered upon the study of the law in the office of Hon. William B. Waddell, now president judge of the courts of Chester county. He was admitted to practice on the 10th of December, 1866, since which time he has devoted himself continuously to his professional work. He was for ten years (1868-1878) associated in the practice of the law with the late Hon. William Darlington, under the firm name of Darlington & Cornwell.

Captain Cornwell for five years (1873-1878) held a commission in the National guard of the State, commanding the Wayne Fencibles of West Chester, an organization which always enjoyed a superior record. During the fierce railroad riots of 1877, he with his command guarded the engines and train which took Governor Hartrauft and staff over the mountains to Pittsburg, and almost immediately upon arriving there, Captain Cornwell, in command of a battalion consisting of the Wayne Fencibles and Co. H, of Chester, Pennsylvania, was en-

trusted with the responsible duty of guarding one of the first two freight trains started east from Pittsburg on the Pennsylvania railroad.

Mr. Cornwell was married May 9, 1859, to Lydia Ann Jackson, of West Chester, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Joseph and Mary Jackson, and a granddaughter of the late Gibbons Gray, of the same place. They have five children: Gibbons Gray, Martha Jackson, Mary Elizabeth, Ada Westlake, and William Darlington Cornwell. Gibbons Gray, the eldest son, is a graduate of Yale university, class of 1886. He read law with his father, was admitted to the bar on the 10th of June, 1889, and since that date the father and son have been associated in practice under the firm name of Cornwell & Cornwell.

In adopting the law as a profession Captain Cornwell did not lose his interest in educational work. He served as school director in West Chester about twenty-five years, during the greater portion of which time he was president of the board; and he has been one of the trustees of the West Chester State Normal school almost continuously since its organization in 1871. He has moreover taken a leading part in other enterprises and charities of his vicinage. He has been president of the Electric Light Company of West Chester from the date of its organization in 1885; is president of the West Chester hospital; chairman of the executive committee of the Dime's Saving bank of Chester county; and is in the management of the Assembly association of West Chester, the West Chester Street railway and Oaklands cemetery. Of the latter he has been secretary and treasurer for twenty-five years.

He is a republican in politics. Attain-

ing his majority with the birth of that party in 1856, he cast his first vote for its then candidate for president, John C. Fremont. He is a member of McCall Post, No. 31, Grand Army of the Republic, and also of the Union Veteran Legion.

CHARLES L. COOK, a retired manufacturer residing at Coatesville, is a man who has led a busy life, seen much of the world and been almost uniformly successful in whatever he has undertaken. He was born April 15, 1818, in London Grove township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, his parents being Thomas and Hannah (Edwards) Cook. The Cooks are of English antecedents. John Cook (grandfather) was born in Chester county, where he passed his entire life engaged in agricultural pursuits. He owned a farm in London Grove township, was a member of the Society of Friends, married Elizabeth Davis and reared a family of two sons and two daughters: Caleb, Thomas, Hannah and Sarah Cook. He died about 1825, aged eighty-nine years. Thomas Cook (father) was born in London Grove township, this county, October 30, 1785, and after attaining manhood engaged in farming, and followed that occupation all his life. He died July 3, 1868, at the advanced age of eighty-two years and seven months. In politics he was first a whig, but on the advent of the Republican party he identified himself with that political organization. Following the religious traditions of his family he early became a Quaker, and lived a useful and consistent life. He was active and industrious, possessed sound judgment and strict integrity of character, and became one of the most prosperous and progressive farmers of

his township. He married Hannah Edwards in 1807, and to them was born a family of eight children. She was a native of London Grove township, and a member of the orthodox Society of Friends, and died in 1866, aged eighty-one years and two months. Her father, John Edwards (maternal grandfather), married Lydia Roberts, owned a fine farm, and in olden times ran a distillery. He was of English antecedents, the family coming to this country in 1600.

Charles L. Cook grew to manhood on his father's farm in London Grove township, and acquired his education in the common schools of that early day, which found their home in the "little log school house" so familiar to early generations, but now known to our young men and women principally through literature and tradition. After leaving school he engaged in teaming and soon became familiar with all parts of the surrounding country, having driven over all the roads in this section. He was energetic and aspiring, and it was not long until he was engaged in running three threshing machines among the farmers, to him belonging the honor of having introduced the first threshing machine ever seen or used by the farmers of his neighborhood. About the same time he began to deal in live stock, purchasing cattle, sheep and horses in the west, and driving them through to markets in Philadelphia and among the farmers in eastern Pennsylvania. While engaged in this business he made twenty-six trips over the Allegheny mountains. In 1851 he located in Philadelphia and embarked in the mercantile business, conducting two large retail stores in that city with P. E. Jeffers until 1852, when he bought a farm above the fork of Brandywine, in Pocopson township, and removed to Coatesville, this county, where he

has ever since resided. After coming to this place he began the manufacture of phosphate, and successfully carried on that enterprise for a period of sixteen years. In 1878 he retired from active business with a handsome competency, and has since lived a quiet life, finding recreation and pleasure in superintending the operations of the two fine farms which he still owns in this county.

On November 11, 1841, Mr. Cook was married to Hannah E. Jeffries, a daughter of James Jeffries, a farmer of Newlin township, this county. They have no children. In politics Mr. Cook is an independent republican, but has never taken a prominent part in political contests, preferring to devote his time and attention to matters of business during his more active life, and in later years to the enjoyment of that rest and relaxation which is earned by a busy and successful career.

FRANCIS ALLISON, D. D., a fine classical scholar and noted Presbyterian divine of Chester county, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1705, and in 1735 came to this county, where he was pastor of New London Presbyterian church for fifteen years, and principal of New London academy from 1743 to 1752. He then removed to Philadelphia, where he had charge of Philadelphia academy until 1755, in which year he was appointed professor of moral philosophy in the university of Pennsylvania, and became assistant pastor of the First Presbyterian church of that city. He died November 29, 1779, and of him it is said that "to his zeal for the diffusion of knowledge Pennsylvania owes much of that taste for solid learning and classical literature for which many of her principal characters have been distinguished."

SAMUEL RHOADS DOWNING is the only son of Sandwith and Lydia (Smedley) Downing, and a native of Chester county, being born in East Fallowfield township, September 3, 1833. He was educated principally in Anthony Bolmar's private school at West Chester, and after completing his studies spent some four years in the real estate and conveyancing business with his guardian, Thomas Williamson, of Philadelphia. Mr. Downing subsequently became proprietor and editor of the Chester County *Times*, a weekly republican newspaper published at West Chester, which he conducted until 1863, when he disposed of his journal and retired to a farm in East Goshen township, to the management of which he has ever since devoted most of his time. He now controls two fine farms in that township, aggregating two hundred and fifty acres of very valuable land. These farms mainly descended from the ancestry of Mrs. Downing, and have been in possession of the family during nearly one hundred and fifty years. Mr. Downing is a member-at-large of the State board of agriculture, having been appointed by Governor Beaver and re-appointed by Governor Pattison. He was a member of the road commission, appointed by Governor Beaver in 1890 to formulate plans for macadamized roads in this State. Politically he is and has been an ardent republican. He has also taken an active interest in the cause of popular education, and has served for thirteen years as school director in this county. In religion he and his family are Friends.

On April 25, 1861, Mr. Downing was wedded to Mary Miller Goodwin, a daughter of Thomas and Phoebe (Miller) Goodwin. To Mr. and Mrs. Downing were born three sons, all of whom grew to maturity. The

eldest is Dr. Henry Miller Downing, who was educated at Swarthmore, read medicine with Dr. T. D. Dunn, of West Chester, and later matriculated in the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated May 1, 1886, with the degree of M. D. He subsequently took special courses in diseases of the eye, ear, nerves and throat, at the Philadelphia Polyclinic hospital, in which he was graduated in the spring of 1887, and is now engaged in successful practice in East Goshen township. Charles T. Downing, the second son, was educated principally at the Pennsylvania State college in Centre county, Pennsylvania, and is now engaged in farming in East Goshen township, this county. The youngest-son, Prof. George M. Downing, was graduated in June, 1888, from the Pennsylvania State college with the degree of bachelor of science, after which he engaged as assistant professor of physics and electrical engineering at the Pennsylvania State college, but resigned that place, and is now taking a post graduate course at the Brooklyn Polytechnic institute, New York.

The great-grandfather of Mrs. Samuel R. Downing, Thomas Goodwin, was a native of Wales, and resided in Llandewy, Merionethshire, from which place he emigrated to the United States during the early settlement of Pennsylvania, and settled at Edgemont, in what is now Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on property since occupied by Everard Passmore, becoming the founder of the Goodwin family of this section. He was originally a minister of the church of England, but became a Friend and was unfrocked about the time of his settlement here. His son, Thomas Goodwin, married Ann Jones, also of Welsh descent, and a daughter of Richard Jones, of Goshen town-



Samuel Rhoads Downing.

ship, this county, and had a son, also named Thomas Goodwin, who married Phœbe Miller in 1838, and had one child, a daughter named Mary Miller Goodwin, who became the wife of Mr. Downing. She was born in East Goshen township, January 8, 1839. Her grandfather, Richard Jones, purchased the property now occupied by Mr. Downing, and settled here about 1749.

Thomas Downing, the founder of the Downing family in America, and great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born at Bradninch, Devonshire, England, December 14, 1691, but after marriage emigrated to this country and became a resident of Concord township, in what is now Delaware county, Pennsylvania, as early as 1718. There he resided until 1733, when he removed to Sadsbury township, this county, and two or three years later settled where Downingtown now stands. This place he founded, and it was so named in his honor. He was thrice married, and had eleven children, from whom have descended one of the most numerous and prominent families in the State. In religion he was a Friend, being received, together with his wife, by Concord monthly meeting on June 3, 1730. He died January 1, 1772, aged eighty-one years. His third son, Richard Downing (great-grandfather), was born in Concord township, Delaware county, February 27, 1719, and died July 8, 1804. On March 21, 1741, he married Mary Edge, who was a daughter of John and Mary Edge, of Providence, and was born July 2, 1721, and died December 13, 1795. Richard Downing was a mill owner and maltster, being assessed in 1787 with a grist mill, fulling mill, two saw mills and a malt house. He was the father of twelve children, his eighth child and fourth son being Jacob Downing

(grandfather). The latter was born at Downingtown October 25, 1756, and passed from earth October 2, 1823, aged sixty-seven years. In early life he removed to Philadelphia, and resided in that city most of his life. He was engaged in the iron business at Atsion, New Jersey, where he owned a forge and rolling mills. In politics a whig and in religion a Friend, he lived an active and useful life, and became widely known in the business circles of this country. He married Sarah Drinker, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Drinker, of Philadelphia, by whom he had a family of six children: Henry, died in infancy; Elizabeth, married Robert Sharpless; Mary, wedded George Valentine; Sarah, who became the wife of Reuben Valentine; Henry, and Sandwith. Sandwith Downing (father) was born in the city of Philadelphia October 24, 1799, lived most of his life at Downingtown, Chester county, and died September 4, 1847, in Susquehanna county, at the home of his brother, Henry Downing. He was a miller by occupation, and in political faith a staunch whig. He married Lydia Smedley, a daughter of Peter and Phœbe Smedley, of Uwellan township, this county (whose ancestors came from Derbyshire, England about 1682, and were Friends), and to their union was born an only son, Samuel R. Downing, the subject of this sketch.

Henry Drinker, father-in-law of Jacob Downing (grandfather), was a member of the ship-owning firm of Drinker & James, of Philadelphia, and resided on Second street, that city, during the revolutionary war and at the time of the yellow fever plague in 1792. He was a strict Friend, and refusing to take up arms during the war, he was incarcerated in prison at Winchester, Virginia, together with many others

of like faith. After his release he returned to Philadelphia, where he died.

Of Samuel R. Downing a writer says: "He has been a pioneer in the advocacy of permanent roads, both through the public press and from the platform, and not only in his native county, but throughout the State of Pennsylvania. As a member of the road commission he assumed his full share of the duties thereof, with the zeal of one whose heart was in the cause, esteeming that good roads would in their measure bring comfort, health, and profit in dollars and cents, to the people, young or old, weak or strong, rich or poor. As a result in full part of his earnest advocacy, his resident township of East Goshen has built and is now constructing smooth, solid highways and permanent waterways."

HON. ISAAC ANDERSON, a prominent Jeffersonian democrat, and member of Congress from 1803 to 1807, was a son of Capt. Patrick and Elizabeth (Morris) Anderson, and was born in Chester county, November 23, 1760. His father was the first child born of European parents in Charlestown township, and served with distinction in the revolutionary war. He opposed the abolition of slavery, and served as a member of the legislature from 1778 to 1781.

Isaac Anderson took part in the revolutionary war, served as a justice of the peace, and was one of the first Methodists of Pennsylvania. In 1802 he was elected to the assembly, and the next year was sent to Congress, in which he served until 1807. He was a presidential elector in 1816, and died October 27, 1838. He was six feet four inches high, and married Mary Lane, by whom he had eleven children.

JOHN Y. LATTA, a representative farmer and stock dealer of Parkesburg, is a member of a family which has acquired considerable distinction in the religious annals of this section. He is a son of Rev. James and Jane (Sutton) Latta, and was born on the farm where he now resides, in Sadsbury township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1827. His paternal grandfather, James Latta, was born in the north of Ireland, of Scotch-Irish parentage, and while yet a boy made his way to America and settled in the southern part of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He became a Presbyterian minister, and for many years preached regularly at Chestnut Level, that county. At his home there he died about 1800, aged sixty years, and his remains rest in the cemetery connected with the church he so faithfully served, at Chestnut Level. He married Mary McCalla, of Bucks county, and reared a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters. The daughters were Mary, Margaret, Elizabeth and Sarah. Sarah was the only one of the four who married, and she wedded a Presbyterian minister named Thomas Love, who preached during a number of years at Red Clay creek, near Wilmington, Delaware, and had one daughter, Mary, who married Stephen Springer, and now resides near Wilmington, on the old homestead. The sons were Francis A., William, John, and James, and one after another they all entered the pulpit, and became eloquent and successful ministers in the church of their father. Rev. Francis A. Latta, the eldest son, was born April 27, 1766. He was ordained as a Presbyterian clergyman November 23, 1796, and was pastor successively of Presbyterian churches in Wilmington, Delaware, and at Lancaster and Chestnut Level, Pennsylvania, in which

latter place he also maintained a classical school for many years. In the year 1826 he removed to Sadsbury township, Chester county, and established the Moscow academy, a classical and literary institution, which flourished for some years. He was a man of remarkably well cultivated mind, a poet of no mean order, a very superior classical and Hebrew scholar, and one of the greatest instructors of his day. He was able in debate, discriminating and decided in judgment, and a model in the pulpit. In his manners he was social, and in his deportment humble and unostentations. He died April 21, 1834. Rev. William Latta, the second son, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in May, 1768. He graduated at the university of Pennsylvania in 1794, was licensed by the Presbytery of New Castle, and became pastor of the congregations at Great Valley and Charlestown, Chester county, October 1, 1799, in which relation he continued until his death, February 19, 1847, a period of over forty-seven years. He was created a doctor of divinity by Lafayette college, Easton, Pennsylvania. He was a student and a scholar, and his preparations for the pulpit were made with close study and care. In the church he was highly esteemed, and by appointment of the general assembly held the office of trustee of that body for many years. He was also a director in the Princeton Theological seminary. The general assembly of 1847, in noticing his death, spoke of him as "one of the venerable fathers of the Presbyterian church." On occasion of the reception of General Lafayette at West Chester, in July, 1825, the Rev. William Latta made a prayer very remarkable for its touching sentiments, fervid eloquence, and patriotic spirit.

James Latta (father) was the youngest

son of the immigrant, James Latta, and was born in Lancaster county, this State, about 1789. He was graduated from Princeton college at the age of twenty, and shortly afterward from Princeton Theological seminary. While yet a young man, about the beginning of the present century, he left his native place and came to Chester county; and a few years after his arrival here he purchased and settled on the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch. Here he continued to reside until his death in 1862, when in the seventy-second year of his age. His secular employment was that of a farmer, and in its prosecution he was alike energetic and successful. But he also continued his labors for the church, and for more than forty years preached regularly in the Octoraro Presbyterian church. He was chiefly instrumental in the erection of the Presbyterian churches at Atglen and Christiana, this county, and preached at those churches for eight or ten years. He had scarcely reached his majority when he was given charge of a church, and he remained an active worker in the cause of Christ all his life, almost literally "dying in the harness." During his long ministry in the Octoraro church he beheld the birth, growth and death of a generation, assisting continuously in the baptismal, marriage and funeral rites made necessary by the changing phases of the deep current of actual life among his people. His name became a household word in all the surrounding country, and he stood high both as a citizen and a preacher. Politically he was an old-line whig, but never took any active part in politics, preferring to find a field for his activity in the line of his religious work. He married Jane Sutton, a daughter of John Sutton, of Delaware, by whom he had a

family of five children, two sons and three daughters: Dr. William, who was for many years a practicing physician of Sadbury township, and died in 1872, aged forty-five years, leaving a family of eight children—Dr. Samuel, William, John, Thomas, Jane, Mary, Margaret, and Helen; John Y., whose name heads this sketch; Mary, married William Armstrong, and died about 1867, leaving six children; Margaret, deceased at the age of twenty-one; and Eliza, who wedded John A. Parke, a farmer of Highland township, this county. Mrs. Jane Latta was a native of Delaware, a strict member of the Presbyterian church, and died in 1842, at the age of forty-five years.

John Y. Latta was reared on the home farm and received a liberal education in the Chester county academy and similar institutions of learning at Strasburg and Wilmington. On leaving school he engaged in farming on the old homestead, and agricultural pursuits were so agreeable to his disposition that he has devoted his entire life to cultivating the farm on which he was born, and which passed into his possession in 1862. The farm consists of one hundred and fifty-seven acres of valuable land, well improved, and conveniently located on the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike, two miles from Parkesburg. In addition to this farm Mr. Latta also owns one hundred and eighty acres of land in this county. Beside his farm operations he has, since 1860, been a large live stock dealer, being for more than twenty years a member of the well known stock firm of Latta & Phipps, who were engaged in shipping cattle from the west to the Philadelphia markets. Mr. Phipps died in 1880, and since that time Mr. Latta has continued the stock business by himself, but not so extensively as before. For a time he

dealt in sheep and cattle, but now handles cattle exclusively, and has been remarkably successful in this business.

On April 6, 1876, Mr. Latta was united in marriage with Martha Rupert, a daughter of William Rupert, of this county. She died in 1880, in the thirty-first year of her age, leaving two sons: James and William. In politics Mr. Latta is a democrat, and has served for a number of years as school director of his township. He is one of the directors of the Parkesburg National bank, and occupies the same position in the Parkesburg Building and Loan association. Being affable in manner, prompt and energetic in business, and thoroughly reliable in every relation of life, it is doubtful if there is a better known or more popular man in the entire township.

REV. BENJAMIN C. NEEDHAM, a graduate of East London college, and the pastor of the First Baptist church of Coatesville, is one of the most successful evangelistic pastors of Pennsylvania. He is a son of Capt. George and Susan (Carter) Needham, and was born in County Kerry, province of Munster, Ireland, in the year 1853. He received his elementary education in the schools of his neighborhood, and at fifteen years of age, in 1868, came to Boston, Massachusetts, where he entered the lithographing establishment of W. H. Forbes & Co. After working for some time he was made foreman of the office, but soon left to accept a position in the Boston postoffice, then under the charge of Hon. E. H. Toby. In a short time he resigned, and after spending a few months with his brother William in Portland, Maine, he went to London, England, where he took a three years'

course in the East London college, from which he was graduated in the class of 1880. After graduation he and his three brothers came to Chicago, where they spent a whole winter in evangelical work in Moody's tabernacle, of which the eldest brother, Rev. G. C. Needham, was pastor. From Chicago he went to the Indian reservation in Ontario, Canada, and was engaged very successfully for five years in preaching to the different Indian tribes, and in establishing and conducting Indian schools. His next field of missionary and evangelical labor was in Philadelphia, where he spent a short time among the sailors on the docks. His evangelical labors were so remarkably successful that he was called as pastor of the Brandywine Baptist church, where his work during his three years' pastorate was instrumental in raising the congregation from weakness and apathy to strength, life, and prosperity. From Brandywine he went to the Baptist church at Reading, where his ministry was abundantly rewarded with success in building up a strong and prosperous congregation. He remained at Reading until 1890, when he assumed his present pastoral charge of the Coatesville Baptist church, where he has won respect, confidence, and esteem. His judicious course of action and impressive preaching has added largely to the membership of Coatesville Baptist church, which numbered one hundred and eighty members when he came, but under the two years of his administration has increased to three hundred.

On September 14, 1880, Mr. Needham wedded Mary R. Pardee, a daughter of Richard R. and Rebecca Pardee, of New York city. Mr. Pardee was a great Sunday-school worker, the friend of D. L. Moody, Ralph Wells, and other prominent religious labor-

ers. To Mr. and Mrs. Needham have been born three children, two sons and one daughter: Benjamin, Lillian, and Leroy. Mrs. Needham is a whole-souled Christian woman, a capable teacher of the bible, and a cultivated musician. She uses her splendid talents for the glory of her Savior.

The Needham family is of English descent, and Rev. Mr. Needham's paternal grandfather, James, was born in England, but settled in Ireland, where he resided until his death. He lived to a good age, having reared a family of five children, three sons and two daughters. One of the sons, Capt. George Needham, the father of Benjamin, was born in County Kerry, Ireland. He served for many years under the British government as an officer in the coastguard service, and for many years held the post of poor-law relieving officer and collector of revenues. His death took place in 1862, at the age of sixty years. He was a prominent, active, and influential member of the Protestant Episcopal church. Benjamin's mother, whose maiden name was Susan Carter, passed away in her thirty-eighth year, having left a previous testimony to her exalted Christian character. She was the mother of ten children, five of whom were daughters and five sons. The youngest daughter, Belinda, of sainted memory, and the oldest son, James, have been with their parents in the better land for many years. The surviving children are: Mary, the wife of William C. Hickson, of Australia; Sarah, of Boston, Massachusetts; Elizabeth, wife of Gideon Hevenor, of St. John's, New Brunswick; Susan, wife of Rev. D. M. Stearns; Rev. George C., of Philadelphia, evangelist, and editor of the *Defense*; Rev. Benjamin, the subject of this sketch; Rev. Thomas, the sailor-evangelist,

connected with the Pennsylvania Baptist society; and Rev. William E., "the artist preacher," who is pastor of Trinity Baptist church at Camden, New Jersey.

Rev. Benjamin Needham as a republican is interested in the great political issues of the day, but is not a political demagogue. He gives his time to the cause of his Divine Master, in whose service he has met with such abundant and enduring success.

EDWARD DONALDSON BINGHAM, district attorney for Chester county, and a young lawyer of fine intellect and superior legal attainments, who has already won high standing and substantial success in his profession, is the second son and only surviving child of Rev. Dr. William R. and Nannie (Allison) Bingham, and was born in East Whiteland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, February 10, 1854. His boyhood was passed in this county, and he attended a private school at Oxford until his seventeenth year, when he entered the sophomore class of Princeton college, from which well known institution he was graduated in the class of 1874, at the age of twenty. He soon afterward accepted a position as tutor in Lincoln university, where he remained two years, meeting with great success as a teacher and winning golden opinions from the faculty. In the autumn of 1876 he resigned his position in the university and went to Pittsburg, where he began the study of law in the office of the well known attorneys, Bruce & Negley, of that city. After two years spent in sounding the depths of legal knowledge as expounded by Blackstone, Kent, and other fathers in the science of law, he was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1878, and im-

mediately opened a law office at West Chester, this county, where he has ever since been successfully engaged in a practice that has constantly increased and is now quite lucrative. This result has not been attained by accident or chance, but is the outcome of thorough preparation for the duties of his profession and intelligent and painstaking attention to the interests of his clients. Mr. Bingham is a republican in politics, and so popular in his party and so competent as a lawyer, that he was nominated and elected to the office of district attorney in the fall of 1890. He has been discharging the duties of that position in a manner which reflects credit on himself and pleases his constituents. In religion he is a Presbyterian, being a member of the First Presbyterian church of West Chester. On September 25, 1888, Mr. Bingham wedded Mary Louise Johnston, a daughter of the late S. Reed Johnston, of the city of Pittsburg.

The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Hugh Bingham, was a native of Adams county, Pennsylvania, where the family was planted at an early day, and where he grew to manhood and received an ordinary English education. In early life he removed to York county and engaged in farming, which was his main business in life, though he engaged in other enterprises to some extent. He became quite prosperous, and was a stockholder and director in a banking house in that county for a number of years. In politics he was an old-line whig, and in religious faith a Presbyterian, in which church he served as an elder for a quarter of a century. He married Margaret Kelley, a daughter of Col. John Kelley, of York county, this State, and reared a family of five children, two sons and three daughters: John, now deceased, who studied law

and died shortly after being admitted to the bar; Margaret, Eliza, William R. and Eze-miah. Mrs. Margaret (Kelley) Bingham was born during Washington's second administration and lived to see the administration of Benjamin Harrison. William R. Bingham (father) was born in Adams county, this State, in 1822, received his education at Jefferson college, Cannonsburg, Washington county, and studied theology at the Western Theological seminary, Allegheny City, from which he was graduated in 1847. He at once entered the ministry of the Presbyterian church, and came to Chester Valley as pastor of the Great Valley church of that denomination. Here he remained engaged in active and successful labor, until the autumn of 1859, when he retired, and one year later assumed charge of the church at Oxford, where he continued to preach for about a year and a half, when failing health compelled him to abandon all active work. Nearly a decade passed before he resumed the duties of a regular pastorate, but in 1878 he took charge of Avondale Presbyterian church, with which he was connected for a period of ten years. He has always been an earnest student and a deep thinker, and is widely known for his extensive knowledge on Biblical subjects. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. Mr. Bingham by Westminster college. In 1888 he was appointed *pro tempore* to the chair of theology in Lincoln university, and has continued to occupy that position ever since. He has also been president of the board of trustees of that institution for a number of years, and is a director of the National bank at Oxford. In all matters that pertain to the development of his town or the improvement of his county, Rev. Dr. Bingham takes an active interest, and believes that

the best preparation for the future life is secured by properly rounding out all the duties and possibilities of "the life that now is." Politically he is a republican, with an abiding faith in the humanitarian principles on which the party was originally founded, and an earnest desire to see them applied in our government. Rev. Dr. Bingham was united in holy wedlock with Nannie Allison, a daughter of Hon. Robert Allison, of Huntingdon county, this State. Their union was blessed by the birth of three children, of whom only the subject of this sketch now survives. The youngest was Hugh W., who died in infancy, and the second was a daughter named Mary Allison, who died in her twenty-sixth year. She was the first graduate of Wellesley college (1879), and president of its alumni association until her death. Mrs. Bingham died in 1863, and in 1886 Dr. Bingham married Jennie Gardner, a daughter of Thomas Gardner, late of this county. Hon. Robert Allison (maternal grandfather), long since deceased, was a prominent and influential citizen of Huntingdon county, an ardent whig in politics, and represented his district in the congress of the United States. His father, John Allison, was one of the oldest settlers of Franklin county, and served as a member of the State constitutional convention of 1787, which ratified the constitution of the United States, in which convention also sat Jacob Elliott, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Nannie Bingham.

HON. JAMES BOWEN EVERHART, an orator, a statesman, and a patriot, whose distinguished public services stamped him as a man of rare ability, high resolve and noble purpose, was the third

son of Hon. William and Hannah (Matlack) Everhart, and was born in West Whiteland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, July 26, 1821. Two and a half centuries ago the Everhart family came from the kingdom of Wurtemberg to the State of New York, from which the great-grandfather of Mr. Everhart came to Chester county, where his son, James Everhart (grandfather), was born and reared. James Everhart served in the revolutionary war, and his son, Hon. William Everhart (father) was born in 1785. William Everhart was a surveyor by profession, and in 1824 removed to West Chester, where he was engaged extensively for over forty years in the mercantile business. He was a whig, and a member of the Thirty-third Congress, in which he delivered a very able speech on the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He died October 30, 1868, lamented by all who knew him.

James Bowen Everhart received his education in Bolmar's academy and Princeton college, from which he was graduated in 1842. He read law, was admitted to the bar in 1845, visited Europe to take special law courses in the universities of Edinburgh and Berlin, and then practiced until 1861. In 1862 he raised and commanded Co. B, 10th regiment Pennsylvania militia, during the war, and displayed great courage at Antietam. When Lee invaded the State in 1863, Mr. Everhart was among the first to respond to his country's call, and served as major of the 29th emergency regiment.

He was a popular republican leader and served from 1876 to 1882 as a member of the State senate, in which he delivered eulogies on Bayard Taylor, William Penn and Anthony Wayne, that have been pronounced the finest memorials ever delivered in Pennsylvania. In 1882 he resigned as State sen-

ator to accept the seat to which he had been elected in the Forty-eighth Congress of the United States. He was re-elected in 1884, and served through both of his congressional terms with ability and usefulness, while his speech on the "River and Harbor" bill was read with interest throughout the country. He was an entertaining author, and his "Miscellanies," "Poems," "The Fox Chase," and "Speeches," are volumes of interest and usefulness.

On August 23, 1888, James Bowen Everhart was stricken down by the hand of death and his spirit passed away from time to eternity. His remains were appropriately entombed, and the press of the State did ample justice to his "memory, which will always be held sacred in the county of his birth."

HENRY MERCER, the leading grain merchant of Phoenixville, and a representative of one of the old and honored families of the county, is the youngest child of Hatton and Elizabeth (Thompson) Mercer, and a native of London Britain township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he was born October 30, 1848. He grew to manhood in this county, and was educated in the common schools of London Britain township and at Kennett Square. Leaving school he learned the trade of miller, and was engaged in that occupation for six years. In 1875 he embarked in the general grain business at Phoenixville, and by his energy and enterprise soon built up a good trade, which has increased with the passing years until he now does an immense wholesale business, handling from a hundred and fifty to two hundred car loads of grain per week. He is a member of the commercial exchange of Philadelphia, and has the

deserved reputation of being—in his particular line—one of the best judges and best posted men in the State of Pennsylvania. In politics Mr. Mercer is a staunch republican, and in religion a strict adherent of the Society of Friends, in whose faith he was reared. He is a member of Kennett Square Lodge, No. 475, Free and Accepted Masons.

On January 29, 1873, Mr. Mercer was united in marriage with Emma L. Palmer, a daughter of Samuel R. and Rebecca B. Palmer, of Chester, Delaware county, this State. To Mr. and Mrs. Mercer have been born one child, a daughter, Rebecca C. P., who was educated in the Friends' Central school in Philadelphia, graduating in June, 1892, and is living at home with her parents.

The Mercers are descended from old English Quaker stock, and trace their American ancestry back to Thomas Mercer, great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who came from "Ayno-on-the-Hill," Northampton county, in the west of England, with his wife, Mary, and settled in what is now Westtown township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, near the close of the seventeenth century. There he died about 1716, and his widow survived him some seven years, dying in 1723. Their children were: Thomas, born in 1694, and married Hannah Taylor in 1710; Mary, married William Pennell, August 26, 1710; Elizabeth, wedded Joseph Woodward, in 1712; Ann, became the wife of Joshua Peirce, August 28, 1713; and Joseph, who settled in East Marlborough, and in 1719 married Ann Wickersham, by whom he had six children—Mary, Ann, Richard, Hannah, Rachel and Joseph. Thomas Mercer (great-great-grandfather), and his wife, Hannah Taylor, were the parents of eleven children: Rachel, born June 2, 1712; Daniel, born Septem-

ber 14, 1714; Robert, born September 28, 1716; Thomas, born August 26, 1718; Ann, born August 8, 1720; Hannah, born March 28, 1724; Phebe, born May 20, 1726; Mary, born April 16, 1728; Patience, born January 31, 1731; Thomas, born January 18, 1734; and David, born March 3, 1737. The eldest son, Daniel Mercer, married Rebecca Townsend, and died June 25, 1807, aged ninety-three years. His wife died October 13, 1792, at the age of eighty-two. Their children were: Solomon, born October 30, 1736; Rebecca, born October 1, 1738; Jesse, born July 23, 1740, and died June 3, 1763; David, born June 23, 1742; Daniel, born March 20, 1747; and Phebe, born August 11, 1750. Thomas Mercer (great-grandfather), was a farmer, and passed all his life in this county, dying about 1816, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. He married Jane Hunt, by whom he had a family of seven children: Joseph, Hannah, Thomas, Jesse, Mary, David (grandfather), and Jane. He married a second wife at the age of seventy, and had four children: John, Thomas, Harlan and Ann. David Mercer (grandfather) was born January 23, 1771, and died March 8, 1846, aged seventy-five years. He was a farmer by occupation, and a whig in politics. He married Elizabeth Hatton, and was the father of a family of four children, one son and three daughters: Hatton, father of the subject of this sketch; Ann, Celia and Hannah, all of whom are now deceased. Hatton Mercer (father) was born in Westtown township, Chester county, June 20, 1802, and passed away from earth in 1872, at the age of seventy years. He was a farmer in early life, and a miller during his later years. Politically he was a whig and republican, and in religion followed the traditions of his ancestors, being a strict member of the Society

of Friends all his life. March 17, 1831, he married Elizabeth Thompson, a daughter of David Thompson, of the State of Delaware, and to their union was born a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters: Thomas, born January 11, 1832; Charles, born May 31, 1834; David, born November 16, 1836; Mary Jane, born November 8, 1838; Elizabeth, born September 9, 1841; Sarah, born August 11, 1846; and Henry, the subject of this sketch. The mother of this family, Elizabeth Mercer, passed to her final rest February 28, 1888, aged seventy-seven years, five months and fifteen days. The Thompsons came over from England in the seventeenth century.

WILLIAM SMITH HARRIS,

a member of the Chester county bar in active practice, and secretary of the West Chester Street Railway Company, is a son of William and Sarah A. (Smith) Harris, and was born in Chanceford township, York county, Pennsylvania, February 24, 1855. He received his elementary education in the public schools of Londonderry township, pursued his classical studies at Unionville academy and under Dr. W. B. Noble, D. D., of Fagg's Manor, and entered Lafayette college of Easton, this State. Leaving college the latter part of the junior year, 1879, (being a member of the class of 1880,) he read law with Groome & McCullough, of Elkton, Cecil county, Maryland, of which firm the senior member had served as governor of Maryland and represented his State in the United States senate. After a two years' course with that firm he was admitted to the Cecil county bar on January 4, 1882, and after practicing for a short time in Maryland, he went to Grand Forks, North

Dakota, where he followed his profession until 1884. In that year he returned to West Chester, where he has been successfully engaged ever since in the active practice of his chosen profession. Mr. Harris is a democrat in politics, and in religious belief has been a Presbyterian for several years, being a member and the treasurer of the Westminster Presbyterian church, of West Chester. He is secretary of the board of directors of the West Chester Street Railway Company; and a member and past-grand of Pocahontas Lodge, No. 316, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On December 16, 1886, Mr. Harris wedded A. Maggie Smith, daughter of Joseph Smith, a prominent citizen of the vicinity of Oxford, in this county, and their union has been blessed with one child, a son named William Clyde, who was born October 3, 1887.

William Smith Harris is of English and Scotch descent, and his paternal grandfather, William Harris, sr., was a native of Chester county, where he followed farming, hotel keeping and general merchandising in West Fallowfield and Londonderry townships. He married Jane Criswell, and one of their sons was William Harris (father), who settled in early life in York county, which he afterward left to become a resident of Londonderry township, where he died March 1, 1873, aged forty-eight years. William Harris was a democrat in politics, held the office of justice of the peace for fifteen years, and was continually engaged in settling estates, writing wills, drawing deeds, and other legal work for several years before his death. He served his township as a school director, and was recognized as one of the leading and useful citizens of his community and township. He was an active member of Fagg's Manor

Presbyterian church, and married Sarah A. Smith, who was a daughter of William and Maria (Laird) Smith, of Chanceford township, York county, and who died in 1886, at sixty-four years of age. To Mr. and Mrs. Harris were born seven children, who lived to maturity: William Smith (subject); A. Clarkson, of Londonderry township; Maria J., James C., Mary A., John K. and Walter. Mrs. Harris' mother, Maria (Laird) Smith, was a member of the old and distinguished Laird family of Pennsylvania. Her father, Dr. William Smith, was a graduate of Washington and Jefferson college, of western Pennsylvania. He received his medical education in a Baltimore, Maryland, institution, and located in Chanceford township, York county, this State, where he practiced his profession with great success until his death.

ANTHONY WAYNE EMERY, one of the old and highly respected citizens of West Pikeland township, is the third son and only living child of John and Anna M. (Yeager) Emery, and was born in West Pikeland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1817. His paternal grandfather, John Emery, was a native of West Pikeland township, where he owned and tilled a farm of one hundred and thirty-one acres of land. He was a democrat politically, and had been for many years before his death a strict member of Pikeland Evangelical Lutheran church. He married Christina Lawbaugh and reared a family of eleven children, six sons and five daughters: Elizabeth March, John, Mary, Catherine Hartman, Nancy Sloyer, William, Peter, Edward, George, Henry, and Sallie. John Emery (father), was born in 1783, and died in 1828,

aged forty-five years. He was a farmer, a democrat, and a member of St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran church. He served as a soldier of the war of 1812, and was in a company that was stationed at Marens Hook, where a considerable force was gathered to check a threatened expedition of the British up the Delaware river to Philadelphia. He married Anna M. Yeager, who passed away in March, 1835, at forty-eight years of age. They had a family of eight children: Moses, Elizabeth, William, Anthony Wayne, Levi, Isaac, John and Samuel.

Anthony W. Emery was reared on his father's farm, and after receiving a practical education in the old subscription schools of that day, learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed for a short time at Kimberton. He then purchased a farm of sixty acres upon which he has resided ever since. He is a democrat in politics, has held various township offices, and believes implicitly in the cardinal principles of his party. He has quietly pursued the even tenor of his way in life, and now enjoys the substantial comforts of a pleasant home secured by his own labor.

On September 1, 1840, the subject of this sketch married Mary A. Emery, a daughter of William and Mary Brownback Emery. By this union Anthony W. Emery had four children, two sons and two daughters. The eldest is William C. Emery, now a prosperous farmer of West Pikeland township, who was born April 22, 1841, and married Catharine Yeager, by whom he had four sons: Anthony Wayne, jr., a farmer of West Pikeland township, who married Laura Emery, July 13, 1886, and has two children—Neva and Lottie; Wesley Y., who married Carrie Coulter, November 18, 1892, and resides in Charlestown township; David F. and Elmer

C. The second son of the senior Anthony Wayne Emery is John P., who was born January 23, 1844, and married Elizabeth Sloyer, January 27, 1881. He owns a valuable farm of one hundred and thirty acres of land. Sarah Emery, the eldest daughter, was born September 4, 1849, married George Fetters March 27, 1869, and they have eight children: Lizzie, William, Samuel, Wayne, Orlando, Lewis, Frank and Roger. Mr. Fetters is now a foreman of carpenter work for the Pennsylvania railroad. The fourth child and youngest daughter of Anthony Wayne Emery, sr., is Edith A., born October 10, 1857, and married Matthias A. Pennypacker, on January 27, 1886. They reside on a farm in West Pikeland township.

ENOS P. LATSHAW, an intelligent citizen and successful farmer of West Pikeland township, and who owns one of the best iron ore farms in the county, is a son of Jacob B. and Anna (Pennypacker) Latshaw, and was born January 26, 1850, on the farm on which he now resides in West Pikeland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather, John Latshaw, was of German descent, and purchased a tract of two hundred and seventy-six acres of land, a part of which is now the farm of the subject of this sketch. He was a whig in politics, and a member of the Phoenixville Mennonite church, and died in 1857, aged seventy-five years. He married Susanna High, and reared a family of eight children, two sons and six daughters: Catherine Reiff, Elizabeth Heistand, Susan Harley, Magdalene McCurdy, Mary Beitler, Jacob B., John H. and Sallie Adams. Jacob B. Latshaw (father), was born on the home farm, where he passed his life, and died

November 21, 1886, when in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He was a farmer by occupation, and in religious faith and church membership was a Baptist, having served for twenty years as a deacon in Vincent Baptist church. He was a whig and republican in politics, and married Anna Pennypacker, who is a daughter of Harmon Pennypacker, of West Pikeland township, who wedded Ann Showalter. To Mr. and Mrs. Latshaw were born eight children, three sons and five daughters: Enos P., Catherine Stiteler, Horace, Susan Moses, John H., Mary Dickinson, and Anna and Ida, who both died in childhood.

Enos P. Latshaw was reared on the farm, received his education in the common schools of West Pikeland township and Edgefield institute, Uwchlan township, and afterward engaged in farming, which has been his life pursuit. He has always resided within the limits of West Pikeland township, and in 1888 purchased his present farm of one hundred and thirty acres. His land is well improved, fertile and productive, and contains several veins of rich iron ore, which were worked successfully for a number of years by the Phoenix Iron Company. Mr. Latshaw raises some stock in addition to grain and grass growing, and now owns and conducts a successful dairy. He is a republican in political opinion, and has served for several years as a deacon of Vincent Baptist church. He is quiet and unassuming in manner, has considerable will power, and is a well read and well informed man, who commands the respect of all who know him.

On January 16, 1873, Mr. Latshaw was united in marriage with Sarah J., daughter of William Henderson, of West Pikeland township. Their union has been blessed

with three children, two sons and one daughter: W. Warren, Annie Elizabeth, and Horace E.

DAVID H. HEISTAND, a young man of good business qualifications and a successful farmer and dairyman of East Pikeland township, is a son of David and Catherine (Detwiler) Heistand, and was born in East Pikeland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, May 30, 1860. His paternal great-grandfather, David Heistand, was of German descent, and came from Montgomery county to what is now East Pikeland township, where he improved the farm now owned by his great-grandson, Harry Heistand. Two of his children were: John and Kittie Sensenig. John Heistand (grandfather) was born in 1785, and was a cabinet-maker by trade. He resided on the home farm until his death in 1880. His son, David Heistand (father), was born in 1815, and died in 1878, at sixty-three years of age. David Heistand followed farming on the tract of land formerly his father's farm. He was a republican in politics, and on December 31, 1844, married Catherine Detwiler, daughter of Henry and Catharine (Latshaw) Detwiler, of Tredyffrin township. Mr. and Mrs. Heistand had seven children: Kate Good (dead), Harry, John, Elizabeth Funk, David H., Moses, and Horace, who died in infancy.

David H. Heistand spent his boyhood days on the farm, received a good English education in the common schools of his native township, and at an early age became a clerk in the hardware store of N. H. Benjamin, of Phoenixville, where he remained until 1885. In that year he purchased his present well improved and highly desirable farm in East Pikeland township. This farm of

forty-seven acres is well watered and specially adapted to truck farming and dairying. Mr. Heistand has made many valuable improvements to his property and does a very successful business in market gardening and truck farming. He makes a specialty of raising the finer varieties of potatoes and has established a well paying dairy on his land. He is a republican in politics, and believes thoroughly in the fundamental principles of his party. He gives his party an active and earnest support, but is not a partisan in any sense of the word.

On February 19, 1885, Mr. Heistand married Lottie M. Jones, who was a daughter of Josiah P. Jones, of Reading, and died August 18, 1888, at twenty-four years of age, leaving two children: Jones, who died in childhood, and Amanda. For his second wife Mr. Heistand, on June 17, 1891, wedded Lizzie A. Shantz, a daughter of Amos and Sallie (Reigner) Shantz, of Kenilworth. By his second marriage he has one child, a daughter named Edith Pauline.

JAMES J. WATSON, the popular station agent at Frazer, this county, is the youngest son of Joshua and Alice B. (Joyner) Watson, and was born in Hilliardston, Nash county, North Carolina, June 12, 1840. The ancestors of Mr. Watson were natives of England, who came over at an early day and settled first in Florida, but afterward drifted into the Carolinas, where the family has become quite numerous and some of its members prominent. Joshua Watson (father) was born near Palmyra, Martin county, North Carolina, where he was reared and lived for a number of years. He removed, however, to Nash county, and died there in October, 1861, aged about sixty-eight years.

He was a planter, business man and broker, and at one time owned four large plantations in that State, aggregating over a thousand acres of valuable land. At the time of his death he owned two plantations. He was energetic and successful in business, and became widely known in his native State. In 1828 he married Alice B. Joyner, eldest daughter of Blunt Joyner, a prominent and wealthy French Huguenot who emigrated from his native France and settled in North Carolina, where he died. By this marriage Mr. Watson had a family of five children: Sarah E., who married Col. S. S. Cooper, inherited the famous "Nine Oaks" plantation in Granville county, North Carolina, and is now deceased, though her husband is still living; Mary B., became the wife of Hon. H. G. Williams, who was formerly a member of the State legislature of North Carolina, but is now chief of a bureau in the Pension department at Washington, though his family reside at Wilson, North Carolina; Thomas B., a prosperous farmer residing at Elm City, that State, on the Atlantic coast-line; Dr. William H., now deceased, who was for many years a practicing physician at Robinsonville, North Carolina; and James J., the subject of this sketch.

James J. Watson grew to manhood in the South, receiving his education principally at Emory and Henry college, Virginia, which failing health compelled him to leave a short time before completing the regular course. Later he began the study of medicine, and was a student in the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania when the civil war occurred. Mr. Watson at once returned to his native State of North Carolina, and for a time was engaged in the detached service of the Southern Confederacy. After the close of the war, in Sep-

tember, 1865, he came back to Philadelphia, where he remained until 1867, when he came to Chester county, seeking employment, as he had lost all his property in the South. He was employed at various places and in different capacities until 1874, when he engaged with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as a repair man, and was successively promoted from one position to another until 1881, when he was made agent at Frazer, which position he still occupies, rendering entire satisfaction alike to his official superiors and to the general public. In connection with his duties as station agent he owns and operates a small market farm of fifteen acres in East Whiteland township. Politically he is a republican, notwithstanding his southern birth and education, and is a member of the Fraternal Guardians, of the city of Philadelphia.

On September 19, 1888, Mr. Watson was united in marriage with Mrs. Sallie A. Gray, *nee* Hoskins, a daughter of John Hoskins, of Chester county, Pennsylvania. By this union he has one child, a daughter, named Florence. Mrs. Watson had two children by her former marriage: William J. and Elwood E. Gray.

Mr. Watson has recently purchased property at West Chester, and will remove there to educate his children, going back and forth on the train to his work at Frazer.

SAMUEL C. MACKELDUFF, a descendant of the well known and worthy old Scotch-Irish Mackelduff family, and an industrious farmer of West Brandywine township, is a son of Joseph and Jane (Cabraith) Mackelduff, and was born in West Brandywine township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1841. The Mackelduff

family is of Scotch-Irish origin and the ancestors of the Chester county branch left the north of Ireland about 1735 on account of religious persecution and became early settlers in Honey Brook township, where they took up large tracts of land, on some of which several of their descendants still reside. Joseph Mackelduff (grandfather) was born in West Nantmeal and removed to Honey Brook (now West Brandywine) township, where he died. He was a farmer and miller, and married Elizabeth Harris on May 9, 1787, by whom he had three children: Joseph, Mary Long, and Eliza, who became the wife of John McClure. Joseph Mackelduff (father) was born November 14, 1788, in West Brandywine township, where he died on the home farm, in 1872. He was a farmer and miller by occupation, and had been a faithful member of the Brandywine Manor Presbyterian church for many years before his death. He was a democrat in politics, and married Jane Calbraith. Their children were: Joseph, born April 9, 1830; George, August 16, 1832; Hannah E., July 28, 1833; Mrs. Eliza J. McClure, November 3, 1835; Harriet C., June 28, 1838; Samuel C.; William H., June 4, 1843, and Emma M., born March 7, 1846. Mrs. Jane Mackelduff, an intelligent and amiable woman, received her education at Kimberton Friends' school, was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and died September 5, 1891, when in the eighty-seventh year of her age. She was a daughter of George and Hannah (Harris) Calbraith. Her father was a successful farmer and hotel keeper, of McVeytown, this State, where he died. Their children were: Elizabeth Hamand, Nancy Wakefield, Julia Swansey, Hannah Creswell, George, Mrs. Jane Mackelduff, and Harriet Calbraith.

Samuel C. Mackelduff was reared on the home farm, received his education in Howard academy and Professor Wyer's boarding school, of West Chester, and assisted his father in farming from 1859 until the death of the latter in 1872. He then purchased his present farm of eighty-one acres of good farming land, which he has improved until it ranks as one of the best farms in that section of the county. He is a democrat in politics, but has never been an extremist in political affairs.

SAMUEL HIGH, a prosperous, well-known and highly esteemed farmer of North Coventry township, who is also a wheelwright by trade, is the eldest son of Henry and Anna (East) High, and was born in Colebrook, Dale township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, November 28, 1826. His paternal grandfather, Jacob High, was a native of Chester county, born on the farm now owned by Samuel Stauffer, in North Coventry township. He was a farmer by vocation and removed to Cumberland county, this State, where he purchased a farm of three hundred and forty-nine acres, on which he lived until his death, about 1845, when he had attained the ripe old age of seventy years. In politics he was an old-line whig, and in religion a Mennonite. He was twice married. By his first wife he had two sons and a daughter. One of his sons, Henry High (father), was born in Chester county, near Phoenixville, in 1796, and was taken by his father to Cumberland county when about ten years of age. In 1820 or 1821 he returned to North Coventry, Chester county, and lived for two or three years with his uncle, Rev. Christian Beary, a farmer and preacher in the Mennonite church, who resided on the

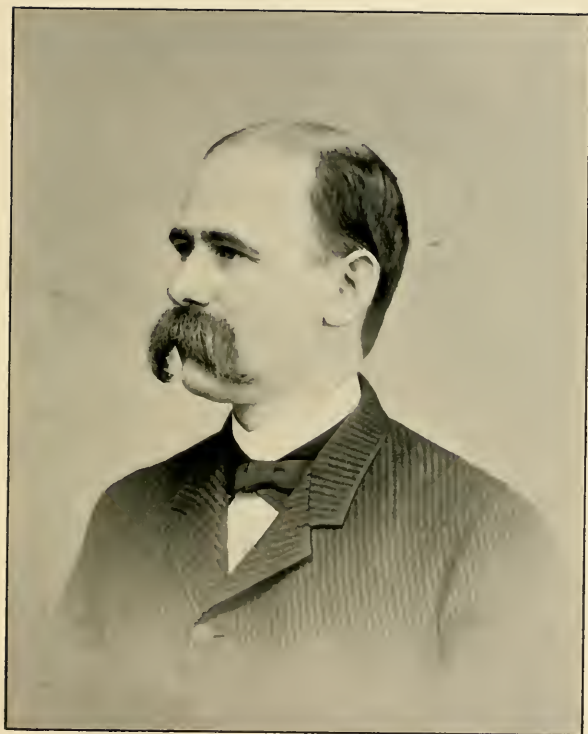
farm now owned by the canal company. He then married Anna East, a daughter of Samuel East, a prosperous farmer of Colebrook, Dale township, Berks county, this State, and for some years engaged in farming in that county. In 1829 he returned to Chester county and purchased the farm of eighty-one acres now occupied by Edwin E. Johns, in North Coventry township. Here he resided until about 1857, when he once more removed to Berks county, and died there in the year 1858, aged sixty-two years. In his political affiliations he was a whig and republican, and in religion was a strict member of the Mennonite church, in which he served as trustee for many years. By his marriage to Anna East, he had a family of nine children, three sons and six daughters: Samuel, the subject of this sketch; Jacob, a resident of East Vincent township, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; Mary, deceased; Sarah, also dead; Elizabeth, married Adam Mench, a prosperous farmer of Upper Providence township, Montgomery county; Henry, now deceased; Leah, likewise dead; Catharine, married John Mench, a tailor of Pottstown, this county; and Anna, now living with her sister in Pottstown.

Samuel High came to North Coventry township, Chester county, with his father, when only three years of age, and was reared and educated in this township, his education being obtained in the public schools of his neighborhood. After leaving school he learned the trade of wheelwright and has worked at that business to some extent, though his principal occupation has been farming. He owns two fine farms, one containing seventy-eight acres of choice land, nearly all of which is well improved and in a good state of cultivation, and the other con-

sisting of sixty-six acres, almost equally valuable. Politically Mr. High follows the traditions of his ancestors, and has been a republican ever since the organization of that party in Pennsylvania. In religion he likewise adheres to the faith in which he was reared, and for many years has been a devoted member of the Mennonite church.

On March 16, 1854, Mr. High was united in marriage to Sarah Kulp, a daughter of Samuel Kulp, of North Coventry township, this county. To Mr. and Mrs. High was born a family of six children, three of whom died in infancy. The three who lived to reach maturity are: Milton K., who married Catharine Tyson, and is now a prosperous farmer of North Coventry township; Allen K., wedded Martha Tyson, and is now engaged in managing his father's farm; and Emma K., who became the wife of Milton Prizer, a farmer residing in East Coventry township. Mrs. Sarah High was born in Lower Providence township, Montgomery county, in 1827, and is still living, hale and hearty for a woman of her age.

ROBERT JONES MONAGHAN is one of the leading members of the Chester county bar, and has taken an active part in the politics and business of this county. He is the eldest son of Jonathan J. and Rebecca (Murdagh) Monaghan, and was born in Parkesburgh, Chester county, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1852. When quite young his parents removed to Pettis county, Missouri, where he grew to manhood, attending the common schools of that county and the high school in the city of Sedalia, Missouri. At the age of seventeen he returned to Pennsylvania and began the study of the law in the office of his uncle, R. E.



Robert Jones Monaghan.

Monaghan (see his sketch), at West Chester, Pennsylvania. While reading law he prosecuted his studies of Latin and Greek for a short time under the well-known teacher, William F. Wyers, and afterward by private study, without an instructor, reading the full Yale college course in the classics. Mr. Monaghan is not the graduate of any college, but has always had a lively interest in literature, and until he became absorbed in business, his reading embraced poetry, history, political and social economy, and several other lines, and was, as he says, entirely too extensive to be very thorough.

He was admitted to the Chester county bar July 3, 1873, and has practised the law continuously since that date. His greatest strength is probably in jury trials and arguments of legal questions to the court. His practice has been an active one, and he has probably tried as many, and as important, cases, as any member of the bar since his admission. A few of the leading cases which he has argued before the Supreme court of Pennsylvania are: *Beale v. Penna. R. R. Co.*, land damages, 86 Pa. 513, 6 W. N. 137; *Bradley's Appeal*, liability of trustees, 89 Pa., 514; *Ash v. Guie*, liability of members of a Masonic lodge, 97 Pa., 498; *Cross' Appeal*, resulting trust, *Ibid.* 474; *Coatesville Gas Company's case*, taxation, *Ibid.* 476; *Miller v. Penna. R. R. Co.*, riparian rights, 112 Pa. 34; *Morrison v. Bacher*, constitutional law, *Ibid.* 322; *Neely's Appeal*, ante-nuptial contract, 124 Pa. 406; *The Sharpless will case*, 134 Pa. 250; *Sterrett v. James*, water right arbitration, 137 Pa. 234.

Since he was a boy Mr. Monaghan has been an active political speaker. He is a forcible and effective orator, who has spoken in the most prominent places in the State,

and in other States under the National committee. In 1875 he was the nominee of the Democratic party for district attorney. In 1877 was nominated for State senator, but declined, because he was not old enough to be eligible under the constitution. In 1880 was nominated for congress for the Sixth Pennsylvania district, composed of the counties of Chester and Delaware. In 1887 he was nominated for judge of the district court against the present incumbent, Hon. William B. Waddell.

He is not a practical politician, and, although accepting these compliments, has uniformly refused any nomination which indicated the possibility of an election which would withdraw him from business to public office. He refused the nomination for congress in 1886, when there was a split in the Republican party, and declined to allow his name to be considered for the nomination for judge in 1889, when Hon. Joseph Hemphill, a democrat, was elected, and in 1891 for auditor general of the State. He has positive views against the wisdom of office-seeking.

In 1889 Mr. Monaghan and his brother-in-law, the late H. T. Fairlamb, organized the Pennsylvania Mortgage Investment Company, a Chester county institution, the business of which is the loaning of money on mortgages in Washington and Idaho. Mr. Monaghan was eastern manager of the company for more than two years, and has since been, and still is, its general counsel. The company has a full paid capital of \$100,000; has been the most successful concern of the kind in this section, and embraces among its stockholders the most substantial and conservative capitalists of the county.

Mr. Monaghan is now one of the editors of the well-known and successful Philadel-

phia *Legal Intelligencer*, the oldest law journal in the United States, which has its editorial offices in the Drexel building, on Chestnut street.

Mr. Monaghan is a member of the Young Men's Democratic association of Philadelphia, of the Pennsylvania State Historical society, the Lawyers' club of Philadelphia, one of the executive committee of the Philadelphia Tariff Reform association, and an active member of the Masonic fraternity.

In his domestic relations Mr. Monaghan has been even more fortunate than in his professional career. On November 13, 1879, he married Cornelia T. Wilson, eldest daughter of Joseph P. Wilson, one of the most prominent members of the Chester county bar, and for many years president of the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad Company. Mr. and Mrs. Monaghan have two children living, Frances E. and Walter.

Blessed with a vigorous constitution, Mr. Monaghan did not appreciate the necessity of the gospel of rest, and as a result, in the fall of 1891, broke down in health. A voyage around the world, including some months of rest in Australia, effected a restoration of his health, and he has, at this writing, resumed his former place in this community. His business and tastes have occasioned more than the usual amount of travel over the United States in the last ten years. Indeed, there are but five States or territories of the Union which he has not visited.

The Monaghans are of Irish descent, the family being planted in America about 1799, by James Monaghan (grandfather), a native of County Fermanagh, who located first in Delaware, and later removed to Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he died in October, 1841. (See sketch of Robert Emmet Monaghan elsewhere in this work.)

Jonathan J. Monaghan (father) was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1813, where he grew to manhood on his father's farm, and received a fair English education. In 1850 he married Rebecca Murdagh, of Oxford, this county, and by this union had a family of five children, three of whom are still living: Robert Jones, the subject of this sketch; James, a graduate of Lafayette college (1876), who read law with his brother, R. Jones, with whom he afterward formed a law partnership, practising in this county, and in May, 1892, was appointed by Governor Pattison as State reporter for the Supreme court of Pennsylvania for a term of five years; and Margaret, wife of Rev. William F. Gibbons, a minister of the Presbyterian church, who is located near Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. About 1854 Jonathan Monaghan removed from Chester county to Pettis county, Missouri, where he resided until 1878, when he returned to his native county and settled at West Chester, where he resides at this time. He was a farmer, and in politics a staunch democrat, entertaining very positive views. His wife is still living. Her father, Robert Murdagh, was of Scotch-Irish stock, and was for many years a merchant of Oxford, in this county.

MATTHIAS J. PENNYPACKER,
M. D., who is a graduate from the medical department of the Pennsylvania university, and has served as a member of the legislature of this State, is the youngest and only surviving son of Matthias and Sarah (Anderson) Pennypacker, and was born at Pennypacker's mill, Schuylkill township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1819. There he was principally reared, receiving a superior English

and classical education in the famous school conducted by Joshua Hoopes at West Chester. On leaving school he began the study of medicine, and later entered the Pennsylvania university at Philadelphia, from the medical department of which he was graduated with honors in the class of 1841. For a time he was engaged in the Philadelphia hospitals, and later located in his native county, where he practiced for a short period, and was then offered and accepted a position as assistant superintendent and manager of the Phoenixville Iron works. Here he remained two years, and at the end of that time, in 1849, he became superintendent of Durham Iron works, at Durham, Bucks county, this State, which position he was forced to resign one year later on account of failing health. He then returned to Chester county, and purchasing the homestead farm engaged in agriculture, in hope that out door life would restore his waning strength and former vigor of constitution—a hope in which he was not disappointed. So well did farm life agree with him that he has ever since maintained his connection with agricultural pursuits, owning a fine farm of one hundred and twenty-seven acres of improved land, and also a grist mill.

Dr. Pennypacker was one of the original republicans of Chester county, and has kept his political faith alike in victory or defeat down to the present hour. In 1854 he was elected to the Pennsylvania house of representatives, and served one term (1855) as a member of that honorable body. He has always taken a deep and abiding interest in general politics, and in every movement calculated to advance the public welfare, or benefit the people of his county, and is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Phoenixville.

On April 27, 1848, Dr. Pennypacker was married to Annie R. Walker, a daughter of William and Sarah Walker, of Tredyffrin township, and by this union had a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters, six of whom arrived at maturity: William H., who married Mary Anna Wetherill, and now resides in Schuylkill township, where he is engaged in farming; Matthias A., now deceased, who married Ella Garrison, of the city of Philadelphia, and was employed as superintendent of the Baldwin Locomotive works in Philadelphia; Sarah, Mary Athalia, Isaac A. and Annie W., the four latter living at home with their father. Mrs. Annie R. Pennypacker died in 1868, and in 1878 Dr. Pennypacker wedded Kate A. Cook, an intelligent and cultivated lady of Parkersburg, West Virginia, and a daughter of Tillinghast J. Cook, of that city. By his second marriage the Doctor has one child, a son, named James C., who is living at home with his parents.

The family of which Dr. Pennypacker is a member was spoken of sixty years ago by Hon. Isaac Anderson, in his history of Charlestown township, as "rich, respectable and numerous," and has lost none of these characteristics in the years which have elapsed since then. It originated in Holland, where its representatives may yet be found, and about 1650 was transplanted to Germany, where the original name Pannebakker (tile-maker) was Germanized to Pfannebecker. In 1699 Heinrich Pfannebecker, born in Germany in 1674, came to Germantown, near Philadelphia, and from there removed to Skippack, now in Montgomery county, where he died in 1754. He was the first German surveyor in Pennsylvania, and a large land owner. Several of his grandsons crossed the Schuylkill into

Chester county. One, Jacob Pennypacker (as the name soon came to be spelled in America), came to Perkiomen Junction in 1772. Matthias (grandfather) came in 1774, and settled at the point now known as Pennypacker's mill, in Schuylkill township; and Harman, John and Benjamin came to Chester Springs in 1792, 1794 and 1796, respectively; while Henry settled in Vincent in 1794.

Matthias Pennypacker, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born October 14, 1742, and died in Schuylkill township, this county, February 8, 1808, at the age of sixty-six years. He was a wealthy farmer and miller, carrying on an extensive business, and running a line of boats on the Schuylkill river to carry his flour to Philadelphia. Part of the product of his mill was also sent to that city in wagons, a number of which he kept constantly employed. He was a member and bishop of the Mennonite church, was the first preacher in the old church at Phoenixville, and spoke both the English and German languages fluently. While the Continental army lay at Valley Forge, a number of American officers were quartered at his house, and in 1777 the British destroyed much property at his mill. He was a man of large heart and clear head, and was universally acknowledged as a leader in his community. In 1784 he was appointed by the assembly one of the commissioners to provide for the navigation of the Schuylkill river, and in 1793, when Philadelphia was ravaged by the yellow fever, he sent two hundred and forty dollars in cash to be distributed among the poor of that city. He married Mary Custer, of Montgomery county, by whom he had a family of six children: John, James, Joseph, Matthias (father), Elizabeth and Margaret.

His first wife dying in 1798, he afterward married Mary, widow of Christian Marys, by whom he had a daughter named Sarah. All his children are now deceased.

Matthias Pennypacker (father) was born on the old homstead, August 15, 1786, where he was reared, and obtained his education in the subscription schools of that early day. After attaining manhood he engaged in farming and milling, both of which he conducted on a large scale. He also operated a saw mill and dealt in lumber for a number of years. In religious faith he was a Mennonite, and a prominent member of that church for many years. He died at his home on Pickering creek, April 4, 1852, aged sixty-six years. Politically he was an old line whig, and ardently espoused the cause of Henry Clay, and was a great admirer of Gen. William Henry Harrison. In 1826 and again in 1827 he was elected a member of the State assembly, in which he served three terms with distinction, and in 1837 was a member of the Constitutional convention, in which he took an active part. In 1831 he was chairman of the organization of the leading men of Chester county which made the first move toward the construction of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, and was one of the incorporators of that road. He ranked with the first citizens of Chester county, and was regarded as authority on questions of political economy. In 1807 he married Sarah Anderson, a daughter of Hon. Isaac Anderson, of Schuylkill township, and by this union had a family of five children, four sons and a daughter, the youngest of whom is the subject of this sketch. The eldest son was James A., born December 12, 1808, and died December 23, 1851, aged forty-two years. He married Ann Pennypacker, by whom he had

three children: Sarah Frances, who died in childhood; Dr. Nathan A., who married Eliza Davis; and Mary Elizabeth, who married William Williamson, of Pottstown. The second child was Mary A., born August 12, 1810, and died August 29, 1887, at the old homestead where she had always lived. The third was Dr. Isaac A., born July 9, 1812, and died February 13, 1856, in his forty-fourth year. He married Anna Maria Whitaker, and was the father of six children: John C., died in early youth; Samuel W., now a judge in the Philadelphia court of common pleas, who married Virginia Broomall; Harry C., married Clara Kames, and resides at Moore Hall, this county; Josephine, died in infancy; Isaac R., married Charlotte Whitaker, of Havre-de-Grasse, Maryland, and now lives at Mount Holly, New Jersey; and James L., who wedded Grace Coolidge, of Boston, and resides at Haddonfield, New Jersey. The next child of Matthias and Sarah Pennypacker was Washington, born September 20, 1814, and died August 20, 1867. He married Eliza Wright, of Safe Harbor, this State, by whom he had five children: Matthias, who died at Harper's Ferry, in 1862, while serving in the Union army; Susannah, married L. Wesley Free; Mary A.; Jennie, married George Kirk, and now resides in the State of Washington; and Benjamin B., who wedded Annie Lamar, and lives in the same State.

JESSE B. DAVIS, a leading citizen of Willistown township, who for nine years has been a justice of the peace at White Horse, and is favorably known in all parts of the county, is the younger of the two surviving sons of George and Ellen (Baugh) Davis, and was born at "White Horse."

Willistown township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1831. There he remained until his ninth year, when he went to reside with his grandfather in West Goshen township. After two years passed in that township he removed to East Bradford, and two years later went to Delaware county, where he lived during the next eight years. His education was obtained principally in the public schools, and in 1852 he returned to Willistown township, where he engaged in milling and has ever since resided. For a period of seven years he conducted the old Thomas mill on Crum creek, after which he began farming, and now owns a splendid farm containing one hundred and ten acres of choice and very valuable land, all well improved. On April 9, 1881, he was commissioned by Governor Beaver as a justice of the peace for Willistown township, and has been acceptably filling that office ever since, being now in the ninth year of consecutive service. In politics Squire Davis is independent, supporting such men and measures as in his judgment are best calculated to advance the interests of the people and subserve the public good. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and for eight years was a member and officer—steward—of the Pennsylvania State Grange of that organization.

On the 5th day of May, 1855, Squire Davis was united in marriage to Lydia Palmer, a daughter of James P. and Jane (Temple) Palmer, of the city of Philadelphia. To them was born a family of four children, one son and three daughters: Ella V., educated at the Friends' Central school in Philadelphia, and is now engaged as a teacher of music; William, living at home and assisting his father in the management of the farm; Jennie, deceased; and Anna, who re-

ceived her education at the Friends' Central school in Philadelphia, and is an elocutionist, teaching privately, and living at home with her parents.

The Davis family is of Welsh descent, and are among the older families of this State. Joseph Davis, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Willistown township, this county, where he owned the property now occupied by Algernon Lukens, consisting of two hundred acres of fine land. He was a noted dairyman in his day, and it is said his butter always brought the highest price in the market and was in constant demand. In politics he was a whig, and in religion a Quaker, being a member of the Willistown meeting at the time of his death, which occurred at Edgemont in 1848, after an active life of three quarters of a century. He married Sarah Bishop, by whom he had a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters: Joseph, William, James, Samuel, Jesse, Sarah, (who married Jacob Huey, of Kennett township), Mary, (wedded Frederick Fairlamb, of Delaware county), Martha (became the wife of Pierce Taylor, of Kennett Square), and George, father of Jesse B. They are all now deceased. George Davis (father) was born on the old homestead in Willistown township, as was all the family, and he passed most of his life there. He was reared on the farm, obtained his education in the common schools, and after attaining his majority engaged in farming, stock dealing and hotel keeping. He owned a farm of forty acres, was proprietor of the old White Horse hotel for many years, and became noted as a large cattle buyer, drover and butcher. On one occasion he slaughtered the largest ox ever killed in the county, it is believed, which weighed two thousand

two hundred and twenty-seven pounds, dressed. In politics he was a whig and republican, and was always active in the public movements of his community. He was prominent in the celebration of November 20th, the anniversary of the Paoli massacre. In religion he was a Quaker, and a life long member of that Society. He died at William Ingh's hotel in West Philadelphia in 1838, while on a visit to friends there, and his remains repose in the cemetery at Willistown. In 1837 he married Ellen Baugh, a daughter of Daniel Baugh, of Tredyffrin, and to their union was born a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters: Elizabeth, Alfred, Milton, John, Jesse, Joseph, Sarah and Hannah. Alfred died from disease contracted while serving as a soldier during the civil war; Milton served under General Scott in the Mexican war as a member of the 68th United States infantry, and at the first call for troops in 1861 enlisted in the 68th Pennsylvania infantry, as captain of Co. I, under Colonel Tipton, and was in fourteen regular engagements, had charge of his regiment as senior captain in the battle of Gettysburg, and was killed soon afterward on the Rappahannock, in Virginia, by a stray shot fired by a Confederate picket; Joseph served as lieutenant of Co. I, 68th Pennsylvania infantry, and was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg.

JACOB H. DEWEES, a prosperous and well known farmer and dairyman, residing in Uwchlan township, near Uwchlan postoffice, is one of the largest landowners in this vicinity. He is the eldest son of Thomas D. and Elizabeth (Haase) Dewees, and was born February 5, 1859, in East Nantmeal township, Chester county, Penn-

sylvania. The family is of Welsh descent, and has been resident in this State since early times. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Waters Dewees, a native of this county, who passed his early life near Doe run, but later removed to West Nantmeal township, where he died at an advanced age. For many years he was engaged in the hotel business, but the latter part of his life was devoted to agricultural pursuits, on the farm now known as the Marsh property. Politically he was an old-line whig. He married Ann Bull, and reared a family of eight children, three sons and five daughters: George, Edward, Thomas D., Sallie Clingan, Ann Wood, Rachel Roberts, Elizabeth Fries and Mary McLain. Mrs. Dewees (grandmother) lived to be eighty-two years of age. Thomas D. Dewees (father) was born in West Nantmeal township in 1813, and spent his boyhood principally at Marsh, where he was educated and resided until after his marriage. He then engaged in farming and marketing in West Vincent township, and followed that occupation during the remainder of his life, owning a farm of eighty acres of choice land. He died March 5, 1876, aged sixty-three years. Politically he was first a whig and later a republican, and for a number of years took an active interest in local politics. In 1836 he married Elizabeth Hause, a daughter of Jacob Hause, of East Nantmeal township, and by this union he had a family of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters: John, deceased; Howard, also dead; Harry, Thomas, William, Jesse, Jacob H., the subject of this sketch; Elmira, who married John Davis; Ida, wedded William Yeager; Sallie, became the wife of Preston Mosteller; Anna, who married William Leonard; and Hannah, deceased.

Jacob H. Dewees was reared principally in West Vincent township, and received his education in the public schools adjacent to his home. Leaving school he engaged in farming, and has made that the leading business of his life. For four years he resided in West Vincent township, but in 1871 he purchased his present farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres in Uwchlan township, and has since lived upon and cultivated this splendidly improved and well watered tract of land. He also owns four acres of wood-land on Mill hill, and a farm of one hundred and fifty-six acres in West Vincent township. The latter is also well improved and carefully cultivated, and Mr. Dewees is justly regarded as one of the leading farmers of his township. In addition to his other operations he owns and manages a dairy, supplied by nearly fifty cows, and for more than twenty years has been engaged in shipping milk to Philadelphia. In politics Mr. Dewees is a staunch republican, and in religion a strict member of the Vincent Baptist church, in which he is serving as trustee. In 1863 he served for a time in an emergency regiment, assisting to repel Lee's invasion of northern territory.

On December 13, 1866, Mr. Dewees was united by marriage to Sarah Stiteler, a daughter of Henry and Peninah Stiteler, of West Vincent township. To Mr. and Mrs. Dewees was born a family of three children, two sons and a daughter: Howard, living at home and assisting his father in the management of the farm; George S., now a student in the West Chester Normal school, where he is preparing himself for a teacher; and Rosalind, living at home with her parents. Mrs. Sarah Dewees was born January 20, 1842, and educated in the public schools of West Vincent township.

GEORGE WERSLER, a prominent farmer of Tredyffrin township, and a representative of one of the oldest families in this State, is the eldest surviving son of Major John G. and Mariah (Davis) Wersler, and a native of Charlestown township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he was born February 2, 1816. As the name would indicate, the Werslers are of German descent, but have been residents of this State since early colonial times, and were settled in Chester county prior to the revolutionary war. In 1775 George Wersler (paternal grandfather), who was the son of a Lutheran minister, came from his native county of Bucks and purchased a tract of twenty acres of land in Charlestown (now Schuylkill) township, this county, whereon he erected a large saw mill and workshop. He was a carpenter and farmer, and beside his saw mill tract also purchased two others, each containing one hundred acres. During the revolution he served as captain for a time, and also manufactured buttons for the uniforms of the Continental army, being the first to use shanks on such buttons; and later made a large number of spinning wheels—large and small—which found a ready sale among the people, nearly all of whom manufactured their own clothing in those early days. He was also a practical surveyor, and surveyed much of the land in this section and in the coal regions around Wilkesbarre. He lived an active and useful life, and died in Charlestown township about 1832, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Politically he was a democrat, and in religion a strict member of the Episcopal church, in which he became prominent and influential. He married Anna Mariah Golden, of Bucks county, and was the father of one son and two daughters who grew to

maturity: John G. (father), Rebecca, who married William Boues, and Elizabeth, who wedded Abraham Zook—all now deceased.

Major John G. Wersler (father) was born in Charlestown township, this county, in 1781, and spent most of his life here, dying at his home in this township November 20, 1876, in the ninety-fifth year of his age. By occupation he was a farmer and surveyor, a democrat in politics, and a leading man in his community all his life, holding at one time or another all the offices in his township, and being connected with the settlement of a vast number of estates. He served with distinction in the war of 1812, first as captain of a company bearing the name of Great Valley Light infantry, which he was instrumental in organizing, and later as captain of the Chester County blues—so named on account of their blue uniform. Some time after forming this company, Captain Wersler was advanced to the rank of major of volunteers in his brigade. He was a strict disciplinarian, and his efficiency as an officer was frequently spoken of in the most flattering terms by his superiors. He was also captain of a company of State militia for many years. In 1810 he served as deputy sheriff under George Hartman, and a few years later was a prominent candidate for the sheriffalty himself, but was defeated by two weaker candidates combining against him. In 1818 he was appointed by Gov. William Findlay to the office of prothonotary and clerk of the courts of Chester county, a position he held from March 25th of that year to February 29, 1821, discharging its duties with credit to himself and satisfaction to all who were brought in official contact with him. He was a gentleman of the old school, courteous and unobtrusive in speech and manner, and possessed of the

very soul of honor and truthfulness. These qualities attracted many firm friends who yielded him their implicit confidence and remained loyal to the end. In religion he was an Episcopalian, and perhaps the foremost member of St. Peter's church of that denomination, in which he served for many years as deacon and trustee, and as superintendent of the Sunday school. In 1810 he married Mariah Davis, a daughter of Hezekiah Davis, and by this union had a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters: Milton, deceased; Anna M., who married B. G. Rapp, and is also dead; George, the principal subject of this sketch; Harriet, wedded Thomas Hampton, and is now deceased; Anna, Albert H. and William L.

Hezekiah Davis (maternal grandfather) was born in Charlestown township, this county, where he lived nearly all his life, and died December 27, 1837, when lacking only six years of being a centenarian. He was a saddler by trade, and also owned and operated a farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian, and politically a staunch democrat, becoming prominent in local politics and holding all his township offices. He was elected a member of the State legislature, and represented Chester county one term in that honorable body. During the revolutionary struggle he served as quartermaster, when that position was a difficult and trying one, and by no means the sinecure it came to be during the civil war. At the battle of Long Island he was captured by the British and held a prisoner for some time, during which he formed the acquaintance of Anna Schenck (a descendant of General Schenck), of Brooklyn, New York, whom he afterward married, and by whom

he had a family of nine children: Willemina, born May 8, 1782, married John Shriver; Harriet, born July 3, 1784, married Julius Anderson; Maria (mother), born August 4, 1786; Julia, born June 7, 1788; Adriana, born November 2, 1790, married John Irven; Nicholas, born September 26, 1796; Nathan, born April 12, 1794; Hannah, born September 24, 1796, married Henry T. Henion; and Thomas L., born September 11, 1799.

George Wersler was reared on his father's farm in Charlestown township, and received a good common school education in the schools of his neighborhood. Leaving school he engaged in farming and resided in his native township for thirty years. He then removed to West Tredyffrin township, where he lived for eight years, after which he removed to the General Wayne farm, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for eight years. He afterward purchased his father-in-law's farm of one hundred and seventeen acres, where he now resides. The farm is well improved, the soil exceedingly fertile, and in every respect a desirable property and home. In his political affiliations Mr. Wersler has always been democratic, while in religion he is a Presbyterian, and all his family are members of the Great Valley church of that denomination.

On February 17, 1838, Mr. Wersler was wedded to Ann E. Beaver, a daughter of George and Anna Beaver, of Tredyffrin township, this county, and by this union had a family of nine children: Louisa, now the widow of David Clemmens, and residing in Kansas; Anna, married David Detwiler, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume; Maria E.; Ida, wedded Sylvester Tyson, a teacher, residing at Townsend, Delaware; Elizabeth, became the wife of

William Swearer, a prosperous farmer of Tredyffrin township; George P., married Alice Finch (who is now deceased) and lives with his father; Clara T., married Archie Catauach; Emma W., living at home; and John G., deceased.

NATHAN E. REINHART, V. S., of Pottstown Landing, whose indomitable energy and acquired skill has won him deserved success and an enviable rank in his chosen profession, is the eldest child and only son of Daniel and Lydia (Evans) Reinhart, and was born in East Coventry township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1836. He was educated at a boarding school, and commenced the study of medicine in 1860 with his uncle, John F. Evans, who was a domestic practitioner, and had been graduated from Jefferson Medical college in 1844. The civil war followed and he turned his attention to veterinary surgery, purchasing horses at government sale that were unfit for army service, and after bringing them up to good condition, selling them again. This afforded him extensive practice and valuable experience, and also proved a source of considerable profit. Later Mr. Reinhart took a course of training under Dr. James McCoart, V. S., of the Pennsylvania college of veterinary surgeons, and after passing the required examination, received a certificate of membership in that college. Dr. Reinhart has been in active practice ever since, engaged also in stock raising much of the time.

In 1873 he located at Steelton, Dauphin county, near Harrisburg, where for thirteen years he was successfully engaged in the line of his calling, and built up a large and lucrative practice in Harrisburg, Steelton

and surrounding country. In 1881 he was elected burgess of Steelton, being the second to occupy that office. In 1887 he returned to this county and settled at Pottstown Landing, where he has since resided and practiced. His business has steadily grown in importance and his reputation extended among horsemen in every direction. During his whole career he has been active, energetic and successful, having taken great pains to thoroughly fit himself for his duties and afterward kept well posted on all advances or improvements made in his line. He uses the best and most approved appliances known to the profession, and owing to his great skill and uniform success has attained high standing in his chosen vocation. Dr. Reinhart is a member of the Pennsylvania State Veterinary society, and has been ever since its organization August 23, 1883. He has been especially active in its interests since the society was incorporated, June 31, 1885, and was one of the earliest to favor its incorporation. In politics Dr. Reinhart is a republican, and has been elected and served two terms as school director in his township. He is also a member of Pottstown Lodge, No. 351, Royal Arcanum.

In his twenty-fifth year, January 30, 1861, Dr. Reinhart wedded Emma G. Reiff, a daughter of Jacob Reiff, of North Coventry township, this county, and by this marriage had two children, both daughters. The eldest, Elizabeth, married M. P. Bernard, a jeweler of Kennett Square, and the other, Mary E., is living at home with her parents. Mrs. Reinhart was born March 9, 1835, and was reared and educated in North Coventry township. Her father, Jacob Reiff, is also a native of that township, where he has always resided. He was born February 14,

1814, is a blacksmith and farmer by occupation, in politics a republican with whig antecedents, and has served as a school director for nine years. In religion he is a member and deacon of the German Reformed church. He married Elizabeth Geist on St. Valentine's day, 1835, and to them was born a family of six children, five of whom are yet living: Henry, now a clerk in the German Reformed Publishing house at Philadelphia; Emma G., now Mrs. Reinhart; Rebecca, married W. E. Rhodes, and resides in Berks county, this State; Allen, a carpenter and wheelwright of Pottstown; and Taylor, a carpenter residing at Conshohocken, Montgomery county. The deceased was a daughter, named Lizzie.

The paternal grandfather of Dr. Nathan E. Reinhart was Abraham Reinhart, a native of East Coventry township, this county, where he lived all his life, and died in 1843, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years. By occupation he was a farmer, and ranked among the most progressive and successful men of his neighborhood. He was an old-line whig in politics, and in religion a strict member of the German Baptist church. His wife was Mary Price, and they reared a large family of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, all of whom are now deceased, except one son, Joshua, and Rebecca, the widow of John Halderman. Daniel Reinhart (father) was born in East Coventry township in 1804, and died in South Coventry in 1865, aged sixty-one years. He also was a farmer, and passed an active and useful life in the cultivation of the soil and in stock raising. In his earlier years he was a whig in politics, but on the dissolution of that organization he identified himself with the Republican party, and actively supported the latter until his death in 1865, when in

the sixtieth year of his age. He always adhered to the German Baptist church, in which faith he had been reared, and for many years was an active and influential member of that denomination. In February, 1833, he married Lydia Evans, a daughter of Mark Evans, who was born in Limerick township, Montgomery county, this State, and died in East Coventry township, Chester county, in 1844, at the age of fifty-three years. He was a farmer by vocation, an ardent whig in politics, and married Susannah Frick, by whom he had a family of two sons and three daughters, the youngest of whom became Mrs. Reinhart. By this marriage Mr. Reinhart had a family of two children, one son, Dr. Nathan E., and a daughter named Mary, who married Joseph Meredith, and resides in the city of Philadelphia, where her husband is engaged in the grocery and feed business, and is also president of the Vulcan Road Machine Company of Charleston, West Virginia. Mrs. Lydia Reinhart, mother of Dr. Reinhart and Mrs. Meredith, is living in Philadelphia with her daughter, Mrs. Meredith. She is now in her eighty-second year.

DAVID M. TAYLOR, a veteran Union soldier and an able financier of southeastern Pennsylvania, who has been prominently identified with the prosperity and progress of Oxford for over a quarter of a century, is a son of Joseph C. and Jane M. (White) Taylor, and was born in Little Britain township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1841. The Taylor family traces its transatlantic ancestry to England, and the American branch of the family was founded by Joseph Taylor, who married Mary Maris in 1709, and settled in Newlin township, Chester county. His

son, Jesse Taylor, was born in 1726, and removed to Kentucky, where he followed surveying. He reared a family, and one of his sons, David Taylor (grandfather), was born near Unionville, Chester county, in 1775. He was drowned while assisting in seining Laurel dam, in 1810, when in the thirty-fifth year of his age. He was a prosperous and successful farmer, and a federalist and whig in politics. He married Hannah Craig, by whom he had three children: Joseph C., Anna W. Woodrow and Lydia Pierce. Joseph C. Taylor (father) was born in 1804, at Unionville, and after serving an apprenticeship to the tanning business under Jesse Hills of Chatham, removed to Oak Hill, Lancaster county, where he and Jonathan Pierce built and operated for several years what is now known as Harlan's tannery. Shortly after quitting the tanning business he went to Little Britain township, that county, and purchased a farm, which he afterwards left to engage in the general mercantile business at Ashville, the same county, where he died April 26, 1876, in the seventy-first year of his age. He was a prominent and influential man in his community, and ranked as one of the leading abolitionists of Pennsylvania. He was a man of great determination, and when convinced that a course of action was just or right he pursued it regardless of consequences. On one occasion a colored woman and her two children who lived at "Wolf Hollow" near his farm, were kidnapped by two slave drivers from Maryland, and were driven almost to the Maryland State line before Mr. Taylor succeeded in overtaking them. He had borrowed a shotgun when starting, and with this single weapon compelled the slave drivers, although heavily armed, to give up their captives. He was a

man of good legal knowledge, and married for his first wife, Susan, daughter of John Twaddle, by whom he had two children: Anna and David, who are both dead. After her death he married, on January 17, 1837, Jane M. White, who was born in County Armagh, Ireland, and died in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on March 28, 1890, at seventy-seven years of age. By his second marriage Mr. Taylor had five children: B. Frank, justice of the peace and real estate agent at Oxford; John T., who enlisted in Co. A, 97th Pennsylvania infantry, on August 22, 1861, and was killed at the mine explosion in front of Petersburg, while gallantly bearing the colors of his regiment; David M.; Dr. Edward C.; and Howard J., born October 28, 1857, and died January 11, 1878. Dr. Edward C. Taylor is a republican, and Presbyterian, who was born February 21, 1844, was graduated from the university of Pennsylvania in 1867, and after practicing for eleven years at Marlton, Burlington county, New Jersey, came to Oxford, where he has practiced ever since, and where, on June 4, 1890, he was united in marriage to Mercy A., daughter of R. H. Kirk.

David M. Taylor received his education in the common schools and the Millersville State Normal school, and was then engaged in the mercantile business until August 22, 1861, when he enlisted in Co. A, 97th Pennsylvania infantry, in which he served for three years, being honorably discharged at Bermuda Hundred on August 22, 1864. He participated in the siege of Charleston, and the attack on Ft. Wagner, then was on detached service in Florida, and at the end of that time his regiment was sent to Richmond, where he took part in the battle of Cold Harbor and the siege of Peters-

burg. Returning home from the army of the Potomac he was variously engaged until 1866, when he became teller of the National bank of Oxford, and served in that capacity for two years. He then became cashier of the newly organized bank of Kirk, McVeigh & Co., and held that position up to 1872, in which year he helped organize the Oxford Banking Company, with which he remained until 1883, when it was reorganized as the Farmers' National bank of Oxford, of which he has been cashier ever since. This bank is situated on the corner of Third and Locust streets. It has a capital of seventy-five thousand dollars, with a surplus of twenty thousand dollars, and deposits amounting to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

On December 16, 1868, Mr. Taylor was united in marriage with Violet H., daughter of Azariah Rittenhouse, of Rising Sun, Maryland. David M. Taylor is a republican in politics, and has been for several years a member of the Presbyterian church of Oxford, of which he is now trustee. He is a member of Oxford Lodge, No. 353, Free and Accepted Masons, and W. S. Thompson Post, No. 363, Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Taylor is largely identified with the interests of Oxford. He is treasurer of the Oxford Milling Company, secretary of the Building and Loan association, and president of the Electric Light Company, and the Land Improvement Company of Oxford, which has an incorporated capital of one million dollars. He is also interested in financial and business affairs outside of his county, and is a director of the First National bank of Delta, York county, and of the Steel Company, of Norristown, Montgomery county. Mr. Taylor is active, courteous and energetic. He is thoroughly ac-

quainted with the correct principles of general business. He has had twenty-five years of successful bank experience as a teller, cashier, and director, and is recognized in business circles as an excellent financier.

GEORGE S. ROBB, now resident of Berwyn, and who was engaged actively for several years in the produce and commission business in Philadelphia, is a son of Thomas and Melina (South) Robb, and was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1842. Thomas Robb was born in Philadelphia, where he was engaged extensively in the lumber business until his death, which occurred at Burlington, New Jersey, in 1874. He was an active republican in political matters, and married Melina South, by whom he had three children: George S.; Charles C., who died in infancy; and Charles S., who only lived to reach his sixth year.

George S. Robb received his education in the private schools of Mt. Holly and Burlington, New Jersey, and Friends' school of Philadelphia. Leaving school he was engaged for a while in farming with Elisha Newbold, in Bucks county, and then tried farming on his own account for three years in that county. At the end of that time he became a bookkeeper for William R. Bishop, which position he afterward resigned to become an employee of the produce and commission firm of Hunter & Reall, with whom he remained for several years. Withdrawing from the produce and commission business in 1880, he was variously employed until 1890, when he removed to where he now resides, at Berwyn. He has a neat and tasteful home and has retired from active business. He is a republican in politics,

and takes an active part in supporting the party of his choice.

On March 1, 1888, Mr. Robb married Mrs. Lottie R. Bitler, who was the widow of Joseph Bitler, who had two sons, William F., who is in business in Philadelphia, and J. Clarence, now in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Mrs. Lottie R. Robb, who was born November 10, 1849, is a daughter of William G. Nagel, who was born August 7, 1824, in Philadelphia, where he was a chemist by profession. He was a son of George Nagel, a native and prominent city officer of Philadelphia, who served in the Union naval service during the late war, and at his death left four children: Mary Fuhr, Susan Waters, William G. and John. William G. Nagel married Annie DeNummeville, daughter of Charles DeNummeville, and a grand-daughter of Charles and Sarah (Umphrey) DeNummeville. To William G. and Annie Nagel were born five children: William H., Clara, Annie G. Woods, Edmon and Lottie R., wife of the subject of this sketch.

WILLIAM R. BRANSON is a son of James G. Branson, and was born in Westtown township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1830. After completing his education he engaged for a time in teaching, and later graduated from a commercial college and served in several responsible positions in the revenue service, and as bookkeeper, until he became financial manager of the woolen mills of Jarvis Ellis, a position he has acceptably filled for some fifteen years. Mr. Branson has always been an ardent republican, and has taken an active interest in political affairs, both local and national.

HON. ABRAM DOUGLAS HARLAN, ex-State senator and present marshal of the United States circuit court of appeals for the Third circuit, is one of the active public-spirited and influential men of the county and State, who is honored for the usefulness of his public services and the integrity of his private life. He is a son of Ezekiel and Hannah M. (Buller) Harlan, and was born in West Marlborough township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1833. He received his education in the public and private schools of his county, and then engaged at an early age in the mercantile business at Coatesville, which he followed until 1862. In the spring of that year he entered the service of the Christian commission and labored diligently and successfully in caring for the sick and wounded soldiers at Fortress Monroe, Harrison Landing, Washington city and Antietam. After Lee's retreat from Antietam he was so impressed with the necessity of his country for soldiers that he felt it to be his duty to take up arms in defense of the Union, and at considerable financial loss he left his business and voluntarily entered the army, October 16, 1862. He served as a private soldier in an independent company of cavalry, and was first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster of the 157th Pennsylvania volunteers, and was honorably discharged, July 31, 1863, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Returning from the army to Coatesville, he became an extensive dealer in real estate, and through his efforts much of the farm land at that time within and adjoining the borough limits was laid out into lots on which houses have been erected and along which streets have been opened. In order to carry out this building up of his borough he organized the Coatesville Building asso-

ciation, and to-day a large number of houses and several beautiful streets are evidences of his successful efforts for the progress and prosperity of Coatesville. He was the first to suggest gas works and to conceive the idea of Fairview cemetery, while in the educational interests of the borough he was as active as in its material progress and development. He served for twenty-one years as a member and officer of the school board and in many ways was instrumental in securing advancement in the schools and increased efficiency in their management. Since eighteen years of age Mr. Harlan has been a member of the Coatesville Presbyterian church, of which he was elected a ruling elder in 1871, and of whose Sunday school he has served as superintendent for nearly forty years. In 1880 he was sent as a commissioner to the Presbyterian general assembly by the Presbytery of Chester.

On January 1, 1857, Mr. Harlan married Elizabeth Boyd Scott, who was a daughter of Samuel W. and Jane (Boyd) Scott, who died November 21, 1883. They had three children: Walter L., who died in infancy; Justin Edwards, born September 27, 1860, and now practicing dentistry at West Chester; and Wallace Scott, who was born March 28, 1862, and is a member of the Chester county bar. On June 18, 1885, Mr. Harlan wedded for his second wife, Mrs. Ella Whyte, daughter of Abner and Hannah E. Baldwin, of this county.

Abram D. Harlan is a lineal descendant in the sixth generation from Michael Harlan, who with his brother, George, was the founder of the Harlan family in the United States, which has been prominently identified with the history of Chester county almost from its origin. Michael Harlan was born in England about 1655, and in 1687

came to Kennett township. His son, George Harlan, was the father of the George Harlan who was born in 1725, and whose son, Silas Harlan (grandfather), was born March 26, 1754. He was a farmer by occupation, and a member of the Society of Friends. He married Hannah M. Buller, and died August 1, 1837, at eighty-four years of age. His son, Ezekiel Harlan (father), was born June 11, 1804, in West Marlborough township, and followed agricultural pursuits until within a few years of his death, which occurred at Coatesville, February 8, 1868. Ezekiel Harlan was an old-line whig and republican in politics, and had been a member and trustee of the Presbyterian church for many years before his death. He was an industrious and useful citizen, and on January 8, 1828, married Hannah M. Buller, by whom he had three children: Mary A., wife of E. S. Koons; Susan A., wife of Col. W. B. Mendenhall, president of the American Sewing Machine Company, at Philadelphia; and Hon. Abram D. Mrs. Harlan was born February 23, 1806, and is a daughter of William Buller, who wedded Mary (Brenneman) Buller, and whose father, John Buller, married Hannah Harlan, a daughter of Ezekiel and Mary (Bezer) Harlan, who was a granddaughter of George Harlan, brother of Michael Harlan, who was married in 1687 in Ireland, and who was among the first white settlers on the Brandywine in this county.

Abram D. Harlan is a staunch republican, and his political career commenced in 1864 when he became transcribing clerk of the Pennsylvania house of representatives. He served as clerk of the same body during the sessions of 1865, 1866 and 1867, and five years later served as a representative delegate from his county in the Republican State

convention of 1872. He was one of the assistant clerks of the constitutional convention of Pennsylvania during its entire session of 1872-73. He next served for two years as a special clerk in the internal revenue department under Hon. A. P. Tutton, and at the end of that time became assistant cashier of customs at the port of Philadelphia, where he served for six and one-half years under Hon. A. P. Tutton and Maj.-Gen. John F. Hartranft. He resigned as cashier on December 31, 1882, and returning to his native county, was elected on March 31, 1883, as State senator, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. James B. Everhart, from the Nineteenth senatorial district, composed of Chester county. In November, 1884, he was re-elected by a majority of thirty-six hundred and thirty-six, for the full senatorial term of four years, and his course in the State senate was such as to win him the commendation of the republicans, while it secured him the respect of all parties. In 1888 he was renominated and elected by a majority of four thousand and twenty-one, but resigned on June 16, 1891, to become marshal of the United States circuit court of appeals for the third circuit, which position he has held ever since.

Senator Harlan worthily ranks with the prominent and useful men of his county, and his repeated election to the State senate by popular suffrage is cumulative evidence of merit and distinction.

ROBERT FUTHEY was born on the old homestead farm in West Fallowfield (now Highland) township, March 13, 1833. This farm was purchased by his grandfather, Samuel Futhey, in 1763. His parents were Robert and Margaret (Parkin-

son) Futhey. His education was obtained in the schools of the neighborhood, in one of which his brother, Judge J. Smith Futhey, was at one time a teacher.

At the outbreak of the late war he enlisted as a private in Co. A, 1st Pennsylvania volunteers, Colonel Roberts commanding, and served with the regiment until October, 1862, taking part in the various movements of the regiment, the campaign before Richmond, and the second Bull Run. In October, 1862, he was promoted to first lieutenant of Co. I, 175th Pennsylvania infantry, and served in Virginia and North Carolina, and was mustered out near the close of the war. In 1869, with George G. Wilson as partner, he embarked in the mercantile business; afterward purchased from Mr. Wilson his entire interest. Robert Futhey is a member and elder of the Atglen Presbyterian church, and a director of the Parkersburg National bank.

JOHN H. DARLINGTON, a representative farmer of this county, who was educated at Professor Weyer's military school and Professor Worrall's academy, in West Chester, is the eldest of the two sons of Job and Lydia (Huey) Darlington, and was born February 11, 1850, on the farm where he now lives, in East Bradford township, near West Chester, this county. The old, numerous and distinguished Darlington family of Chester county was founded in the early years of the eighteenth century by Abraham Darlington, an English Quaker, who came over with his brother John from Darnhall, Cheshire, and settled in Aston township, Chester (now Delaware) county, Pennsylvania. John removed to Maryland and all trace of him has been lost. Abra-

ham married Elizabeth Hillborn (see sketch of Frank P. Darlington in this volume), and from their union comes the large family connection, estimated at nearly two thousand in all, now scattered throughout Chester and adjoining counties. Several of the name have occupied important positions in this county, and others have distinguished themselves in various lines of industry and effort, including the law, journalism, literature, legislation and military achievements. The children of Abraham and Elizabeth Darlington were: Mary, Deborah, Elizabeth, Abraham, Thomas, John (great-grandfather), Hannah, Rachel, Job and Rebecca. John Darlington, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born at the old homestead (now owned by Clement Biddle), on Brandywine creek, this county, and on March 17, 1751, married Esther Dicks, daughter of Peter and Sarah Dicks, of Providence, and settled on a farm of one hundred acres in East Bradford township, this county, where in 1761 he built the house now occupied by his great-grandson, John H. Darlington, whose name heads this sketch. Here he lived, engaged in agricultural pursuits, until his death, February 3, 1813. His children were: Sarah, born March 1, 1752; Job, born December 20, 1753; Joseph, born December 12, 1755; Elizabeth, born August 15, 1757; Esther, born July 7, 1759; Deborah, born May 1, 1761; Leah and Rachel, twins, born August 29, 1763; John, born March 17, 1766; and Zillah, born September 5, 1769. Job Darlington (grandfather) was born on this old homestead, and purchasing the farm from the heirs, passed all his days here, engaged in farming and stock raising. He married Rebecca Hoopes, and reared a family of five children, among whom was Job Darlington

(father), who was born here October 8, 1808. After attaining manhood he succeeded his father in the management of the old homestead, and in turn spent his life here, in the cultivation of the ancestral acres, dying July 30, 1882, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He owned one hundred and fifty acres of land, and the farm on which John H. resides is a part of the old homestead tract. Politically Job Darlington was a whig and republican, and in religion a strict member of the Society of Friends. In 1849 he married Lydia Huey, a daughter of John Huey, and by this union had a family of two children, both sons: John H., subject of this sketch, and A. Martin, now residing near Knoxville, Tennessee. John Huey (maternal grandfather) was a native of Chester county, but removed to the State of Delaware, where he died in 1848. He was a teacher in his younger days, and a farmer in later life, and by his marriage with Phebe Martin, had a family of six children, of whom Mrs. Darlington was the eldest.

John H. Darlington was reared on the old homestead previously mentioned, and received his primary instruction in the common schools. He afterward attended Professor Weyer's military school at West Chester, and still later took a course of training in the academy conducted by Prof. Hunter Worrall in the same borough. Following the example of his ancestors, and his own inclinations, he has devoted his life principally to agricultural pursuits, and with the exception of a couple of years spent in West Goshen township, has always resided on the old farm where he was born, in East Bradford township, which property passed into his possession in 1882. He has been very successful in his farm operations and is in very comfortable circumstances. Being a

man of sound judgment and careful business habits, he has been called on to serve as executor of a number of estates, and has always given entire satisfaction in his performance of these duties. In politics he is an ardent republican, but while loyally supporting his party at all times, has never entertained any political ambition for himself nor allowed the use of his name for any office. On November 3, 1880, Mr. Darlington was united in marriage with Sarah H. Marshall, a daughter of William P. Marshall, of West Chester.

FRED HERON, general superintendent of the Phoenix Iron works, to whom belongs the distinction of having made the first steel beams ever rolled in this country, is a son of James and Elizabeth (Furness) Heron. He was born June 26, 1856, at Bradford, Yorkshire, England, and is of Scotch-English descent. His father is a native of Scotland who emigrated to England when a young man, where he married and was for many years engaged in the dry goods business, but is now living a retired life at Bradford, in Yorkshire. He is a representative of a very old Scotch family, has long been a prominent member of the Presbyterian church of Bradford, and is now in the seventy-fifth year of his age. His wife, Elizabeth Furness, mother of Fred Heron, was a native of Yorkshire, England, and died in 1889, at the advanced age of seventy-two years.

Fred Heron was reared in his native town of Bradford, and received his early education in the private and select schools of that place. He finished his education at Edinburgh, where he passed his examinations, and then became an apprentice to the business

of mechanical engineering at Bradford. After completing his apprenticeship he engaged in business for himself at Leeds, England, as an engineer and contractor, and remained there for a period of four years. At the end of that time, yielding to an inclination which had become too strong to be resisted, he left his engineering business and went on the theatrical stage, where he met with considerable success, and where he remained for a year and a half. In September, 1880, he came to the United States and spent some time traveling in different parts of this country, but finally settled in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he became connected with the Bessimer steel works in that city, which were afterward purchased by Andrew Carnegie. There Mr. Heron made the first structural steel and the first steel beams ever rolled in the United States. He was connected with these works for five years, when the management was changed and he came to Phoenixville, in November, 1886, and erected the steel works for the Phoenix Iron Company. In November, 1891, he was appointed general superintendent of the Phoenix Iron works, which position he still holds. The iron interest is one of the most important industries of Phoenixville, the first establishment of this kind dating back to 1790, and among the extensive rolling mills and furnaces, employing thousands of people, none is larger or more important than the plant over which Mr. Heron exercises superintendence.

In February, 1882, Mr. Heron was united in marriage to Carrie Hahn, of the city of Pittsburg. To Mr. and Mrs. Heron have been born two children, both daughters: Eugene and Madge. In politics Mr. Heron is independent, and in manner very affable and engaging. The family reside in one of

the most pleasant and tasteful homes in Phoenixville, surrounded by everything calculated to make life enjoyable.

REV. A. L. WILSON, who for the past four years has officiated as the popular pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Downingtown, and is an earnest and successful minister and cultured and intelligent Christian gentleman, is the second and oldest surviving son of James M. and Maria (Lenhart) Wilson, and was born December 5, 1839, in Porter township, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania. His early years were spent on his father's farm. At the age of fifteen he was by death deprived of his father and mother. Poor, homeless and friendless, he started out to make his way in the world. He was educated principally at Glade Run academy, Dayton, Armstrong county, this State, teaching school occasionally to replenish his depleted pocket book. On August 18, 1862, he enlisted in the service of his country as a member of Co. K, 155th Pennsylvania infantry, and in one capacity or another served until June 29, 1865, when he was discharged at Washington, District of Columbia. During his army service he took part in the battles of Antietam and Frederickburg, and afterward had a severe attack of typhoid fever, which unfitted him for active duty in the field, and he then became a member of the brass band connected with the military organization. He was playing with that band at the head of a military procession on the streets of Washington city on the eventful night of President Lincoln's assassination. He also did a large amount of evangelistic work among the soldiers during his enlistment, and in this way acquired that conversational style of speaking which has

contributed so largely to his success in the ministry. Politically he has always been a republican.

In 1866 Mr. Wilson was admitted to the Philadelphia conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and became an itinerant preacher of that denomination, having served during part of the preceding year as junior preacher on the Perkiomen circuit, Montgomery county. His first appointment as a member of the conference was to the Pottstown circuit, in Chester county, where he remained one year. In 1867 he was sent to Haddington, Philadelphia, and preached there two years, after which he served successively at Bryn Mawr three years; Crozierville, Delaware county, two years; Springfield, Chester county, three years; St. James' church, in the city of Philadelphia, three years; Bryn Mawr again three years; Coatesville, Chester county, three years; and Summerfield church in Philadelphia, three years. From the latter church he came to Downingtown, this county, in March, 1889, and is now serving his fourth year as pastor of this church. He is an earnest and able preacher, has spent most of his pastoral life in Chester county, and is widely known as a successful revivalist. Since coming to Downingtown he has succeeded in erecting a handsome new stone church, of modern design and elegant appointments, and while at Coatesville he was instrumental in having a fine church built at that place, and also in securing the erection of a church at Bethesda, Delaware county. The present Methodist Episcopal church at Downingtown was begun in 1889, and dedicated on May 25, 1890. The present membership of this church numbers one hundred and eighty. While at Coatesville Rev. Mr. Wilson held a very successful revival

meeting, resulting in the conversion of over two hundred persons, and also held another remarkable revival meeting at Springfield, this county, at which more than one hundred were converted and joined the church, and at other churches which he served revivals of interest have occurred.

On January 29, 1868, Rev. Mr. Wilson was united in holy matrimony to Isabella Michener, youngest daughter of Dr. Nathan Michener, then the oldest practicing physician in Chester county. To Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson was born one child, a daughter, whom they named Naomi, and who is now the wife of Parke Bicking, a well known paper manufacturer of Downingtown.

The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Thomas M. Wilson, a native of Venango county, this State, where he was a farmer for many years, but in later life removed to Armstrong county. There he purchased a farm and settled near Sheocta, where he resided until his death at an advanced age. He was an active and influential member of the Presbyterian church, in which he served as elder for a number of years, and in politics was a staunch democrat. He married Mary Mitchell, and was the father of six children, three sons and three daughters: Thomas, who became a Baptist minister and died at Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, October 31, 1856; Mary, married Joseph Marshall, and died in 1882; James M., father of Rev. A. L.; Robert (the youngest, who died in 1892), and two who died in infancy. James M. Wilson (father) was born near Franklin, Venango county, this State, in 1804, and resided there for a number of years, but removed with his father to Armstrong county, and lived with him until the death of the latter. James M. Wilson was a farmer by occupation, and a staunch dem-

ocrat in politics. He was elected justice of the peace in Porter township, Jefferson county, and served continuously for fourteen years, and resigned the office on leaving the county. He also served as county commissioner of that county about 1846. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian, taking an active part in church matters, and serving as a ruling elder for many years. He was also an active Sunday school worker, and a strong temperance advocate. In 1836 he married Maria Lenhart, a daughter of Adam Lenhart, of Westmoreland county, and to their union was born a family of eight children, three of whom were sons: Thomas M., who became a Presbyterian minister and at the time of his death, February 22, 1874, was serving as pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Rochelle, Illinois; Rev. A. L., the subject of this sketch; Mary E., married Robert Whittaker, and died in 1887; Sarah, wedded James Hays; Hanna J., became the wife of LeRoy Wells, and died in 1876; Margaret, deceased November 28, 1853, at the age of five years; Viola, died in infancy; and James K., who is still living at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Adam Lenhart (maternal grandfather) was a native of Westmoreland county, and lived at Pine Creek, where he was a distiller by occupation. He was a democrat politically, married and was the father of one son and five daughters: Harmon, Susan, who married a Mr. Hennigan; Margaret, wedded John Neville, and after his death a Mr. Koons; Sarah, became the wife of William Bernard; Hannah, married Lewis Young; and Maria, who wedded James M. Wilson, and became the mother of Rev. A. L. Wilson, the subject of this sketch.

Dr. Nathan Michener, father of Mrs. Isabella Wilson, was a prominent physician

of Coventryville, this county, practicing his profession for sixty-five years. He studied medicine and graduated from the Philadelphia Medical college under Dr. Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Dr. Michener was an original thinker, and his experiments and investigations added much to medical science. He was a contributor to various medical journals in this country, and was one of the most prominent physicians of eastern Pennsylvania. He was also an astronomer of considerable note, and prepared the manuscript for an almanac published at Philadelphia, beside being a thorough classical scholar, at home in belles lettres, and master of the French, German, Greek and Latin languages. As a public speaker and debater he ranked high, and was, in short, a gentleman of versatile talent and many rare accomplishments. He married Sophia Christman, a daughter of George Christman, and a descendant of an old family of sturdy German stock, who were among the first settlers in Chester county. By this union he had a family of ten children, four sons and six daughters: Sarah Holdzkom, George, James B., Mary Stubblebine, Phœbe Livezey, Rebecca Griffith, Nathan, John, Clara Morrow, and Isabella, the wife of Rev. A. L. Wilson, whose name heads this sketch. Dr. Michener was a whig and republican in politics, and served as a justice of the peace for twenty-eight years. He voted for every president from Washington's second administration to Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

F **FRANKLIN JONES**, who resided near New Centreville, was a representative of an old and prominent Pennsylvania family, and enjoyed the reputation of being the

best farmer in the Chester valley. He was related to Col. John Moore, of revolutionary fame, and was the youngest child and only son of Hon. John M. and Mary (Heller) Jones, and a native of Upper Dublin township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where he was born July 10, 1836. The family to which Mr. Jones belonged is of original Welsh descent, and was planted in America by Malichi Jones (great-great-grandfather), as early as 1714. In that year he came from Wales and settled at Abington, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. He was a Presbyterian minister, and founded the Abington (Montgomery county) church of that faith in 1714. During the first fifteen years of its existence he served as its pastor, and on August 15, 1719, he transferred a half acre of land to the church. He was a man of remarkable energy and great decision of character, and his life was active and useful. His death occurred January 28, 1729.

George Jones (grandfather) was born in Montgomery county, and lived in that county all his life, dying June 14, 1796, at an advanced age. He was a farmer by occupation, married Elizabeth Stevens (who was born June 14, 1797, and died January 23, 1847), and had two sons: George, who died in Montgomery county, and John M., father of the subject of this sketch. John M. Jones (father) was born in Montgomery county, June 14, 1796, where he grew to maturity and received the best training afforded by the schools of that day—finishing his school-days by a course under Josiah Hoopes at the West Chester academy—which he afterward improved by wide reading and continued study. He started in life as an accountant in the counting room of a large importing firm in Philadelphia, where he remained

one year. He then engaged in teaching, and followed that occupation near Fort Washington and at Lower Merion academy until 1844, when he purchased and removed to a farm in Abington township, Montgomery county, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1854, when he was elected to the position of register of wills for that county for a term of three years. In 1833 he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, and re-elected the following year, serving two terms while Simon Cameron and Thaddeus Stevens were members of that body. In 1857 he was appointed by Judge Cadwallader as clerk of the United States court in the city of Philadelphia, and served acceptably in that position until 1859, when he returned to Montgomery county, and in 1862 removed to Tredyffrin township, Chester county, where he purchased a fine farm containing one hundred and twenty-eight acres of the best land in this valley—the farm which his son, Franklin Jones, resided upon during most of his life. Here he lived until removed from the scenes of his earthly activity by death, June 12, 1872, when in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was elected school director of his township in 1870, and served continuously as such until his death. He was a staunch democrat all his life, and noted for his strong will-power, strict veracity, and unswerving integrity. It was frequently remarked that "his word was law," and it was always as good as his bond. In religion he was a member of the German Reformed church all his life, and served as deacon for many years. Mr. Jones was twice married. His first wife was Mary Heller, a daughter of Daniel Heller, of Montgomery county, whom he married February 24, 1825, and by whom he had

four children: Margaret, Hannah, Elizabeth, who married Peter Hartman, and resides in Philadelphia; and Franklin, the principal subject of this sketch. Mrs. Jones died December 30, 1838, aged thirty-three years; and on May 21, 1840, John M. Jones wedded Hannah M. Stadleman, *nec* Trasel, and by this second marriage had two children: Mary, deceased, and Samuel, who is now employed as a clerk at Norristown.

Franklin Jones was reared principally in Montgomery county, and received his education in the common schools there and at the Elwood academy. After quitting school he learned the trade of cabinet maker with Samuel Nice, of Germantown, and followed that occupation until 1861. In the following year he came to Chester county and engaged in farming, which was his principal business during the remainder of his life, and in which he was remarkably successful. Inheriting his father's energy and aptitude for management, he applied his ability to the cultivation of the soil, and by introducing improved methods and carefully attending to all the details of his farm operations, won a place in the front rank of Chester county farmers and became an authority on agricultural matters in this entire section.

In politics Mr. Jones followed the traditions of his family and was always an ardent democrat, though taking little part in practical politics. He was elected some years ago as school director, and served six or seven terms in that position. He had in his possession a number of papers and documents of historic interest, including official commissions, which once belonged to his relative, Col. John Moore, who won deserved fame during the revolutionary war. Franklin Jones died January 20, 1893, aged

fifty-seven years, and greatly respected for his many excellent qualities of heart and mind.

WASHINGTON FRIDAY, an auditor of Chester county, and one of the leading citizens of Schuylkill township, who served for three years in the army of the Potomac, from the Peninsula to Spottsylvania courthouse, is a son of Christian and Mary (Snyder) Friday, and was born in East Pikeland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1843. His paternal grandfather, Christian Friday, was of German descent, and owned a farm of one hundred acres of land in West Vincent township, where he followed distilling and iron ore mining during the early part of his life. He died at the age of eighty-two years. He was a democrat, and a Lutheran, and had a family of six children, two sons and four daughters: John, Christian, Sarah Snyder, Anna Bush, Catharine Bush and Mary Wunder. Christian Friday (father) was born in West Vincent township, where he died September 17, 1868, at the age of seventy-two years. He owned three good farms in West Vincent and East Pikeland townships, aggregating two hundred and fourteen acres of land. He carried on farming extensively, was a democrat in politics, and lived a quiet and industrious life. He was a Lutheran, and married Mary Snyder, a daughter of Casper Snyder, of Chester county. She is now deceased, having attained the age of seventy-nine years. Christian and Mary Friday were the parents of ten children, four sons and six daughters: John, Elizabeth Fry, Susanna Naylor, Anna Wagoner, Christian, Catherine Walters, Casper, Mary Walters, Washington, and Rosanna Moses.

Washington Friday received his education in the common schools of West Vincent and East Pikeland townships, and at Pughtown Boarding school, and at sixteen years of age became a clerk for Samuel Kramer, of Phenixville, with whom he remained until June 6, 1861, when he enlisted in Co. G, 30th Pennsylvania infantry (1st reserves), for three years. He served until June 13, 1864, when he was honorably discharged at Philadelphia. He participated in the battles of Drainsville, Tunstall Station, Mechanicsville, Beaver Dam creek, Gaines' Mill, Savage Station, Malvern Hill, Groveton, second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Williamsport, Bristow Station, New Hope church, the Wilderness, Parker's Store, Spottsylvania courthouse, Po River, Guinea Station, North Ann river, Pototopony creek and Bethesda church. At South Mountain Mr. Friday and another soldier of his company, J. T. Hunter, in a charge, found themselves in advance of the regiment, and Mr. Friday, whose gun was empty, was confronted by three Confederates, whom he made prisoners and sent them to the rear. Hunter being wounded in a few moments afterward, he carried him back to the regiment. Returning from the army Mr. Friday was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Wilson's Corners and Phenixville until 1870. He then purchased a store at Springfield, Chester county, where he remained until 1873, when he sold out and went to Philadelphia to engage in the fancy grocery and market business. In a short time he disposed of his business in the Quaker City and purchased the property upon which he now resides, adjoining Phenixville. He is now extensively and successfully engaged in the trucking business,

and in raising and selling fruit trees and nursery stock.

On November 19, 1864, Mr. Friday married Martha, daughter of George Moses, of Kimberton, and to their union have been born eight children, six of whom are living, three sons and three daughters: G. E. Lee, a law student with Judge Willis Bland, of Reading, this State; Mary, Reynolds, Warren, Mabel, now engaged in teaching; and May Friday.

In politics Washington Friday is a democrat. He is a member of Phœnix Lodge, No. 75, Free and Accepted Masons, and has been honored with several offices by the people of his township. In 1880 he was elected as school director, which office he still holds, being his own successor. One year later he was elected justice of the peace, to which office he was reelected in 1885, and again in 1890. He served as postmaster of Springfield under Grant's administration, and in 1890 was elected as an auditor of Chester county, which position he is filling in a very creditable manner.

JOHN S. MULLIN, a prominent citizen of West Chester and for many years a leading business man of this county, who has lately retired and is now enjoying the comforts and luxuries which so fittingly wait on an active and successful business career, is a son of John M. and Sarah (Guthrie) Mullin, and was born in East Brandywine township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1830. The Mullin family is of Scotch-Irish origin, but has been settled in this country since the revolutionary period. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a native of Ireland, but crossed the seas in early manhood to serve

in the struggle for independence then being waged against the mother country by the American colonies. After the war ended he located in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, becoming one of the early settlers of that section, and continued to live there until his death at an advanced age. Among his children was John M. Mullin (father), who was born in Delaware county during the initial year of this century. He received a good practical education in the schools of that day, and for some years engaged in teaching. While yet a young man he removed to Chester county, where he became one of the best known and most prosperous farmers of East Brandywine township, and where he resided until his death in 1852, after a busy life covering two years more than the first half of the nineteenth century. He was a member for many years of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics a democrat of the old school. On November 10, 1829, he was appointed a justice of the peace for the eleventh district by Gov. John A. Shulze, and held this office continuously to the time of his death. He married Sarah Guthrie, a daughter of William Guthrie, of Chester county, by whom he had a family of four children. She was also of Scotch-Irish descent, and a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She died in 1880 at the advanced age of seventy-eight years.

John S. Mullin was reared on the farm until his fourteenth year, and educated in the high schools of the city of Philadelphia. After completing his education he was employed by the great dry goods house then known as Samuel Hood & Co., but now Hood, Foulkrod & Co., of which firm his elder brother, William Mullin, was a member. He remained with this company for a

period of seven years, becoming familiar with the business in all its details, and at the end of that time, in 1854, removed to Downingtown, this county, and embarked in general merchandising on his own account. This business he continued successfully until 1877, when he withdrew and in the following year located in West Chester and opened a merchant tailoring and clothing establishment, which he conducted until January, 1892, when he disposed of his interests and retired from active business.

On January 5, 1857, Mr. Mullen was united in marriage to Sarah P. Ayars, a daughter of Shepard Ayars, of this county, and to them was born a family of five children, two sons and three daughters: Shepard A., now a practicing physician in the borough of West Chester; Kate, married Dr. J. W. Pratt, of Coatesville, this county; J. Wesley, a prominent physician of Wilmington, Delaware; Isabella, married J. M. Burns, a carpenter residing in West Chester; and Mabel, living at home with her parents.

Politically Mr. Mullen is a democrat, giving that party an intelligent, active and loyal support on all general questions, and has been honored by election to many official positions of trust and responsibility. While at Downingtown he served as chief burgess of that borough, and was councilman and school director for a period of eighteen years. Since coming to West Chester he has served as chairman of the Democratic County committee, and in 1892 was sent as a delegate from this county to the Democratic State convention. He has always been an active and influential worker in his party. He has served for four years as a trustee of the Normal school here, and is a director in the Farmer's National bank of West Chester. For many years

he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is now serving as trustee and treasurer of his church in this borough. He is also a member of Williamson Lodge, No. 309, Free and Accepted Masons, of Downingtown.

WILLIAM BRINTON SMITH, an intelligent and prosperous farmer, residing in the suburbs of the borough of West Chester, was born in Parkesburg, Chester county, Pennsylvania, August 4, 1816. He is a son of James Smith, who was a farmer by occupation, and a native of Salisbury township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, born in 1788. He was a man of great energy, strong will power, and a staunch temperance man and an active politician in the whig party. He died at West Chester in 1872. His wife was a daughter of William Brinton, a descendant of one of the oldest families of Chester county. By this marriage he had a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters: Lydia A. (dead), was the wife of Ephraim Penrose, of Berks county; Charles, was a farmer in Lancaster county, where he died; William B.; Mary P., now deceased, who was the wife of John Forsythe, of this county; Parvin, deceased, whose family resides on the old homestead at Parkesburg; Thornton, now of Washington city, who entered the civil war near the beginning of that struggle and served for over three years.

William Brinton Smith married Ellen Starr, a daughter of Jeremiah Starr. She is of one of the oldest families of Berks county, and is of Irish lineage. To this marriage have been born a family of four children: Sibilla, wife of Joseph Cope, residing near West Chester; Elizabeth, wife

of Samuel L. Brinton, residing near West Chester—who has five children—Clement, Francis D., Willard, Ellen and Robert; Helen Augusta (deceased), who married Curtis H. Warrington and had three children—Carrie, Ellen Starr and Hannah; Josephine Loraine (deceased), married to Francis Warrington, and had two children (both now dead), William and Henry.

William Brinton Smith was educated in the Penn Charter school of Philadelphia, receiving a fair education for that day. On leaving Philadelphia he came to Parkesburg, and resided on his father's farm until his marriage, in 1848, when he removed to Berks county, where he continued to farm until 1869, when he came back to West Chester, and was there until 1880, when he came to the present farm of eighty acres. In early life he was a whig in politics, having voted for William Henry Harrison, and on the death of that political organization he joined the Republican party, and has since been inclined to be independent. He is hospitable, well read, and an interesting conversationalist, and a member of the Society of Friends.

John Smith (grandfather), a tanner by trade, was a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He came to Chester county in 1794, and bought a farm in the vicinity of Parkesburg, where he died at an advanced age.

ISAAC M. PEARSON, a prominent member of the Warren Manufacturing Company of Virginia, and the proprietor of the Toughkenamon spoke and wheel factory, is known as one of the useful men and highly respected citizens of the county. He is a son of Isaac and Eleanor (Mason) Pear-

son, and was born near Chandlerville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1826. He received his education in the common schools of New Garden township, and later learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed until he was twenty years of age. He then cast about him for a line of business in which there would be more room for expansion, and less numerous competitors than there were in blacksmithing. Spoke making seemed to be nearest to what he desired, and a favorable opportunity presented itself to him in the spoke factory at Laurel, in New Garden township, which he rented and ran successfully from 1859 to 1861. He then entered into partnership with Samuel Strahon, under the firm name of Strahon & Pearson, and they operated a spoke factory on White Clay creek, near Chandlerville, until 1862, when they admitted James M. Carliss into partnership with them, and added to their business the manufacture of wheels. Two years later their factory was burned, and Mr. Carliss withdrew from the firm and was succeeded by John C. Chandler, the firm name then changing from Strahon, Pearson & Carliss to Strahon, Pearson & Co. The new firm rebuilt the factory in 1864, and in 1865 removed their spoke machinery and stock to Toughkenamon, where they placed them in Isaac Slack's sash and door factory building, which they had rented. The next year they brought their wheel making machinery to Toughkenamon, and purchased the rented factory building, admitting Isaac Slack into partnership with them, under the firm name of Strahon, Pearson & Co. In 1866 Mr. Strahon transferred his interest to his sons, Joseph and Milton, and the following year the firm established a general carpenter furnishing business at Riverton, Warren county, Virginia. Some time after this

Isaac Slack died, and was succeeded by his son, Julius, who in 1886, with Mr. Pearson and others, bought the interests at Riverton of the Strahons, and organized the Warren Manufacturing Company. The wheel and spoke firm continued in existence until August 1, 1890, when Mr. Pearson became sole proprietor. His large plant has first-class railroad shipping facilities. His manufactory building is a three story brick structure, twenty-eight by one hundred feet in dimensions, with a two-story frame annex, nineteen by one hundred and forty feet. Mr. Pearson makes a specialty of wheels, and puts an article on the market that is highly appreciated and extensively used on account of durability and first-class workmanship. He has won success because he has deserved it and worked for it. He employs twenty men and has an extensive trade.

On August 7, 1851, Mr. Pearson was united in marriage with Anna M., daughter of Joseph Kimble, of New London, Chester county.

Isaac M. Pearson is of Irish-English descent. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Pearson, was born in 1761, and lived in the State of Delaware, where he died in 1848, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. He owned a farm which he tilled with fair returns, and when General Jackson was elected in 1828, changed in politics from the Federal to the Democratic party. He married Sarah Cloud, and reared a family of eleven children: John, Susan Gamble, Isaac, Williani, Joseph, Thomas, Ruth Moore, Mary Wilson, Laban, Hiram and Amos. Of the sons, Isaac (father), was born in 1791, in Chester county, and learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed for many years at Chandlerville. He was a democrat,

held several local offices, and was an attendant at Friends' meeting. He died in 1862, aged seventy-one years. He married Eleanor Mason, who was a daughter of William and Sarah Mason, and who died at the ripe old age of ninety-three years. To their union were born five children, one son and four daughters: Isaac M., Ruth Anna, Sarah, Lydia, and Mary, wife of David Brown, a retired miller of London Grove township.

In politics Isaac M. Pearson is a Jeffersonian democrat, and served his borough for one term as a member of the school board. He is a man of energy and great industry, and stands prominent among his fellow townsmen in the leading characteristics that make the successful and honorable business man.

SAMUEL PENNOCK, one of the leading inventors of agricultural machinery in the United States, and a respected citizen of Kennett Square, with whose prosperity he has been prominently identified for nearly half a century, is a son of Moses and Mary J. (Lamborn) Pennock, and was born in East Marlborough township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1816. The ancestor of the Pennock family in Pennsylvania was Christopher Pennock, who married Mary, daughter of George Collett, of Ireland. He came in 1685 to Philadelphia, where he died in 1701. His son, Joseph Pennock, was born in 1677, in Ireland, and came with his father to Philadelphia, where he was engaged in the mercantile business until 1714, when he settled in West Marlborough township. He married Mary Levis, and their son, William Pennock (great-grandfather), was born in 1707. He married Alice Mendenhall, and of the nine children born to them, one was Samuel Pennock (grand-

father), who was born November 23, 1754. He was a chair, reel and "little wheel" manufacturer, and married Mary Hadley, by whom he had nine children: Margaret, Simon, Phebe, Moses, Elizabeth, John, Amy, Hannah and Mary. Moses Pennock (father), the second son, was born November 14, 1786, in East Marlborough township, near Kennett Square. He became interested at an early age in agricultural inventions, and in 1822 invented and patented the first practical revolving horse rake. In 1824 he secured a patent on a discharging rake, and six years later invented and patented a vibrating grain thresher. He was a democrat and a Friend, and married Mary Jones Lamborn, who was a daughter of Robert and Martha (Townsend) Lamborn, and who died aged seventy-four years. They had nine children: Thomazine, Jesse, Samuel, Hannah, Barclay, Morton, Edith, Joanna and Sarah. Of these children Morton and Samuel Pennock established a warehouse at Wilmington, Delaware. He died at Kennett Square in 1864. Barclay Pennock, who died March 9, 1858, was one of Bayard Taylor's companions in his travels through Europe, that are recorded in "Views Afoot." Barclay Pennock was a scholar and a man of literary ability, and his "Folk Lore" of ancient Scandinavia, and his description of his travels through northern Europe, are interesting and entertaining.

Samuel Pennock was reared on his father's farm, received his education in the schools of his neighborhood, and then learned the trade of carriage maker. Later he went to Wilmington and for one year was engaged with the firm of Harlan & Hollingsworth. Leaving Delaware he returned to the farm to study the agricultural machinery then in use, and soon made improvements

on a rude grain drill which his father had patented. This improved drill, which he patented, contained the idea upon which all the modern grain drills are constructed. In 1859 Mr. Pennock invented and patented the "Iron Harvester," the first mowing machine in America that was equipped with a cutter-bar that could be raised and lowered without the driver leaving his seat. Fifteen years later, in 1873, he invented, patented and introduced into use, the "Pennock Road Machine," the first practical machine in this country for the construction and repair of roads. Mr. Pennock came in 1844 to Kennett Square, when it contained but thirty houses, and during his residence here, has seen it grow from a place of one hundred and fifty population to a borough with fifteen hundred inhabitants. He was originally a republican, but is now rather independent in politics. He is a Friend in religion, and a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has been a strict temperance man for over fifty years. He has never used tobacco, and has always opposed the use of tobacco and intoxicating drinks.

In September, 1853, Mr. Pennock married Deborah A. Yerkes, a daughter of John Yerkes. They have three children: Frederick M., Charles J. and Theodore. Frederick M. Pennock was graduated from Cornell university in 1877, married Cora W. Webster, of New York, and is now engaged in the manufacture of road machines and steel bridges in Charleston, West Virginia. Charles J. Pennock received his education at Cornell university, was assistant curator of the museum at Princeton college for some time, and with his wife Mary, *nee* Scarlet, lives near Kennett Square, where he is now a florist. Theodore Pennock received his education at Cornell university, married M.

Lonisa Sharp, and is the general eastern agent for the Western Wheel Scraper Company.

JAMES McCLORE, of Glen Moore, is a substantial farmer, a good business man and highly respected citizen. He is a son of Silas and Margaret (Moore) McClure, and was born on the farm on which he now resides in Wallace township, near Glen Moore, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1824. He was reared on the home farm, which has been in the family for three generations, and received his education in the common and select schools of his neighborhood. Leaving school he engaged in farming, which he has followed successfully ever since. Within the last few years he embarked in the dairy business, in which he has met with good success. He keeps thirty-five cows and ships his milk to the Philadelphia market, where it is in good demand on account of its purity and excellence. Mr. McClure is prompt and courteous, of honorable business methods, and by his straightforward course in life has won confidence and friendship on every hand. Under his management his present dairy business has grown to considerable proportions, rests on a firm basis, and its future prospects are of a favorable and encouraging character. He is a republican in political sentiment, and has been for many years a member of Fairview Presbyterian church, of which he is a ruling elder. When Lee invaded Pennsylvania in 1862 he was one of those who responded to Governor Curtin's call for men to aid in the defense of the State, and was elected first lieutenant of a company of infantry, returned as the "Union Guards." He served until September 22, 1862, when he was honorably discharged, and then returned home to re-

sume the management and cultivation of his farm.

On December 12, 1861, Mr. McClure married Mary L. Rutherford, daughter of John B. and Keziah (Park) Rutherford, of Harrisburg. To Mr. and Mrs. McClure have been born eight children, two sons and six daughters: James (deceased), Marion (deceased), Margaret M., Florence, Jennie R., J. B. Rutherford, Mary P. and Gertrude.

In the first half of the last century John McClure, the great-grandfather of James McClure, with four of his brothers, left Ireland and came to North Carolina, from which State John removed, about 1746, to Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he settled on the farm now owned by William H. Palsgrove, in Uwchlan township. He died here March 25, 1777, aged seventy-two years. In 1743 he married Jane Ahll, who passed away February 15, 1762. They had eight children, three sons and five daughters. The sons were Capt. James, Joseph and Benjamin, all of whom resided on the home farm. Capt. James McClure (grandfather), was born January 11, 1746, and commanded a company under Washington in his campaigns around New York city, during the revolutionary war. After the close of that great contest, Captain McClure removed to the farm in Wallace township, now owned by his grandson, the subject of this sketch. The farm then consisted of six hundred acres of land, and he resided upon it until his death, at an advanced age. He was a Federalist in politics, and a consistent member of Brandywine Manor church. He married Esther McClure, and reared a family of four children: Jane, Mary, Rachel and Silas. The only son, Silas McClure (father), was born June 4, 1783, on the home farm, where he resided until his death, November 13,

1837, at fifty-four years of age. He was a Federalist in politics, and married Margaret Moore, by whom he had five children: Esther, wife of S. M. Krauser; Rachel, wife of Dr. Matthew A. Long; Mary A., James, and William M. Mrs. Margaret McClure, who died August 9, 1861, aged seventy-three years, was a granddaughter of Judge James Moore, who was one of the first associate judges of Chester county, being appointed in 1791, and serving until his death in 1802. He resided on a farm near Glen Moore, now owned by Mrs. Martha Fleuning, and married Elizabeth Whitehill, by whom he had four sons: William, James, John and David. William Moore (maternal grandfather) resided on a farm in Wallace township, now owned by David Brunner, and married Mary Henderson, by whom he had six children: Elizabeth, Rachel, James, Margaret (mother), Sarah and Daniel.

The McClure and Moore families have both been long resident in Chester county, and their descendants are noted for energy, enterprise and intelligence.

JOHN TEMPLETON, one the older and most highly respected and worthy citizens of Chester county, residing on the old Templeton homestead near the village of Frazer, is the youngest and only surviving son of John and Margaret (Davis) Templeton, and was born on the farm where he now lives, in East Whiteland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, May 3, 1832. The Templetons are one of those old families whose residence here antedates the revolutionary period. Some time near the middle of the eighteenth century three brothers of the name left their home in Ireland, and emigrating to America settled

in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Two of these brothers located in West Brandywine township, and the other, John Templeton, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, took up a large tract of land in what is now East Whiteland township, in 1752. He was a maltster and farmer by occupation, owning and operating the first brewery in Chester county. He died on his farm in East Whiteland township about 1792, at an advanced age. Among his children was John Templeton (grandfather), who was born on the homestead farm, where his family lived during the revolutionary war. After the battle of Brandywine, the English army passed through that section, and a number of Cornwallis's soldiers stopped at his place, where they destroyed nearly all his household goods and fed up all the oats and other grain in the barn. He served during that war as a private in the Continental forces, and endured many hardships and privations in common with his compatriots. In religion he was an Irish Presbyterian, and politically a staunch democrat from the earliest days of that party. He married Elizabeth Long, by whom he had three sons: John; Alexander, who died in Maryland; and James, who died in Genesee county, New York. John Templeton (father) was born in East Whiteland township, this county, in 1783, and died there in 1852. He cultivated the home farm until 1819, when he became proprietor of the "General Wayne" hotel, on the Lancaster pike, near Frazer, which he conducted until 1822, at which time he purchased and removed to a farm situated one-fourth of a mile south of Frazer, in East Whiteland township. There he resided, engaged in agricultural pursuits, until called away by death, March 13, 1852, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. In poli-

ties he was a staunch democrat, and served as school director and assessor for a number of years. He was a man of sound judgment, had the confidence of all who knew him, and was frequently called on to settle up estates and handle trusts of various kinds. Although his educational opportunities had been somewhat meagre in early life, he gave such attention to questions of learning, business, politics, religion and every-day life, that he became well informed, and could talk intelligently and in an entertaining manner on a wide range of topics. In religious faith and church membership he was a Presbyterian, and in 1814 he married Margaret Davis, a daughter of William Davis, of East Whiteland township, this county. To their union was born a family of seven children, two sons and five daughters: William, Elizabeth, Martha Ann, Henrietta, Catharine, Margaret and John, all now deceased except Margaret and the subject of this sketch.

John Templeton was reared and has always resided on the old homestead in East Whiteland township. His education was obtained in the common schools of Frazer, and after leaving school he devoted his time to cultivating and managing the home farm, which he now owns. It consists of one hundred acres of valuable land, and is all finely improved. In his farm operations Mr. Templeton has always been industrious, energetic and progressive, and his labors have been crowned with success, inasmuch that he is now in independent circumstances. Politically he has adhered to the faith of his father, and is an ardent democrat, taking a prominent part in local politics and frequently representing his township in the county conventions of his party. He has served as assessor and as supervisor, and

held other positions of trust and importance, including the settlement of a number of estates. In all these responsible places he has shown an ability and integrity of character that reflects honor on himself and has given great satisfaction to the general public and all concerned.

On January 11, 1865, Mr. Templeton was united in marriage to Anna C. Jackson, a daughter of Hezekiah and Sarah Jackson, of West Goshen township. To Mr. and Mrs. Templeton have been born five children, three sons and two daughters: Katie J.; Bessie, deceased; John H., also dead; William and Oliver J. Mr. Templeton is a member of Academy Lodge, No. 502, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, since 1853, of which he is a past noble grand.

THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, president of the American Fire Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, who has aided so materially in establishing and guiding the affairs of this substantial organization to its present prestige and great prosperity, is a gentleman well known in insurance circles throughout the United States, and since 1882 has resided near West Chester, at his beautiful home, "Ardrossan." He is esteemed for his many generous qualities and fine business ability. President Montgomery was born in Philadelphia, February 23, 1830, and is a son of Rev. Dr. James and Mary Harrison (White) Montgomery. His father was the first rector of St. Stephen's church in Philadelphia, and died in 1834. His mother was a granddaughter of Bishop White, the first Bishop of Pennsylvania, in whose house, 309 Walnut street, she was born and married. She died August 2, 1875, aged sixty-nine years. They

had a family of four children, only one of whom now survives.

President Montgomery received a superior English education at the old academy connected with the Pennsylvania university, but ill health prevented the completion of his projected college course. At seventeen he entered the well-known drug house of Charles Ellis & Co., and in 1851 graduated from the Philadelphia college of pharmacy. The same year he commenced his fire insurance career in the agency of Mr. Richard S. Newbold, formerly secretary of the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company. He remained in this agency for a year, and then became engaged in the drug trade, but ill health again interrupted his plans and caused a change in his business connections. After a short respite from business he became interested in the organization of the Enterprise Insurance Company in 1859, and was appointed successively assistant secretary, secretary and vice-president. In October, 1871, by the advice of his physicians, his health being seriously impaired, he sailed for the West Indies, a few days before the Chicago fire, which brought ruin to many fire insurance companies, as well as to the Enterprise. News of this disaster did not reach Mr. Montgomery until more than six weeks after its occurrence. Returning to the United States in April, 1872, within a fortnight of his arrival he was elected general agent of the National board of fire underwriters. His services in this position were such as required great discretion, good temper, sound judgment and superior executive ability, and in the conflict of rival interests among executive officers, and the irritation to local agents by the enforcement of the decisions of the executive committee, Mr. Montgomery never lost the confidence

of his superiors or the respect of the local agents of the country.

It is no post merely of honor to be the executive officer of such a great concern as the American Fire Insurance Company, transacting business all over the United States and outside of this country, and Mr. Montgomery is a busy man. But he has always had a capacity for work and a strong mastery of details. The reports of Mr. Montgomery as general agent of the National board are a part of the literature of fire underwriting. Above the mere report of detail work, they take a wide view from an exalted plane, and present what is possible in the profession of fire underwriting. In the practical discontinuance of the effective operations of the National board, at the annual meeting, in April, 1877, Mr. Montgomery presented his resignation as general agent, which was not at that time accepted. His resignation was received in February, 1878, and took effect on May 1st of that year. He shortly afterward accepted a position with the old North America, and in 1879 returned to Philadelphia, and was in November, 1880, elected treasurer of that company, but in the same month he was elected to the vice-presidency of the American Fire Insurance Company, which he accepted and entered on its duties early in December following. On the retirement of President Maris, on account of age and infirmities, Mr. Montgomery succeeded to the position of president, April 25, 1882, which position he now holds. He married in October, 1860, Anna, daughter of Samuel George Morton, M. D., the distinguished ethnologist, and president of the academy of Natural sciences.

President Montgomery is an experienced, thorough and practical insurance man, who





Henry J. Diehl.

grew up with the insurance business and is thoroughly conversant with all its ins and outs, has studied it and knows it well. This is how the *Underwriter* described him not long ago: "It is something to be the executive officer of a corporation bearing the name 'American.' The competitions in fire underwriting have become international, and the corporation that enters the lists as distinctively 'American' in its name, aspirations and in its traditions, appeals to patriotic sentiment and awakens a pride and cordial interest in its success on the part of every true son of Columbia. The worthy president of the 'American' of Philadelphia is a true representative of the very best type of Americans, and in sentiment is in harmony with the true American spirit. He is the candle in the caudlestick—a true American at the head of a strong American corporation. The career of Mr. Montgomery is one worthy of emulation on the part of younger underwriters. He has achieved success by honest work, not by mere smartness, as this term is generally used. His life is pure, his methods clean, and in the management of his company there are displayed the abilities of an experienced underwriter, the courtesies of a gentleman, and the principles of a Christian. The American Fire Insurance Company occupies its own building on Walnut street, Philadelphia, and is one of the few American companies which has secured a European connection, and is a worthy representative in England of the solvency and honorable methods of American fire underwriting."

Mr. Montgomery is a member of both the Pennsylvania and New York Historical societies, and having strong genealogical tastes, he has produced genealogical histories of the Montgomery and White families, beside

contributing special articles to historical literature. He is accounting warden of Christ church, Philadelphia, and senior warden of the church of the Holy Trinity, West Chester, and is also a manager of the old Philadelphia Saving Fund society. Three of the managers of this society, by the way, are in the board of directors of the American Fire Insurance Company.

HENRY J. DIEHL, a native of Reading and a resident of Spring City, is one of the largest and most successful brick manufacturers of eastern Pennsylvania. He was born June 21, 1850, at Reading, in Berks county, this State, and is a son of Henry S. and Elizabeth (Kline) Diehl, both natives of Pennsylvania. His father, Henry S. Diehl, was a son of Henry Diehl, of Berks county, and in early life went to Reading where he died August 3, 1883, at sixty-four years of age. He was born in Exodus township, Berks county, and followed his trade of carpenter for nearly half a century. He was a democrat, and a member of the Reformed church, and married Elizabeth Kline, who was born in 1824, and died October 6, 1887. To them was born a family of thirteen children: William, now dead; Henry J.; John (deceased); Elizabeth; Sallie (dead); James K., engaged in the brick business at Spring City; Mary, of Reading; Daniel (deceased); Katje, now dead; Albert, of Reading; Rosa, who resides in the same place; Adam, likewise a resident of Reading, and Amanda.

Henry J. Diehl made good use of the opportunities which presented themselves to him in early life and learned the trade of brick maker with his uncle, Simon Kline, of Reading. He commenced as a day laborer

at the brickworks, and in three years had worked up to foreman of the yard. This position he resigned after holding it a few months, to learn the trade of hardwood moulder, at which he worked for fourteen years at Reading. At the end of that time, in the early part of 1879, he came to Spring City, where he was engaged as a workman in the stove foundry of Shantz & Keeley until it burned down on July 5, 1885. For the next two years he worked in different stove foundries at Spring City and Royer's Ford, Montgomery county, and then perceiving a good opportunity for brick manufacturing at Spring City, he leased the brick yard of Henry Francis, which he has operated ever since. Being a practical brick-maker, he had no experience to acquire by faulty work or bad management, and moved along smoothly and rapidly. His brick were first-class, orders increased daily and he soon found himself unable to supply the demand of his patrons. This led him in the spring of 1888 to purchase fourteen acres of choice clay land and open a large yard of his own. He now operates both yards, has forty-two men on his pay roll, and turns out over two million fine hand made brick per year. In addition to his brick business he does some contracting and building, and is a stockholder and director of the Spring City Ice Company and the Spring City Building and Loan association. Mr. Diehl is a member of Lodge No. 553, Free and Accepted Masons; and Spring City Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the First Reformed church, has always been a pronounced democrat, and served one term as a member of the borough council. Henry J. Diehl in boyhood enjoyed poor educational advantages and only received a limited but practical common

school education, which he has largely supplemented since by reading, observation and self study. In the great school of experience he learned the cardinal principles of that remarkable success which has crowned his business career.

On December 6, 1871, Mr. Diehl wedded Sarah, daughter of Isaac Faber of Reading. To their union have been born seven children: George W., Annie, Sadie, Mary, Harry, Bertha and Tilley, the latter now deceased.

HON. JOSHUA HARTSHORNE, now deceased, who served in the State assembly in 1839, and afterward became a wealthy iron master, was a native of Cecil county, Maryland, where he was born June 17, 1808. His parents were Jonathan and Mary (Gillispie) Hartshorne, the former of English and the latter of Scotch-Irish descent. The founders of the Hartshorne family in America came over from England and settled in Cecil county, Maryland, about the beginning of the eighteenth century. They secured a large grant of land, engaged in agricultural pursuits and took an active part in the affairs of the colony and in the war of the revolution. John Hartshorne, uncle to the subject of this sketch, entered the colonial service as a member of the 3d regiment of the Maryland line, and served through the entire contest, being discharged as colonel of his regiment at the close of the war, November, 1783. The sword which Colonel Hartshorne used during that struggle is still in possession of the family, and is cherished as a priceless heirloom.

Joshua Hartshorne was the third son and fourth child of his parents, and had the misfortune to lose his father while yet a child. He received his education under the in-

struction of the learned Rev. Dr. Magraw, of West Nottingham academy in Cecil county, Maryland, and subsequently removed with his brother James to Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in merchandising. He located first at Chatham, but shortly afterward removed to Cochranville, where he remained until 1846. In 1839 he was elected on the Democratic ticket as a member of the lower house of the Pennsylvania legislature, although the opposition was largely in the majority in the county, and served one term with distinguished ability. In 1844, at the election succeeding the exciting presidential campaign between Polk and Clay, he was chosen a member of the State board of railroad and canal commissioners by the democrats, and served as such for three years, being president of the board. On retiring from the office, in 1848, he removed to Baltimore, Maryland, and engaged in the iron business, which he successfully conducted in that city until 1870, though he removed his family to West Chester, this county, in 1865. He owned a fine farm at Cochranville, and continued to be a resident of this county until his death, August 9, 1884, when in the eighty-first year of his age.

On November 4, 1846, Mr. Hartshorne married Martha Rogers, youngest daughter of Isaac Rogers, an ironmaster of Harford county, Maryland. To Mr. and Mrs. Hartshorne was born a family of five children, two sons and three daughters: Walter Rogers, the youngest, is now a resident of Fairfield, Connecticut. One of the daughters, Caroline, married Hollingsworth Whyte, of the city of Baltimore: and another, Mary Rogers Hartshorne, is now living with her mother in West Chester. The others are: Mrs. McGraw and Allen Stanley Hartshorne.

Hon Joshua Hartshorne was a Presbyterian in religious faith, and a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity nearly all his life.

Isaac Rogers, father of Mrs. Martha Hartshorne, was a native of Chester county, born April 9, 1797, and reared and educated here. His father, William Rogers, was a son of Joseph Rogers, who came over from England with Lord Vincent. William was a member of the Society of Friends, and settled in Chester county. His son, Isaac Rogers, father of Mrs. Hartshorne, was reared in this county, from which he afterward removed to Maryland, where he engaged in the manufacture of iron, and finally became a wealthy ironmaster of that State. On the grandmother's side the family was of old revolutionary stock. Mrs. Martha (Rogers) Hartshorne was born and educated in Chester county. She is a member of the Presbyterian church, and now resides in her elegant home at West Chester.

ELWOOD W. FISHER, the largest landholder and a prominent and influential citizen of Charlestown township, and who was a foreman for two years on the construction of the Centennial buildings at Philadelphia, is a son of Abraham and Anna (McDowell) Fisher, and was born in Upper Dublin township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, August 3, 1851. His paternal grandfather, William Fisher, was a native of Wales, who came to America and, during the latter part of the of the eighteenth century, settled in Bucks county, this State, where he purchased and tilled a farm. He was an old-line whig, and a member of Abington meeting of the Society of Friends. He married and reared a family of five children: Daniel, William, Gen. John, Abra-

ham and Ann Divine. Abraham Fisher (father), was born in Bucks county, July 29, 1804, and died April 15, 1889. He followed farming during the early part of his life in Bucks and Montgomery counties, and then came to Tredyffrin township, this county, where he purchased two farms—one of one hundred and the other of ten acres of land. He was an active republican in politics, and a prominent member of the Society of Friends. In 1835 he married Anna McDowell, and to their union were born four sons and five daughters: Mary E. Sperry (dead), Malachi (deceased), Rebecca Nice, Susanna (dead), Daniel, Sallie Haupt, Amanda, Elwood W. and William. Mrs. Fisher was a daughter of William and Margaret McDowell, and died March 19, 1884, when in the seventy-fifth year of her age.

Elwood W. Fisher was reared on the home farm, received his education in the common and select schools of his neighborhood, and then learned with H. C. Cook, of Philadelphia, the trade of carpenter, which he followed for five years in the Quaker City, where he was foreman for twenty-six months on the construction of the Centennial buildings. Returning from Philadelphia to Tredyffrin township, he was engaged in farming, and in butchering and attending the city market until 1886, when he removed to Charlestown township, where he resided on a farm adjoining the one he now owns until 1890. In that year he purchased his present home farm of one hundred and sixty-three acres of choice and well improved land. He also owns an adjoining farm of one hundred and eighteen acres of fertile and productive land. In his barn Mr. Fisher has an engine and machinery with which he grinds all his feed, saws wood, does his threshing, and cuts fodder

and steams feed for all the cattle on both farms. Beside farming he operates a large dairy, and owns a first-class creamery at Williams' Corner. He is a republican in politics, has been serving for some time as a school director, and always takes an active part in political matters. He is also a trustee of the Presbyterian church, of which he and his wife are members. During the late war in 1861, when only nine years of age, he served as drummer for Co. I, 51st Pennsylvania infantry, while it was being drilled on his father's farm.

On October 19, 1882, at Webster City, Iowa, Mr. Fisher wedded Mary Funk, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Davis) Funk. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have three children, one son and two daughters: Harvey, Sallie and Amanda.

THOMAS S. COX, a well-to-do farmer of Malvern, now practically retired from active business, and a gentleman who ranks with the best and most highly respected citizens of the county, is the eldest son of Thomas and Mary (Smedley) Cox, and was born September 3, 1821, near Warren Tavern, in East Whiteland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. The family is of English descent, and its earliest representative in America is supposed to have been John Cox, who settled in Bucks county, this State, about 1708. Richard Cox, supposed to have been a son of the original emigrant, was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and on March 26, 1712, married Margaret Potts, of Abington monthly meeting. Their children were Anna, Sarah, Richard, Jonathan, Joseph and Benjamin (twins), and John. In 1728 they removed near the Schuylkill river, and Richard died

in Vincent township about 1760. His son, Benjamin Cox (great-grandfather), was born February 18, 1723, and he and his wife, Margaret, were the parents of ten children: Richard, Margaret, Jonathan, William, Joseph, Hannah, Mary, Sarah, Benjamin and John. William Cox (grandfather) was born in Bucks county, this State, December 21, 1751. On June 15, 1780, at Goshen meeting, he married Lydia Garrett, a daughter of Thomas and Hannah Garrett, of Willistown, Chester county, where he soon afterward settled. His children were: Hannah, Benjamin, John, Abner, Thomas, Elizabeth, Levi, Jonathan, Lydia Garrett and William. In early life he learned the trade of shoemaker, and followed that occupation for many years, but became a farmer in later life. He was an active and influential member of the Society of Friends, which he served as elder for many years at Willistown. Politically he was an old-line whig, and was called on to fill many of the local offices of his township. He died at his home in Willistown township at an advanced age.

Thomas Cox (father) was born in Willistown township, this county, July 25, 1790, and removed to East Whiteland township in 1820, but in 1826 returned to his native township, and died near Sugartown, October 13, 1867, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He secured a good education and after leaving school learned the trade of tailor, which occupation he followed for a number of years, doing an extensive and profitable business, especially while in East Whiteland township, where he had a number of men in his employ. In later life he purchased a farm and devoted his last years to agricultural pursuits, toward which he had always felt inclined. On September 11, 1817, he

married Mary Smedley, and by this union had a family of eight children: Lydia, born July 10, 1818, and died in infancy; Susan, born January 1, 1820, also dead; Thomas S., whose name heads this sketch; William, born August 1, 1823; Mary, born April 7, 1826, now deceased; Bennett, born April 8, 1828; Abbie, born April 5, 1830; and Lydia H., born May 7, 1832.

Thomas S. Cox was reared principally in Willistown township, and received a good practical education in the common schools. After attaining manhood he engaged in farming, and has devoted about all his life to agricultural pursuits in Willistown township, where he owns a fine farm containing one hundred and seventy acres of choice land, all well improved and supplied with the necessary farm buildings, among which is a handsome and commodious residence. In religion he is a strict member of the Willistown meeting of the Society of Friends, and in political faith an ardent republican. He has frequently been elected to official positions in this township, having served for nine years as school director and as supervisor for some time.

In 1843 Mr. Cox was wedded to Mary Williams, a daughter of Jesse and Sarah Williams, of Willistown township, and to them was born a family of five children, three sons and two daughters: Jesse W., now a manufacturer and lumber dealer in South Dakota; Sarah, married Elias Jones, a prosperous farmer of Willistown township, this county; Wilmer B., who married Sallie Roberts, and is now engaged in operating his father's farm; Edwin T., who wedded Anna Hall, resides near Sugartown, where he is engaged in partnership with Joaquin Matlack, in the manufacture of platinum, under the firm name of J. Bishop & Co.,

Mr. Bishop, formerly senior partner in the firm, being now deceased; and Lydia J., now the wife of Edwin Gilbert, a well known farmer and miller, residing near West Grove, this county.

CHARLES J. ROBERTS, M. D., a descendant of the old pioneer Roberts family of eastern Pennsylvania, and a physician of ten years successful practice, is a son of William and Susanna M. (Havard) Roberts, and was born in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, July 14, 1857. He was reared on the farm, received his education in the common schools and Philadelphia high school, and after being engaged for a short time in farming and contracting, resolved upon making medicine his life vocation. He read with Dr. Charles N. Frederick, and then entered the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated March 15, 1882. After graduation he formed a partnership with Dr. Jacob Rickabaugh, of Tredyffrin township, and they practiced together for four years. He then purchased property at Valley Store, in East Whiteland township, one mile north of Malvern, and has been engaged there ever since in the successful practice of his profession.

Dr. Roberts traces his ancestry on the paternal side to John Roberts, who came from Wales at an early day and settled near Quakertown, in Richland township, Bucks county, where his son, William Roberts, was born and reared. William Roberts came to Schuylkill township, this county, where he settled on Pickering creek and operated a fulling mill. He owned a farm of two hundred acres, which he tilled until his death, which occurred about the year 1844, when he was in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

He was a whig and a Friend, and married Rebecca Pennington, by whom he had six children: Sarah, Maria, Rebecca, Martha, Joseph and John. Joseph Roberts, the grandfather of Dr. Roberts, was born in 1786, and at twenty-one years of age came to Schuylkill township, where he died on his farm in 1857. He was a whig in politics, and a Friend in religious belief. He married Mary Walker, and their children were: Sarah, William (dead), Lewis, Stephen, Isaac (dead), Rebecca, Anna (dead), and Mary. The eldest son, William Roberts (father), was born January 3, 1812, and died October 21, 1889. He received his education at Professor Faulk's boarding school, in Montgomery county, and learned civil engineering, but gave most of his time to the management and cultivation of his farm of one hundred and twelve acres of land, in Tredyffrin township, on which his widow and some of his children still reside. He was a republican, had served as supervisor and school director of his township, and married, on February 16, 1841, Susanna Havard, who is a daughter of Benjamin Havard, who was born in 1781, and whose father, David Havard, was a son of John and Sarah (Evans) Havard, who came from Wales to Tredyffrin township, where they purchased a tract of one thousand acres of land from Penn's agent. To William and Susanna M. Roberts were born nine children: Benjamin, who enlisted June 6, 1861, in Co. K, 4th Pennsylvania reserves, and after the war was engaged in farming until his death; Isaac W., who served in an emergency regiment in 1863, and is now dead; Anna Daniel, who has two children—Alan and Burton; Mary E., widow of Isaac Walker, who has one child—Benjamin H., now postmaster, and manager of his moth-

er's store, at New Centreville; David H., married Margaret Rodney, and has one child—Norman; William M., married Kate Errett, and lives near Pittsburg, this State, where he is a contractor on the Pennsylvania railroad; Anna N., now dead; George W., a dealer in builder's supplies at Norristown, Montgomery county; Dr. Charles J.; Clarence B.; and Sue R., who married Elliott J. Thomas, of Philadelphia.

On June 23, 1886, Dr. Roberts was united in marriage with Mary, daughter of Dr. Jacob Rickabaugh. To their union have been born two children: Jacob Alan, born June 17, 1887, and died July 16, 1890; and Charles W., born June 29, 1891.

In politics Dr. Charles J. Roberts is a staunch republican, and has been serving for some time as president of the school board of his township. He enjoys a good practice, and aside from his professional duties gives some attention to dealing in coal and wood. He is a member of Washington Camp, No. 548, Patriotic Order Sons of America; DeVault Lodge, No. 486, Order of Tonti; and Thompson Lodge, No. 340, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a past master.

A. M. F. STITELER is a son of Henry and Penninah (Benner) Stiteler, and was born in West Vincent township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1853. He was reared on the farm, received his education in the public schools of his native township and at a private school in the city of Reading. After teaching one term in the public schools of Lower Heidelberg township, Berks county, he returned to Chester county, where he taught one term in Upper Uwchlan, and for four years in

West Vincent township. He then retired from the profession of teaching, and engaged in farming in his native township from 1875 to 1882. In the latter year he sought for a wider field of active employment than was afforded him by agricultural pursuits, and engaged in the lumber, coal and feed business at Byers' station on the Pickering Valley railroad. He went into the general mercantile business one year later. He now has two establishments, connected by telephone. The establishment at the old stand is used for the storage of grain, flour, coal, feed, seeds, salt, fertilizers and hardware, and has attached to it large coal and lumber yards: while the new store near the railroad station is heavily stocked with dry goods, fancy and staple groceries, notions, clothing and everything to be found in a first-class general mercantile establishment. His trade is extensive and he is always on the alert, that his business does not diminish. Mr. Stiteler is a staunch republican, has taken considerable interest in politics, and was commissioned as postmaster of Uwchlan in May, 1889. He is a member and deacon of Windsor Baptist church, of whose Sunday school he has been superintendent for fifteen years. He is also a member of Mt. Pickering Lodge, No. 446, Free and Accepted Masons; and Washington Camp, No. 298, Patriotic Order Sons of America.

On September 2, 1875, Mr. Stiteler wedded Clara V. Keeley, daughter of Daniel Keeley, of Upper Uwchlan township. To their union have been born seven children, five sons and two daughters: Alma B. (deceased); Jesse O.; Elsie M.; A. M. F., jr.; Chester A.; Daniel K.; and Henry B., now dead.

The Stiteler family is of German descent and its immigrant ancestor was the great-

grandfather of the subject of this sketch. George Stiteler (grandfather) was a democrat and farmer of Upper Uwchlan township, and reared a family of eight children. One of the sons, Henry Stiteler (father), was born in 1807, and died in March, 1887, in his eightieth year. He was a man of influence in his community, and married Penninah Benner, who died in 1888, at seventy-eight years of age. To their union were born ten children, of whom eight are living. Three of the sons are William H., George and I. Newton, whose sketches appear in this volume, and in the biography of the latter will be found an extended account of the ancestral history of the Stiteler family.

WILLIAM H. HODGSON, the able, well-known and popular proprietor of the progressive *Daily Local News* and *Weekly Jeffersonian*, of West Chester, has had a remarkably successful career in the field of journalism, where he has been active and prominent for a quarter of a century. He is a son of Hon. John and Elizabeth (Hall) Hodgson, and was born at Doylestown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1830. William H. Hodgson received a good English education, and on October 3, 1842, the day that his father assumed charge of the *Jeffersonian*, he entered the office of that paper to learn the art of printing. He was advanced from position to position, and in a few years was sufficiently qualified to be placed on the editorial force. In 1865 he became editor of the *Jeffersonian*, and on November 19, 1872, established the *Daily Local News*, the first daily paper of Chester county. It is an evening paper, and has been issued every day, Sundays excepted, since

its establishment. It is independent in politics.

On November 19, 1872, Mr. Hodgson was united in marriage with Wilhelmina Denison, of Philadelphia. They have one child, a son, Walter D.

William H. Hodgson is of English descent. His grandfather, Rev. William Hodgson, was a minister of the Protestant Episcopal church, and in 1818 came to West Chester, where he was actively engaged in preaching until his death. He brought with him to this country his son, Hon. John Hodgson (father), who was born in 1808, and died in 1881, aged seventy-three years. He learned the "art preservative of all arts" in the office of the *Village Record*, at West Chester, and subsequently published for some time the Norristown *Herald*, which was a whig paper. From Norristown he went to Philadelphia, where he was engaged in the mercantile business until 1842, when he returned to West Chester, and on October 3, 1842, commenced the publication of the *Jeffersonian*, which remained in his hands up to 1865. In that year he was succeeded by his son, William H. Hodgson. He was a democrat in politics, and in 1857 served in the house of representatives as a member from Chester county. Major Hodgson married Elizabeth Hall, who was a daughter of a prominent citizen of Bucks county. They had five children, three sons and two daughters, all of whom are dead except William H. and Mrs. J. Atwood Pyle, who resides in the southern part of the county.

William H. Hodgson is a democrat in politics, but has always refused to accept any political position, and gives his entire attention to his newspapers. His printing house is at No. 12 South High street. It is a handsome and commodious two-story



William H. Hodgson.

brick building, thirty-two by one hundred and ten feet in dimensions, and thoroughly and elegantly fitted up in every department, from the tasteful editorial offices on the second floor to the composing and press rooms in other parts of the building. He employs a regular force of thirty-five men. A telegraph office is located in the building, and his fine Hoe perfecting press, which cost \$17,000, is the first of its kind that was ever used in an inland daily or weekly newspaper establishment in the State of Pennsylvania. The machinery throughout the building, although very fine and expensive, and placed in at a cost of \$37,000, is to be replaced to a large extent with that which is larger and more modern and costly, in order to secure more rapid work, a necessity arising from the constantly increasing circulation of the *Local News*. The *Jeffersonian*, as its name would indicate, is and has always been thoroughly democratic, and is fully in accord with the great cardinal principles of the Democratic party. The *Local News* is the most successful inland daily in the Keystone State, and has not its superior in the Union. It has a circulation of twelve thousand, and is read in every part of Chester county and throughout southeastern Pennsylvania. It is a crisp and entertaining home paper that exactly meets the wants of the people, and has always been one of the best advertising mediums in the State. The *Local News* has persistently been the firm and fearless advocate of measures for the best interests of the people, and the progress and prosperity of the county. It has always been a leader in every reform and progressive movement. Both papers are handsome and well printed sheets, containing State and National intelligence, as well as county affairs, the latter being a specialty.

In the field of modern and progressive journalism William H. Hodgson has aimed to establish a representative weekly and a model daily inland newspaper, and his long years of persistent labor in that direction have been crowned with ultimate and abundant success.

A. P. RINGWALT, a respected citizen and a successful business man of Downingtown, is a member of the old and worthy Ringwalt family of eastern Pennsylvania. He is a son of Col. Samuel and Anna (Parke) Ringwalt, and was born at Downingtown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 5, 1851. Jacob Ringwalt, the immigrant ancestor of the Ringwalt family of Chester county, was a native of Wurtenburg, Germany, and landed at Philadelphia, September 28, 1753. He settled at New Holland, Lancaster county, where he owned a large tract of land and filled many local positions of trust and responsibility. He married Barbara Wagner, and had three sons, Jacob, Martin and George. Jacob, the eldest of these sons, married Catharine, daughter of Adam Diller, and was a thoroughgoing, progressive and public-spirited man. He was instrumental in the introduction of the English language among the German residents of his community, which step led to his surrendering his connection with the Lutheran and becoming a member of the Episcopal church. One of his sons, Col. Samuel Ringwalt, father of the subject of this sketch, was born at New Holland, July 14, 1799. In early life he became active and prominent in the public affairs of his native county, where he filled many positions of trust and responsibility, and also served as deputy sheriff and brigade inspector. He

was thus brought prominently before the public, who highly esteemed him for his general courtesy and integrity of character. In 1840 Colonel Ringwalt removed to Downingtown, where he resided until his death, except when his duties as brigade-quartermaster under the gallant Meade called him to the field in defense of his country, where he served acceptably with the vigor of a young man, although sixty-two years of age. He, with Hon. John Hickman and other distinguished men of Chester county, protested against the passage of the Lecompton bill, and he presided over an indignation meeting, whose expression of condemnation voiced the sentiments of many democrats, whom the results of that bill drove into the Republican party. He was a patriot, a respected citizen, and a successful practical farmer, to whom Col. John W. Forney referred in eloquent terms when writing of his interest in scientific agriculture and his devotion to his county, State and country. He died May 13, 1875, when in the seventy-sixth year of his age, and his remains were interred in Northwood cemetery. He was fond of books and society, held advanced views on agriculture, and ranked as a typical farmer. His first wife was Sarah McCausland, after whose death he married Louisa Luther, who died and left four children, and for his third wife he wedded Anna Parke, a daughter of Thomas Parke, a native and the owner of a large part of Downingtown, of which he built many of the first houses, and who was a whig and a member of the Society of Friends, and reared a family of seven children: John E., Thomas, Anna (Ringwalt), Abiah, Jacob, Jonathan and Mary. Mrs. Ringwalt, who died March 14, 1875, at sixty-three years of age, was

well educated, and was a woman of far more than ordinary attainments. By his third marriage Colonel Ringwalt had six children: Thomas P., who died in infancy; Anna Mary, Jacob, Ella Virginia, Jane Edge and Abiah Parke.

By his second marriage (with Louisa Luther) Colonel Ringwalt had four children: John Luther, Geo. B. Porter, Louisa C. and Samuel. John L. and George B. P. became quite distinguished. John Luther Ringwalt was prominently identified for many years with the leading papers of Philadelphia, as a writer, manager and assistant editor, and was editor of the *Railway World* at the time of his death. He was the author of the "American Encyclopedia of Printing," and "The History of the Development of Transportation Systems in the United States." He was a Lutheran, held positions in the mint and custom house, and was quite an orator. He was originally a Douglas democrat, but after 1860 supported the Republican party, except in 1880, when he spoke and worked for Hancock. He died from the effects of the la grippe, July 29, 1891, aged sixty-two years. His brother, George Bryan Porter Ringwalt, was associated with Col. J. W. Forney in editing the *Philadelphia Press* and *Washington Chronicle*, and was part owner of the *Washington Critic*. He held important positions in the custom house at Philadelphia until 1888, when he resigned on account of ill health. He was a man of rare talent, great ability, and gentle manners, and being a fine conversationalist, was always surrounded by a cluster of cultured friends. He had artistic tastes, and his letters describing the Centennial exhibits covered the widest range of subjects, showed his genius to be truly

versatile, and won him a National reputation as a newspaper writer. He died in the prime of life. Dr. Samuel Ringwalt was a distinguished physician of Lancaster county at the time of his death in 1864. Dr. Ringwalt leaves one son, John L. Ringwalt, of Philadelphia.

Abiah P. Ringwalt, the subject of this sketch, received his education in Heins' academy, at Downingtown, Chester county, learned the trade of printer, and was engaged with his brothers, John L. and George B. P., in the printing and publishing business on the corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, from 1868 to 1872. In the last named year he returned to Downingtown and became a florist, his brother, George B. P., being in partnership with him until his death. Since then A. P. Ringwalt has conducted the business by himself, making specialties of carnations and roses. He also owns a farm of fifty-two acres in the west ward of the town, and a flouring mill which he operates.

In politics Abiah Park Ringwalt is a republican. He is a member of St. James' church of Downingtown, in which he is an active worker, a vestryman, and of whose Sunday school he has been superintendent for many years. Mr. Ringwalt is industrious, energetic and reliable, and has won confidence and friendship in Downingtown by his courtesy, promptitude and straightforward course in business.

HON. JESSE MATLACK, postmaster of Milltown, Pennsylvania, since 1849, is an ex-member of the Pennsylvania house of representatives, and a highly respected and honored citizen of Chester county. He is a son of Isaiah and Phæbe (Hoopes) Mat-

lack, and was born at Milltown, East Goshen township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1821. He received his education in the common schools and at Hoopes' boarding school of West Chester, and some years after his father's death came into possession of the home farm and the Milltown hotel, formerly known as the "Sheaf of Wheat." His farm contains two hundred and thirty-four acres of choice land and is very productive, while the hotel, which he afterward changed into a dwelling house, was very popular under his administration. Mr. Matlack has served as a tax collector, assessor, auditor, school director, and justice of the peace of his township; and in 1849 was appointed postmaster of Milltown, the duties of which office he has discharged ever since, excepting the time he was one of the representatives of the county in the Pennsylvania legislature. He is a member of Goshen Baptist church, in which he has served as deacon, trustee, and clerk, and of whose Sunday school he has been superintendent for a quarter of a century.

The Matlack family is of English origin, and was founded in the new world about 1638, by three brothers, one of whom became a resident of New Jersey, while the other two settled in that part of Chester which is now Delaware county. From one of these two brothers was descended Jesse Matlack, sr., the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Jesse Matlack, sr., was born in East Goshen township, where he was a large land holder and prosperous business man. He also had considerable property in West Chester, and owned the old Green Tree hotel, and the site of the North ward of West Chester. He was one of the noted sportsmen of his day, went out on the chase in English fashion, and as a

fox hunter was hard to excel. He was a whig and a Friend, and held during his lifetime most of the local offices of his township. He died in 1830, at sixty-six years of age. He married Sarah Phillips, of Milltown, Delaware, and left a family of ten children, four sons and six daughters: Anna Way, Mary Phipps, Sarah Massey, Catherine Worrell, Lucina Muse, Susan Osborne, Isaiah, Washington, Robert and Jesse. Isaiah Matlack (father), the eldest son, was born in 1790, and died in 1833, at the early age of forty-three years. He followed farming, and kept the "Sheaf of Wheat," afterward known as the Milltown hotel. In 1818 he married Phœbe Hoopes, a daughter of John Hoopes, of Goshen township. Their family consisted of three sons and five daughters: Rebecca; Hon. Jesse; Sallie, wife of John C. Mercer; Margaret; Phœbe, who married J. M. Baker, of Chad's Ford, and is now dead; Anna, wife of T. W. Hemphill, of Delaware county; J. Hoopes, of West Chester; and Isaiah F., a merchant of Parkesburg, who married Sallie McClellan.

Jesse Matlack is a staunch republican, and has always taken an active part in politics. In 1876 he was elected by his party as a member of the Pennsylvania house of representatives, and his services in that honorable body were of such a satisfactory character to the republicans and his constituents of all parties, that he was re-nominated and re-elected by a very handsome majority. During his second term he was placed on several important committees of the house, and by his good judgment and the conservative course of action which he advocated on several important measures, won the respect and good opinion of his fellow members of the legislature.

On March 4, 1854, Mr. Matlack married

Phœbe Bishop, of Delaware county, who died in March, 1861, aged twenty-eight years, and left four children: Rebecca, wife of R. H. Pierce, a clerk in the auditor's department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in Philadelphia; Phœbe, who married S. A. McMaster, a jeweler of Avondale; Anna, wife of S. L. Dieks, a merchant of Goshenville; and Mary. On June 16, 1866, Mr. Matlack wedded Martha A. Steele, a daughter of Peter Steele, and by his second marriage has two children: Joseph E., a clerk at Atlantic City, New Jersey, and Emma W.

In all positions of life Jesse Matlack has discharged his duties with promptness and fidelity. He is well known for his enterprise and honesty and for his devotion to his church and the best interests of his fellow citizens.

CAPT. LEWIS H. EVANS, who made a good army record during the civil war, and has since served as register of wills in this county, and also represented old Chester in the State legislature, is a prosperous farmer residing near Font. He is a worthy representative of a worthy Welsh family, whose members have been natives of this county since 1722, and several of whom have been prominent in her history. Captain Evans is the fourth son of Ezekiel and Eleanor (Beitler) Evans, and a native of Upper Uwchlan township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he was born July 1, 1832. He grew to manhood on his father's farm in that township, and acquired a fair education in the common schools of his neighborhood, which was supplemented by a course of study in Professor Gause's seminary at Marshallton, this county. After leaving school he engaged in farming until

1861, when, on June 6th, he enlisted as a non-commissioned officer in Co. K, 4th Pennsylvania reserves, and served three years, being mustered out of the service July 17, 1864, as a first lieutenant of his company, to which office he had been promoted in 1862. His command was attached to the army of the Potomac, and he personally participated in all the historic contests of that army previous to the battle of the Wilderness, just before which his regiment with others was detached and sent into western Virginia. There he took part in the battle of Cloyd Mountain, during which he was shot and seriously wounded in the arm. After the war closed Lieutenant Evans was commissioned captain by Governor Geary, which title he has ever since borne. He was a brave soldier and made a fine record in the army. After returning from the war, Captain Evans purchased a farm in Lancaster county, where he was engaged in farming for three years, but in 1870 he returned to his native county and settled again in Upper Uwchlan township. Here he purchased his present fine farm of one hundred and forty-five acres of very choice land, and has since given his time and attention to its cultivation. He has been quite successful in his business, and ranks among the most industrious, enterprising and prosperous farmers of his section. Politically Captain Evans is a staunch republican, and in the fall of 1872 was elected to the position of register of wills for Chester county, the duties of which office he faithfully discharged for a period of three years. In 1887 he was nominated and elected as a member of the house of representatives of Pennsylvania, and served in the sessions of the State legislature for 1887 and 1889, being active in the interests of his constituents, and both useful

and influential in the important sessions of those years. He is a member of the Forestry commission of the State of Pennsylvania, and has been secretary of the Fairmount Creamery association of Uwchlan township, of which latter he was one of the organizers and charter members. They are successfully manufacturing gilt edge butter and milk sugar. Captain Evans is also a leading member of Gen. Geo. A. McCall Post, No. 31, Grand Army of the Republic.

The family to which Captain Evans belongs was planted in America by Evan Evans, of the parish of Treeglw, Montgomeryshire, Wales, who came to this country in 1722, and on November 17th of that year purchased two hundred and fifty acres of land adjoining Uwchlan Friends' meeting house, near where Lionville now stands. Here he engaged in farming, though in the old country he had been a "felt maker," and here he lived until his death in 1731. His widow married Charles Gatlive, of Uwchlan, July 21, 1735. The children of Evan Evans were: Martha, married Stephen Hoopes; Mary, wedded William Clayton, and after his death married Isaac Marshall; Margaret, became the wife of John Todhunter; Evan, died unmarried; Susanna, married Isaac Serrell, and afterward Robert Carter; Thomas, Ann, Edward and Richard. Ann and Edward died young, and Evan took the real estate after he became of age, but dying in 1748, bequeathed all except forty acres to his brother Thomas, and the remainder to Richard, the latter of whom married Phebe Whelan in 1763, became a member of Uwchlan meeting December 4, 1777, and with their children—Thomas, Sarah, Margaret, Mary and Catharine—removed to Hopewell, Virginia, some years later. Thomas Evans (great-grandfather of

Capt. Lewis H. Evans), was born near Lionville, this county, and spent his entire life on the homestead there, dying about 1807. On August 17, 1748, he married Eleanor Reese, a daughter of James Reese, of Uwchlan, by whom he had six children: Evan, Ezekiel, Jesse, Isaac, Thomas, and Eleanor, who married Henry Lewis, of Uwchlan. The eldest son, Evan Evans (grandfather), was born in Upper Uwchlan township, in September, 1749, on a farm near the Eagle hotel property. He devoted his life mainly to agriculture, was a federalist in politics, and served as a member of the State assembly in 1782 and 1783. He died July 16, 1823, aged seventy-four. On February 16, 1780, he married Jane Owen, a daughter of William and Jane Owen, of the same township. She was born March 19, 1762, and died August 5, 1841. Their children were: Rebecca; Owen, who with his family removed to Illinois; Elinor, died young; Thomas, died in 1823, leaving one son—Boon; Sarah, married William Dunwoody; Ezekiel, father of Capt. Lewis H. Evans; Margaret, married Benjamin Harley; William, died young; Richard, born June 15, 1798, and died September 5, 1856; Hannah, married David Beitler; and Jane, who became the wife of Lewis Hurford. Ezekiel Evans (father), was born June 24, 1791, in Upper Uwchlan township, this county, where he passed a long and useful life, engaged principally in the cultivation of the soil and in stock raising. He died May 29, 1870, aged nearly eighty years. In politics he was first a whig and later a republican. He served as justice of the peace in his township for several years, and in religious conviction was a Quaker. About 1818 he married Eleanor Beitler, a daughter of John Beitler, of East Pikeland township, and by

this union had a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters: Thomas B., Hannah, John B., Jane E., Mary Ann, Evan B., Lewis H. (subject of this sketch), Rebecca, Anna and D. Webster. Mrs. Eleanor Evans died in September, 1870, in the seventy-sixth year of her age.

JOSHUA P. HARRY, a well respected citizen of West Pikeland township, who has been for several years actively and successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits, is a son of William and Anna (Pusey) Harry, and was born in East Caln township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, June 5, 1842. He received his education in the common schools of West Pikeland township and West Chester State Normal school, which latter he attended for one term. Leaving school, he has been engaged ever since in farming on the home farm, which he now owns. His farm contains one hundred and twenty acres of rich, tillable and well improved land. In connection with farming and stock raising, Mr. Harry operates a first class dairy, and has steady demand in Philadelphia for his products. He is a republican in politics, and a member and deacon of Lionville Evangelical Lutheran church. He is methodical and prompt in whatever he does, and by industry and good management has secured a competency. He was united in marriage with Martha Shafer, daughter of John and Martha Shafer, and to them has been born one child, a daughter, Florence, who is now attending Professor Darlington's seminary, of West Chester.

The Harry family is of English Quaker stock, and Jesse Harry, sr., the paternal grandfather of Joshua P. Harry, was a resident of Columbia, Lancaster county, during

a part of his life. He was a blacksmith by trade, a whig in politics, and a consistent and useful member of the Orthodox Society of Friends. He married Catharine Mears, of Delaware, and reared a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters: David, Jesse, Robert, William, Deborah Foreman, Mary C., and Sarah Davis. William Harry (father) was the eldest of the four sons, and during the early part of his life, resided in East Caln township. He afterward removed to Uwchlan township, which he left to settle in West Pikeland, where he purchased the farm now owned by his son, the subject of this sketch. William Harry was a farmer by occupation, a republican in politics, and had been an active member of the Orthodox Society of Friends for many years before his death, which occurred April 1, 1873, when he was in the eighty-first year of his age. He married Anna Pusey, who was a daughter of Joseph Pusey, and who died in 1876, aged seventy-two years. They reared a family of four sons and six daughters: Maria, Sarah, Sophia, Deborah, Edward, Lizzie, Hannah, Joshua (subject), William and Frank.

CHARLES C. HIGHLEY, a good financier and a popular business man, who has served as cashier of the National bank of Malvern ever since its organization, is a son of Felix F. and Susan R. (Corson) Highley, and was born in Schuylkill township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1862. He received his education in select schools and Norristown High school, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1880. After graduation he read law with his uncle, Hon. George N. Corson, for two years, and then dropped his legal studies to accept a

position in the Peoples' National bank of Norristown, where he remained for two years. At the end of that time, in 1884, he was appointed to his present position of cashier of the National bank of Malvern, which was organized in the above named year.

His paternal great-grandfather, Henry Highley, is a descendant of one of two Highley brothers who came from Germany to Pennsylvania. One wrote his name Heilig, and became a resident of Germantown, while the other, who wrote the name Highley, came to Chester county, and was the immigrant ancestor of Henry Highley, whose son, George Highley (grandfather), was born in Schuylkill township, and after his marriage with Ann Francis, removed to Lower Providence township, Montgomery county, where he followed farming until his death, and left seven children: Henry, Thomas, Felix, Mrs. Hannah Corson (dead), Eliza (deceased), Mary P., and Deborah. The eldest son, Henry Highley (father), was born August 1, 1832. He received his education at the old Fremont seminary of Norristown, Montgomery county, and was engaged in tilling the home farm until 1875, when he sold it to the Reading Railroad Company. He then purchased a farm near Norristown, which he cultivated for twelve years, and at the end of that time removed to Norristown, where he has resided ever since. He is a republican in politics, served as school director for several years, and married Susan R. Corson, who is a member of the old Corson family noted for the many professional men which it has furnished, and is a daughter of Charles Corson, a noted abolitionist of slavery times, and whose brother, Dr. Hiram Corson, although eighty-eight years of age, is still practicing at Ply-

mouth, Montgomery county, and was the first exponent of the idea of women physicians practicing in hospitals. Mrs. Highley has six brothers and sisters: William E., an editor; Richard and John, real estate agents; Hon. George N., a prominent lawyer and a member of the constitutional convention of 1872; Adelaide; and Mary F. To Mr. and Mrs. Highley have been born five children: Dr. George N., a graduate of the university of Pennsylvania, who married Mary W. Wilson and is practicing in Conshocton, this State; Ioue, wife of H. L. Everett, a publisher of Philadelphia; Charles C.; Sarah C., wife of George M. Holstein, treasurer and manager of the Berther Zinc Company of Pulaski, Virginia, which employs eight hundred men at that place; and Nannie P.

In politics Charles C. Highley has always been a republican, and was one of the first justices of the peace elected for Malvern, and is still in commission. Mr. Highley is popular as a business man. He is treasurer of the Malvern Water Company, and was the originator of the Malvern & Duffryn Mawr Building and Loan association, which was formed on January 1, 1888, and is in a prosperous condition. He is well acquainted with the principles of safe banking, and has been very successful in every position that he has ever held in connection with financial and business institutions.

WILLIAM P. MARSHALL, a well known conveyancer and active business man of West Chester, and a public spirited and progressive citizen of the county, is a son of Samuel and Philena (Pusey) Marshall, and was born in Concord township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, December 21, 1826. The Marshall family of

Chester county, from which William P. Marshall is descended, was founded by John Marshall, who emigrated about 1684 from Elton, in Derbyshire, England, and settled in Upper Darby township, Delaware county, and within the bounds of Darby Friends' Meeting, of which he was a useful member. He died September 13, 1729. In 1688 he married Sarah Smith, of Darby, and their marriage was the first that was solemnized at the first meeting house built at that place. Their children were: John, William, and Thomas. Thomas, the youngest, was born December 10, 1694, and settled in Concord township, Delaware county, where, in 1727, he built a brick house, which is still standing, and now in possession of the brother of the subject of this sketch. On February 24, 1718, he married Hannah Mendenhall, a sister to the wife of John Bartram, the eminent botanist. Their son, Thomas Marshall (great-grandfather), was born July 26, 1727, and married Edith Newlin, by whom he had four children, one son and three daughters. The son, Thomas Marshall, jr. (grandfather), was born December 12, 1756, and died August 13, 1844, when in the eighty-eighth year of his age. He was a tanner by trade, and followed farming to some extent on the old Concord homestead, which he had inherited from his father. On April 21, 1779, he married Mary Grubb, by whom he had several children, of whom the youngest was Samuel (father), who was born March 24, 1789. Samuel Marshall followed tanning and farming until his death, which occurred on August 27, 1832. He was an intelligent and active business man, and married Philena Pusey, a daughter of Ellis Pusey. She was a preacher in the Society of Friends, and passed away in 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall reared a family of seven



William P. Marshall.

children, six sons and one daughter: Ellis P., now deceased, was a farmer and resided at the old homestead; Thomas, also dead, was a farmer of Delaware county; Samuel, a remarkably successful business man and head of the well known banking firm of Marshall & Hsley, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; William P.; Edward S., now engaged in farming at London Grove; Henry, who died young; and Margaret, widow of Morris Palmer, who was a farmer in the State of Delaware.

William P. Marshall was reared on the farm, received his education at Westtown boarding school, and then followed teaching for ten years, most of the time as principal of a Friend's school at Darby, and the last three years at London Grove. After his marriage, in 1851, he purchased a farm adjoining the borough of West Chester, upon which he has since resided. In 1872 he leased the most of the land to Hoopes, Brother & Thomas, nurserymen, and opened an office in West Chester, where he has been actively and successfully engaged in the conveyancing business ever since. He also loans money on mortgages, and looks after real estate interests, renting and selling desirable properties. He has been for several years a director in the National bank of Chester county, of which old institution he is vice-president.

On April 4, 1851, Mr. Marshall married Frances A., daughter of Hon. James Andrews, who was an associate judge of the courts of Delaware county for a number of years. To Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have been born seven children, one son and six daughters. Samuel, the son, is a surveyor by profession. One of the daughters is married to John H. Darlington, who resides near West Chester, and another to Dr.

George G. Groff, a professor in Bucknell university.

In politics Mr. Marshall was an old-line whig until that political organization went down, and since then has been identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the Society of Friends, as have been his ancestors before him. He has always taken a deep interest in educational matters, and in addition to his labors for the progress of the academies and private institutions of learning, he has served for a number of years as a trustee of the West Chester State Normal school. The unfortunate and criminal classes of human society have received his attention and thought, with a view to their improvement and reclamation, and he has served for seventeen years as an inspector of the Chester county prison. William P. Marshall has achieved success by deserving it. He is firm but courteous, kind and hospitable, and is a man of well known integrity, both in public and private life.

JESSE HAWLEY, deceased, belonged to that class of men who leave the world something better for their having lived in it. He was energetic, intelligent and useful to himself and others. Not only his friends and neighbors but the interests of humanity in general held a place in his large heart, and received such aid as his circumstances allowed and opportunity permitted. His industry and ability gave him success in business, while other qualities of head and heart won him prominence in the community and left a name and memory which constitute a better monument than can be fashioned from marble. He was a son of Joseph and Rebecca (Meredith) Hawley, and was born in Uwchlan township, Chester county.

Pennsylvania, February 14, 1806. His early education was obtained in the common schools of his neighborhood, and his training completed by a course of study in one of the leading boarding schools in this county. Leaving school he learned the trade of tanner, and in 1831 purchased the tannery at Pughtown, which he successfully conducted for a period of thirty-seven years, retiring from the business in 1868. He was a man of great energy and fine business ability, and during the time he operated the tannery built up a lucrative trade and accumulated a handsome competency. He also owned and managed a good farm, which was well improved and highly productive. His death occurred at his home in Pughtown, October 7, 1887, at which time he was in the eighty-second year of his age. In politics he was originally a whig, but after the advent of the Republican party in this county he adhered to that organization, and was active and influential in its support. He took a deep interest in popular education, and served as school director for many years. During the anti-slavery agitation he was particularly active, and served as a delegate to a number of conventions held by those who opposed slavery, and were devising ways and means to assist fugitive slaves on their way to freedom in the British dominions of the north. In religious faith he was a Quaker, and a strict member of the Society of Friends all his life.

JESSE H. GARRETT, the present superintendent of the Westtown school farm, is the eldest son of Aaron and Sidney (Hawley) Garrett, and was born February 26, 1838, in Willistown township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He was principally

reared on the farm owned by his father in that township, and received a good English education in the public schools and at Westtown boarding school. After completing his studies he engaged in farming in his native township, where he successfully followed that occupation for a period of fifteen years. He was energetic and enterprising, with enough of that rare quality called common sense to enable him to strike a happy medium between the antique methods that served in former times and the wild vagaries of modern agricultural cranks, who imagine that in every new and untested scheme lies the solution of the old problem of "how to make the farm pay." He demonstrated by practical experience that the road to success runs along the middle ground, some distance from either extreme. About 1881 he removed to Birmingham township, and for four years conducted a farm there. In 1885 he came to Westtown and assumed the duties of superintendent of the Westtown school farm, to which position he had been appointed by a committee in charge of that institution. He still occupies that post, and has given entire satisfaction in his administration of the affairs of this farm, which comprises six hundred acres and practically deals with all phases of diversified agriculture. In politics Mr. Garrett is a republican, and in religion a leading member of the Society of Friends, being connected with Birmingham meeting, which he is now serving as overseer.

On January 5, 1865, Mr. Garrett was united in marriage to Susan Cope, youngest daughter of Darlington and Sallie (Thomas) Cope, of West Chester, this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Garrett has been born a family of ten children, three sons and seven daughters: William S., a carpenter by occu-

pation, who married Lillie White, and now resides in the city of Portland, Oregon; Sallie C., Elizabeth, Alice M., Anna C., Howard T. (deceased), Bertha S., Lillian J., Abigail H. and Charles C. The latter and all the daughters are living at home with their parents.

The Garretts are descended from English Quaker stock, and have been residents in Pennsylvania since 1684, when William, son of John Garrett, came from Leicester, England, with his wife, Ann, and settled at Darby. Their children were Ann, Mary, Samuel, Hannah, Sarah, Alice, William, Thomas and John. William, sr., died at Philadelphia in 1724, and his wife in 1722. The eldest son, Samuel, married Jane Pennell, of Middletown, in 1698, and they had nine children: Mary, born April 7, 1699, married first Thomas Oldman and second Obadiah Eldridge; Joseph, born February 25, 1701, married Mary Sharpless in 1822; Hannah, born July 18, 1704, married William Lewis in 1728; Samuel, born October 20, 1706, died January 19, 1707; Samuel (2), born August 22, 1708, married Sarah Hibberd in 1731, and settled in Willistown, where he died January 29, 1747, leaving four children—Josiah, Jesse, Samuel and Aaron; Nathan, born December 13, 1711; James, born April 17, 1714; Thomas, born October 26, 1717; and Jane, born April 20, 1719. Aaron Garrett, son of Samuel, was born December 27, 1746, married Rachel Cox in 1769, and died March 18, 1815. His wife died February 4th of the same year. Their children were: Levi, Amos, Aaron, Sarah, Robert and Mary. This Aaron Garrett, jr., was the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Chester county, and lived most of his life in Willistown township, where he died in 1808.

He was a farmer by occupation, a whig in politics, and a Quaker in religious belief. He married Jane Hoopes, a daughter of Jesse and Rachel Hoopes, and by this union had a family of six children: David, born November 28, 1803, and died October 17, 1868; Rachel Y., Betsy, Jesse H., Aaron and Jane.

Aaron Garrett (father) was born in Willistown township, this county, in 1811, where he grew to manhood, was educated and spent most of his life. In 1872 he removed to Edgemount township, Delaware county, where he passed the closing years of his life, dying there in 1877, at the advanced age of sixty-four years. While yet a young man he learned the trade of tanner and followed that occupation for a time, but his chief business was farming. He was a man of deeply religious character and a life-long member of the Society of Friends. Politically he was a whig until about 1856, when he identified himself with the Republican party and ever afterward yielded it a loyal support. In 1833 he married Sidney Hawley, a daughter of Benjamin Hawley, of Goshen township, and by this union had a family of four children, two sons and two daughters: Elizabeth, now deceased; Jane, who married William P. Smedley, and resides in Media, this State; Jesse H., whose name heads this sketch; and Robert, who married Sarah H. Cope, and is now a prosperous farmer of East Goshen township, this county.

PROF. WILLIAM H. WALKER, who taught with well merited success for nearly a quarter of a century in Friends' Central school of Philadelphia, and who is now engaged in the management of his farm in Freddyffrin township, is the eldest son of

T. Ivins and Isabella B. (Henry) Walker, and was born in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1853. He received his education in the public schools of Tredyffrin township, and Friends' Central school, of Philadelphia, from which excellent institution he was graduated in the class of 1869. Leaving school he was variously employed until 1872, when he became principal of the Friends' High school of West Chester. At the end of one year he resigned that position to become an instructor in the Friends' Central school of Philadelphia, in which he taught consecutively and successfully from 1873 to 1892. In the last-named year he resigned, and since then has been engaged in the management of his farm and other agricultural pursuits. His farm of one hundred and forty-four acres of fine farming and twelve acres of good woodland, in Tredyffrin township, is a desirable piece of property on account of its fertility and improvements, and also because it is convenient to school, church and market. He is a republican in politics, but has never desired or sought prominence in political affairs, although he is a close observer of men and parties, and keeps himself well informed on the current issues of the day.

On May 13, 1885, Mr. Walker was united in marriage with Charlotte A., daughter of William Weber, of Jeffersonville, Montgomery county. Their union has been blessed with two children: Isabella and William W.

The Walker family is one of the old and highly respected families of Chester county, and its immigrant ancestor is said to have been Lewis Walker, who came from Wales to Chester county in 1686. Joseph Walker, the great-great-grandfather of Professor Walker,

was a prominent farmer and Friend of Tredyffrin township, where he died in 1818, at ninety years of age. His son, Thomas Walker (great-grandfather), married Margaret Curry, and had a family of ten children: Sarah, married Benjamin Moore, of Philadelphia; Richard C.; William, married Sarah Pennypacker; Joseph, who married Hannah Stevens, and after her death wedded Eliza Roberts; Ann, wife of John Richards; Jane, married Joseph Pennypacker; Zilla, wife of Evans Kendall; Mary, who married Benjamin Rowland; Hannah, wife of Stephen Stevens; and Isaac, who married Elizabeth Beidler. Richard C. Walker (grandfather), the eldest son, was born in 1791, and died in 1870, aged seventy-nine years. He was a farmer, whig and Friend. He married Sarah Cleaver, who died and left two children: Jonathan, who married Caroline Blanchard; and T. Ivins. For his second wife Mr. Walker married Rebecca Jones, by whom he had one son, Richard, who married Martha Wood. After the death of his second wife Richard C. Walker wedded Sarah A. Jones, and by this third marriage had four children: Mary, wife of William Vogdes, Margaret, now dead; John, who married Emma Stephens; and Sarah, wife of Edward Bonsall. The second son by the first marriage, T. Ivins Walker (father), was born September 23, 1823, in Tredyffrin township, where he died August 17, 1869, aged forty-six years. He was a farmer and republican, and married Isabella B. Henry, eldest daughter of Hon. William Henry, of Montgomery county. They had two children: Prof. William H. and Ivins C., who was born January 1, 1864, and is engaged in the livery business at Norristown, Montgomery county, where he married Mary R. Thomas, by whom he has one child, Anna-

bel. Mrs. Isabella B. Walker died July 1, 1892, at sixty-two years of age. Hon. William Henry (maternal grandfather) lived at Port Kennedy, Montgomery county, and died at Phoenixville about 1880, aged seventy-eight years. He was a democrat and a Presbyterian, and represented Montgomery county in the legislature about 1850. He married Elizabeth Bull, and their children were: Mrs. Isabella B. Walker (mother), William, Sallie B., Mrs. Anna L. Tyson, Mrs. Emma B. Loucks, Mrs. Sophia Hampton, Mrs. Florence Kendall, Mrs. Lizzie Saylor, Mrs. Ellen Kendall, Mrs. Frances Patrick, Ida M., and John and Charles, who both died in infancy.

J. BECHTEL MINTZER, M. D., of Anselma, a graduate of two leading medical colleges of the United States, and a prominent and successful physician, is a son of Henry and Rebecca (Bechtel) Mintzer, and was born at Pottstown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1855. He received his elementary education in the public schools at Pottstown, and at eleven years of age commenced life for himself by going to work in a brickyard, which he left four months later to become a messenger boy for the Reading Railroad Company. Here his aptness and close attention to his duties recommended him to his superiors, and at fourteen years of age he had so improved his opportunities in the telegraph offices where he was employed, that he was appointed telegraph operator at Pottstown, which position he held but a short time, when he was promoted to night operator in the depot. In this last position he so well performed his duties that he was soon appointed train dispatcher, although but seven-

teen years of age, and was undoubtedly the youngest train dispatcher ever appointed in the United States. From train dispatcher he was transferred to the passenger service, which he left to engage in the insurance business in Philadelphia, where he took steps to secure a better education. He studied under Rev. Noble Frame, who advised him to take a theological course and enter the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, but he soon gave up the idea, although he had been licensed and had delivered several sermons in different churches. He then turned his attention to medicine, and to a three years' course in homeopathy he added a four years' allopathic course at the Medico-Chirurgical college, from which he was graduated in 1890. After graduation from this college he served as anatomical director in the Philadelphia school of anatomy, and as chief of clinics for nervous diseases in the Medico-Chirurgical college, and also practiced in Philadelphia for two years, and then, on July 16, 1892, came to near Anselma, in West Pikeland township, where he has been in continuous active and successful practice ever since.

On February 29, 1876, Dr. Mintzer married Chrissie Stone, a daughter of George W. Stone, of Pottstown, this State. To their union have been born four children: Oliver Bland, Charles Craven (deceased), Frank Kellar, and one that died in infancy.

Dr. Mintzer is a republican in politics. He is a member of the association of the Medico-Chirurgical college and the Philadelphia Medical society. He is skilled and successful as a physician, well read in everything connected with medicine, and is building up a fine and extensive practice.

Dr. Mintzer's grandfather, William Mintzer, was a stage line owner prior to the

building of the Reading railroad, and after its construction engaged in merchandising at Pottstown, this State. He was a Lutheran and a federalist, and had five sons: Joseph, William, Henry, Frederick and Albert. Henry Mintzer (father) was a farmer and merchant, a Lutheran and a republican. He was engaged in the mercantile business for some time, and was postmaster of Pottstown for eight years, being succeeded by his son, Gen. William Mintzer, who also held the office for eight years. He died in 1884, aged seventy-one years. He married Rebecca Bechtel, daughter of Peter Bechtel, of Barren Hill. They had nine children: Gen. William, who commanded the 53d Pennsylvania volunteers during the late war; Catherine Wells, of Kenilworth; Elizabeth Reeser; Henry, now dead; Rebecca Townsend; Irvin, deceased, who served ten years in the regular army; Warren, a telegraph operator of the Reading Railroad Company for the last twenty-five years; Sallie H. Culp; and Dr. J. Bechtel, whose name appears at the head of this sketch.

CHARLES D. MASSEY, a prominent and progressive farmer of Frazer, and a representative of one of the older families of this Commonwealth, is the youngest son of Jacob and Rebecca (Richardson) Massey, and a native of Tredyffrin township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he was born May 9, 1828. He was educated at New London boarding school and Norristown boarding school, under the care of Samuel Aaron, and leaving school, at once engaged in farming, to which occupation he has given all the active years of his life. He resided in Tredyffrin township until April 5, 1882, when he removed to East Goshen, where he

owns a farm of seventy-seven acres of valuable land, all improved. In the management of his farm he is practical and progressive, and has met with remarkable success. He is what might well be termed a model farmer, and his broad acres attest what can be accomplished by intelligent culture and improved methods. Among his farm buildings is a very handsome residence, erected by himself in 1882, which is well planned and convenient in all its arrangements. In political faith Mr. Massey is a staunch republican, and was elected and served three years as supervisor of Tredyffrin township.

On January 9, 1851, Mr. Massey was united in marriage with Rebecca A. J. Walker, a daughter of William and Sarah P. Walker, of Tredyffrin township. To this union was born a family of three sons: William W., who died in January, 1862, at the age of ten years; Jacob P., who married Emma M. Mullin, of Philadelphia, and is a prosperous farmer of East Goshen township, where he is now serving his second term as school director, being treasurer of the board, and has also been a member of the Republican county committee from his township for five years; and Charles M., who died in March, 1855, at the age of six months.

The Masseys are of English extraction, but have been native Pennsylvanians since colonial days. Israel Massey, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born near White Horse, in Willistown township, but removed to Valley Forge in 1845. He died near Port Kennedy, on the Valley Forge camp ground, in the winter of 1847. He was a blacksmith in early life but later became a farmer, and owned the land on which Washington's headquarters were located during the memorable winter the Continental army lay quartered at Val-

ley Forge. He was a whig in politics, and held a number of local offices. In religion he was a member of the Friends' meeting. He married Rachel Vogdes (see sketch of Dr. Isaac Massey in this volume), and to them was born a family of nine children: Isaac, Jacob, Israel, John, Eli, William, Ann, Aaron, and one that died in infancy. These are all now deceased except John, who resides in West Chester.

The second son, Jacob Massey (father), was born in Willistown township about 1795, and died at his home in Tredyffrin township in April, 1870, after an active life of three quarters of a century. He was a farmer and market gardener, and became prosperous and influential in his community. Politically he was a whig and republican, and in religion adhered strictly to the Quaker faith, in which he had been reared. For many years he was a prominent member of the Willistown meeting of the Society of Friends. In 1812 he married Rebecca Richardson, a daughter of Joseph and Eleanor Richardson, near Port Kennedy, and was the father of six children, three sons and three daughters: Isaac, deceased; Ellen; Rachel, deceased; Jacob; Rebecca, also deceased; and Charles D., the subject of this sketch.

HON. DAVID L. SMITH, of Pomeroy, an ex-member of the Pennsylvania house of representatives, and who served meritoriously as an officer on General Meade's staff during the late civil war, is one of that class of men whose industry and integrity have won them honor and success in life. He is the fourth son of Daniel and Eleanora (Shrom) Smith, and was born at Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania,

February 4, 1827. David L. Smith was reared in Cumberland and Allegheny counties, received a good English education, and after following farming for a few years, and serving one term in the State legislature, was appointed chief clerk in the commissioner's office of Allegheny county. He resigned that position when the late war commenced, in 1861, and enlisted in Co. A, 2d Virginia volunteers, of which he was elected first lieutenant. In February, 1862, he was appointed assistant commissary of volunteers, and on September 7th of the same year was assigned as chief commissary of the Twelfth army corps, which position he held up to March 16, 1863, when he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp, and assigned to duty on the staff of General Meade, commanding the Fifth army corps, where he served until the close of the war. Colonel Smith was honorably discharged from the United States service on March 16, 1866, after a continuous service of four years and ten months. He returned to Allegheny county, where he was again elected, in November, 1867, by the Republican party, a member of the Pennsylvania house of representatives, in which body he served very creditably. In 1870 he was elected alderman in Allegheny city, which position he held until 1881, when he came to Sadsbury township, this county, where he has resided ever since, upon his farm at Pomeroy.

On September 7, 1852, Colonel Smith married Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of Robert Gordon of Pittsburg. She died November 2, 1877, leaving three children, one son and two daughters: Frank C., now a resident of Chicago; Eleanora, widow of the late Quincy C. Burkhart, of Chicago; and Mary E., wife of Archibald Russell, who is

engaged in farming in this county. On March 7, 1880, Colonel Smith married for his second wife, Mrs. Helen M. Armstrong, widow of the late Charles C. Armstrong, M. D., of Allegheny city, and a daughter of Arthur Wallace, of Highland township, Chester county.

David L. Smith comes of German lineage, and in the revolutionary struggle his paternal grandfather, George Smith, and four of his brothers, left their Chester county homes to fight for American independence. George Smith was born in 1753, and after serving in the Continental army, returned home to engage in agricultural pursuits, wherein he continued until the weight of years rendered him unable for active exertion. After his marriage in 1783, to Susan Wondulich, he removed to Cumberland county, becoming one of the early settlers. He was a Lutheran in religion, and passed away from earth in 1837, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. His son, Daniel Smith (father), was born at Carlisle, June 3, 1800, and served as a drummer boy in the American army during the last year of the war of 1812. After attaining his majority, he followed farming and blacksmithing until 1836, in which year he removed to Allegheny county, near Pittsburg, where he purchased a farm, and in addition to farming operated a blacksmith shop for some years. Daniel Smith was a whig and republican in politics, and a consistent member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and died July 23, 1874. His wife, whose maiden name was Eleanor Shrom, died September 17, 1845, at the age of forty-four years. She was a daughter of Joseph Shrom, of Carlisle, and a native of Lancaster county. Mr. and Mrs. Smith reared a family of eight children, seven sons and one daughter, all of whom

are still living, the youngest being over sixty years of age.

In politics David L. Smith has always been an ætíve republican, who has given his party efficient service. While in the State legislature he served upon several important committees, was safe and conservative in his views upon public affairs, and never neglected the interests of his constituents. In educational as well as civil and political matters Mr. Smith has taken great interest and done good service. He served several terms in the city council, and for twelve years as a member of the school board of Allegheny city, and was active in many important measures that tended largely to build up and increase the efficiency of the schools of that city. David L. Smith is a pleasant and agreeable gentleman, of energy and intelligence, whose integrity of purpose cannot be questioned, and who in his adherence to what he considers right, is firm and decided.

JACOB RICKABAUGH, M. D., has practiced medicine in Chester county for half a century, and is also largely interested in agricultural pursuits, being the owner of several fine farms and a pleasant home with beautiful surroundings, situated near Warren tavern. He is the third son and only surviving child of David and Elizabeth (Young) Rickabaugh, and is a native of Tredyffrin township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, being born on the old Rickabaugh homestead in that township, February 6, 1815. He was reared principally on the home farm, where he now resides, and received his early education in the common schools of that neighborhood. Later he attended the classical school at Great Valley,

conducted by that eminent educator, Prof. Joshua Jones, who, among other contributions to the cause of learning, was the author of a standard work on English grammar. Leaving school young Rickabaugh read medicine for a time with Dr. James Francis Latta, of Tredyffrin, and afterward took a course in the medical department of the Pennsylvania college at Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of M. D. on March 4, 1842. He immediately located at his old home, near Tredyffrin, and, succeeding Dr. Latta, who had just died, began the practice of a profession which has had the best of his thought and attention for a period now comprising a little more than one-half of this wonderful nineteenth century. During the greater part of these fifty years his practice has been large and remunerative. In that time astonishing progress has been made along nearly every line of human endeavor, and the science of medicine has kept pace with the advancing thought of the age. Although engaged to some extent in farming and in looking after his real estate interests, Dr. Rickabaugh has kept himself well posted in these improved methods of practice, and has not hesitated to avail himself of their use where they were commended by his judgment or founded on greater scientific knowledge of disease and its cure. He has been very successful in his practice, and for years his name has been a household word in all parts of the surrounding country. Of late he has been gradually retiring from his arduous work, and is desirous of spending his remaining years in quietude. Among the real estate now owned by the doctor is a farm of seventy-five acres and a large tract of timber land in Tredyffrin township, a farm containing

one hundred acres in Charlestown township, another of thirty-five acres in East White-land township, and one in Charlestown township, consisting of eighty-five acres of valuable land. In politics Dr. Rickabaugh was a democrat up to the Buchanan campaign, when he became a republican and has ever since supported that party. He is a regular attendant of the Great Valley Presbyterian church, to the support of which he contributes liberally.

Dr. Rickabaugh was married April 23, 1861, to Anna S. Pound, a daughter of Jediah S. and Edith (Laing) Pound, of Walworth, Wayne county, New York. To this union was born a family of four children, three of whom lived to reach maturity; David Walter, unmarried, who is engaged in conducting the operations of his father's home farm; Mary E, now the wife of Dr. Charles J. Roberts, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume; and Sarah Emma, living at home with her parents. The deceased was a daughter named Anna Catharine, who died in her second year.

The Rickabaugh family had its origin in the valleys that lie among the blue mountains of Switzerland, centuries ago. Near the historic Rhine, winding its way through the beautiful cantons of the Swiss republic, was born Adam Rickabaugh, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, about 1745. In early manhood he left his native land to seek a home in the newer and greater republic of the western world. Arriving in America he settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and in 1767, as the colonial records show, purchased one hundred and seventy-five acres of land from John Penn, representing the proprietary. Later he bought one hundred and twenty-five acres in what is now Tredyffrin township from

David Jones, and in 1771, in connection with Christian Zook, purchased two hundred acres in Charlestown township, from John Beaton. In 1804 he bought fifty-three acres of John and Richard Penn, and ultimately became possessed of several other tracts in different parts of the county, taking rank with the largest land owners of his neighborhood. During Washington's retreat after the battle of Brandywine, the Continental army passed the home of Adam Rickabaugh, and many of the hungry soldiers were fed at his house. By occupation he was principally a farmer, but erected an oil mill and for a time manufactured linseed oil, beside engaging extensively in the manufacture of lumber. He died at his home in Tredyffrin township, this county, but his remains sleep in a cemetery in Montgomery county. In religion he was a Mennonite, and always active and liberal in his support of that church, in which he was a speaker for many years and otherwise prominent. He married and reared a family of fourteen children, of whom David Rickabaugh (father) was the youngest. The latter was born in Tredyffrin township, this county, on a farm adjoining that now owned by Dr. Rickabaugh, and passed his entire life here, dying in 1848, at the age of seventy-five years. He was a farmer and a man of splendid physical development. When a young man he was engaged with his father in the manufacture of linseed oil and oil cake, but after marriage devoted his time exclusively to agricultural pursuits. Politically he was first a federalist, but in later life became a whig. In religious faith he was a Mennonite, and a strict member of that church nearly all his life. He married Elizabeth Young, a daughter of Peter Young, of Charlestown township, and was the father of six children,

four sons and two daughters: Catharine, married George Clemens and is now deceased; Adam, also dead; Mary, married G. Robinson Beaver, both of whom are deceased; George Y., also dead; Dr. Jacob, the subject of this sketch; and David, deceased. The mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Rickabaugh, was a member of the German Reformed church, and died in 1860, aged eighty-two years. Her father, Peter Young (the name being originally written Yohng) was a native of Germany, who came to this country about the time Adam Rickabaugh arrived, and settled in Charlestown township, where he died at an advanced age. He was a shoemaker by trade and also engaged in farming to some extent, being successful in both directions and acquiring a handsome competence. At the time of his death he owned a fine farm containing one hundred and fifty acres of valuable land, and was surrounded by everything calculated to make life comfortable. In religion he was a strict member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and married a Miss Snyder, by whom he had a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters.

THOMAS BUCHANAN READ, one of America's distinguished poets and painters, was born in what is now East Brandywine township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1822. He was apprenticed by his widowed mother to a tailor, but ran away and learned the trade of cigar-maker in Philadelphia, which city he left in 1837 to go to Cincinnati, where he made his home with Clevenger, the sculptor, while he studied sign and portrait painting. He successively resided in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and in Florence and Rome,

Italy. He died May 11, 1872, in New York city, while on a visit to the United States.

T. Buchanan Read's only work as a sculptor was a bust of General Sheridan that attracted much attention. "His paintings are full of poetic and graceful fancies, but show somewhat careless technical treatment. His poems are marked by a fervent spirit of patriotism, and by artistic power and fidelity in the description of American scenery and rural life." His friend, Henry C. Townsend, in speaking of him, says: "The distinguishing characteristics of Read's nature were purity of thought, refinement of feeling, gentleness of manner, generosity of disposition, geniality and unselfish devotion to others."

ENOS D. MILLER, who is successfully engaged in the fruit growing and trucking business in East Coventry township, and who has served as justice of the peace since 1885, is a son of David and Eliza (Kendall) Miller, and was born in East Coventry township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 14, 1840. His paternal grandfather, Charles Miller, was a native of Lancaster county, and came to Chester during the last decade of the last century. He went into the marine service in the war of 1812, and died at Baltimore in 1817, shortly after his discharge. He married Catharine Houpt, a daughter of Henry Houpt, who was one of the Revolutionary patriots of Valley Forge, and their son, David Miller (father), was born in this county, March 10, 1809, and died in East Coventry township, March 23, 1879, when he had attained to man's allotted three score and ten years. At six years of age he went to live with Leonard Walker, and before reaching his majority learned

the trade of wheelwright, which he followed for a few years. He then engaged in the fruit tree nursery business in East Coventry township, and gave to it his entire attention during the remainder of his life. He was a strong democrat and an ardent anti-slavery man. He married Eliza Kendall, and to their union were born four children: Joseph K., Enos L., Anna L. and Eddie. Mrs. Miller was a daughter of Joseph and Anna Kendall, of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

Enos D. Miller received his education in the common schools, Frederick academy of Montgomery county, and Millersville State Normal school, and then took a full commercial business course of Eastman's National Business college of Poughkeepsie, New York, from which he was graduated in 1862. Leaving the business college, he taught school for eight years, and then embarked in his present prosperous fruit growing and trucking business. He removed to his present location in 1881. Beside his fruit and truck business he gives considerable attention to the cultivation of his farm.

On April 1, 1871, Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Hannah B., daughter of Samuel and Harriet B. Isett, of Montgomery county. Their union has been blessed with two children: Hattie L. and Samuel D.

In politics Mr. Miller is a staunch republican and held a position in the custom house at Philadelphia for some time. He is now serving on his second term as justice of the peace for East Coventry township, having been first elected to that office in 1885. Prior to that year he had held the offices of constable and assessor. Squire Miller has rendered good satisfaction as a magistrate, and is well known as an intelligent citizen and an active and successful

business man. He and family are members of Parker Ford Baptist church. He is a member of Keystone Grange, No. 2, Patrons of Husbandry. He has been a prominent Mason for many years, and is a member of Stichtler Lodge, No. 254, Free and Accepted Masons; Phœnix Chapter, No. 198, Royal Arch Masons; Palestine Council, No. 8, Royal and Select Masters; and Jerusalem Commandery, No. 15, Knights Templar.

LEWIS PIERSOL, an aged and honored citizen of the county, residing near Port Kenedy in Tredyffrin township, is the third child and eldest son of Daniel and Eliza (Lewis) Piersol, and was born December 20, 1818, in Honeybrook township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He was reared on the paternal acres and educated in the common schools of the neighborhood. He inherited a home-loving disposition, and believing that his native county afforded as many advantages as could be found in any one place on earth, he has passed his entire life—excepting two years spent in the dry goods business in Philadelphia—contentedly within her borders, maturated by glowing accounts of fortunes to be won or honors acquired in other sections of our common country. For the last seventeen years he has been a resident of Tredyffrin township, where he owns a splendid little farm consisting of thirty acres of choice land, all well improved and very productive. In his political affiliations he is a staunch republican, and while earnestly supporting his party during his more active years, has of late taken no prominent part in politics. He is a strict adherent of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has served as class leader for a long time, and strange as it may seem

has also served for fifteen years as trustee of the Presbyterian church at Port Kenedy.

On October 5, 1843, Mr. Piersol was married to Elizabeth Manger, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Manger, of Honeybrook township, this county, and to them was born three children, two sons and a daughter: John M., now deceased; Mary R., the wife of William Falwell, a prominent dry goods merchant of Philadelphia, who is also engaged in the manufacture of woollen goods in that city; and George H., who married Sidney Potter, a daughter of John and Rebecca Potter, of West Philadelphia, and was a partner of Mr. Falwell in the dry goods business for some years, but is now deceased. Mrs. Elizabeth (Manger) Piersol died April 24, 1881, and on October 5, 1882, Mr. Piersol wedded Elizabeth Parker, of the city of Reading, this State.

The Piersol family originally came from Wales, but have been natives of Pennsylvania for many generations. Jeremiah Piersol, paternal grandfather of Lewis Piersol, was born in Honeybrook township, this county, on the old homestead, where he passed his life and died. He was a federalist in politics, and engaged exclusively in farming and stock raising. He married and reared a large family of sons and daughters who became useful and respected members of society. On the home farm in Honeybrook township Daniel Piersol (father) was born in 1788, and reared and educated there. Some years after attaining manhood he removed to West Nantmeal township, where he died in 1832, aged forty-four years. He was a farmer and stockman by occupation, an old-line whig in politics, and married Eliza Lewis, a daughter of Edward Lewis, of Honeybrook. To their union was born a family of ten children, one-half of whom

were sons: Ann, Elizabeth, Lewis, Sarah, Mariah, Hannah, Jeremiah, Samuel, Daniel and Dr. Jesse K., who now resides in Michigan, where he is practicing medicine. Of these ten children only two now survive—Dr. J. K. Piersol and Lewis, the subject of this sketch.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Jr., inventor and patentee of the famous "Williams hedge trimmer," and a prosperous, progressive farmer residing near Sugartown, is a son of William and Amy (Hall) Williams, and a native of this county, being born in Willistown township, July 7, 1860, on the farm where he now resides. There he was reared and received his primary education in the public schools of his neighborhood, afterward taking a course in the State Normal school at West Chester. On completing his studies he began life on his own account, as a farmer on the old homestead, in his native township, where he has resided and maintained his connection with agriculture ever since. He is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and possesses an unusual degree of mechanical ingenuity, which has been evinced by the invention of a number of practical devices, one of which—the Williams hedge trimmer—was patented in 1885, in the United States and Canada, and has made his name familiar throughout the country. This machine has been pronounced cheaper and better adapted to its purpose than any other now in existence, and is extensively used by hedge growers. It possesses many advantages over all other trimmers, having been developed and perfected by practical experience, until it may be termed a perfect success. It is of light and simple construction, weighing only fifteen pounds, and contains

no complicated mechanism to get out of order or require expensive repairs. Mr. Williams is also a taxidermist of considerable skill, and his handsome home contains many rare and beautiful specimens of his work. In politics he is a republican and in religion a strict member of the Society of Friends, being connected with the Willistown meeting. In October, 1887, he married Elizabeth Florence Marshall, third daughter of John E. and Elma J. (James) Marshall, and by this union had one child, a son named Edgar Evans, born August 2, 1888, and died September 7th of the same year.

Jesse Williams, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was of Welsh-Quaker stock, and was born in Chester county, where his ancestors had settled at an early day. He was a farmer and a member of the Society of Friends, and after an active life, devoted almost entirely to agricultural pursuits, he died at his home in East Goshen township, about 1872, at an advanced age. His wife was Sarah Hoopes, a member of the distinguished Chester county family of that name, and by her he had three sons and four daughters: Lydia, married Isaac Thatcher, and is now deceased; Mary, also dead, who was the wife of Thomas S. Cox, of Willistown; Chalkley, who married Abbie Cox, a sister of Thomas S.; William, the father of the subject of this sketch; Margaretta H., now living at West Chester; Jane G., the widow of Samuel Speakman, and Jesse, who married Susannah Johnson, and is now a prosperous farmer of Willistown township. William Williams (father) was born in Willistown township, December 24, 1824, and passed from earth November 9, 1889, in the house now occupied by his son William, at the advanced age of sixty-two years. He was a farmer all his life, and in politics first a

whig and later a republican, always taking an active interest in public affairs, but entertaining no political ambition for himself. Keeping in line with the religious traditions of his family, he was a strict Quaker, being a life-long member of the Society of Friends. In 1851 he married Amy Hall, a daughter of Thomas and Phœbe (Mode) Hall, of Willistown township, this county, and was the father of four children. The eldest of these, Thomas H., was born March 22, 1852, married Mary V. Edwards, by whom he has six children—Charles H., Clara E., Ida M., George E., Elsie and Ralph E.—and is now a well known and prosperous farmer of Willistown township. The eldest daughter of William and Amy Williams was Mary H., who was born January 2, 1854, and died July 17, 1854; the second daughter, Amy Ida, was born September 10, 1857, and became the wife of Elwood Gleason, a farmer residing in Marlborough township. The youngest son was William, the subject of this sketch.

David Marshall, paternal grandfather of Mrs. Elizabeth Florence Williams, was a native of Marshallton, and died in West Brandywine township, this county. He married Hannah Hoopes, and after his death she moved to her farm in Westtown township. She departed this life at the advanced age of eighty-five years. She was the only daughter of Ezekiel Hoopes, and reared a family of five, one of whom, John E. Marshall (father of Mrs. Williams), was born December 12, 1824, and is now living in Westtown township, near the borough of West Chester. His principal occupation in life has been that of a farmer. In politics a republican, he married Elma James, daughter of Abram and Phœbe (Hunt) James. She was born March 7, 1834, and by this union had a family of eight daughters: Hannah

M., born May 21, 1854; Lydia Helen, born April 21, 1856; Elizabeth Florence, born December 29, 1858, who became the wife of Mr. Williams; Lettie E., born in West Chester, January 3, 1863; Anna Belle, born December 4, 1865; Sallie Aneta, born January 1, 1869; Laura May, born August 1, 1871; and Lenora, who was born January 3, 1875, and died April 15, 1876.

Ezekiel Hoopes, great-grandfather of Mrs. William Williams, married Amy Evans, a member of the Society of Friends. Their only daughter, Hannah Hoopes, was born in Westtown, Chester county. She finished her education at the Friends' school at Westtown, and afterward married David Marshall. They had five children, two sons and three daughters: Amy A., who married Edward Hicks, now deceased; Mary, who married Hunt James, and both are now deceased; Malinda, married Aaron James, a farmer of Illinois, and a strict member of the Society of Friends, and they departed this life at their home, within a few months of each other; John E., married Elma J., daughter of Abram and Phœbe (Hunt) James, and a sister of Aaron James, before mentioned.

EUGENE CUMMISKEY, a man of great business ability and one of the most successful book publishers of Philadelphia, was born in County Tyrone, province of Ulster, Ireland. He received most of his education in Ireland, and at seventeen years of age left his home in the far famed north of Ireland to come to Philadelphia, where he joined his eldest brother, Rev. James Cummiskey, who had preceded him to this country, and who served for several years as pastor of St. Mary's Catholic church in the Quaker City. Eight years later he en-

gaged in the publishing business, and by good judgment, attention and industry, built up rapidly in his chosen field of work. His publications were mostly of a religious character, and included Bibles, a twelve-volume edition of Butler's Lives of Saints, and in 1827, the first American, from the last London, edition of Lingard's History of England, fourteen volumes; beside many other interesting, profitable and useful works. With each succeeding year he widened the field of his trade, until his business assumed large proportions and he was known as one of the most successful publishers in the State. Specially qualified and well adapted for his line of business, in which he merited all the success he achieved, he was wide awake, energetic and honorable. He inaugurated his business under excellent auspices, and always kept it under efficient and experienced management, making it a success in every sense of the word. In 1846 he purchased a country residence and a farm of one hundred and sixty-three acres of land, in East Whiteland township, Chester county, where he resided during each summer until his death, which occurred June 9, 1860, when in his sixty-ninth year. With fitting and appropriate services his remains were entombed in the Catholic cemetery at Philadelphia, to await the morning of the resurrection.

Eugene Cummiskey married Achsah Middleton Cooke, a daughter of Apollo and Abigail Cooke, of New Jersey, and on her mother's side a granddaughter of John Hird, who fought in the Revolutionary war, was taken prisoner, and died on one of the English prison ships on the Delaware. Her paternal grandfather was Sir William Cooke, an English baronet, who came to America under appointment of King George III., and

received for his services a large tract of land situated near Springfield, New Jersey, and known as "Cream Ridge." A part of this land was inherited by his son, Apollo Cooke, father of Mrs. Cummiskey, who was a prominent and influential man in his community.

Mr. and Mrs. Cummiskey had eight children: Laura C., Dr. James, who was graduated from Jefferson Medical college, and has practiced in Philadelphia for over a quarter of a century; Eugene, jr., who succeeded to his father's business as a publisher, and died January 25, 1882; Marie Geraldine; Julia Antoinette, who died at four years of age; Angelina Gertrude, died in infancy; Adele, who died at an early age; and John Paul, who only lived to be four years of age.

D. B. STOUT, one of the veterans of the late civil war, and proprietor of the wagon factory and blacksmith shops at Waterloo mills, near Berwyn, is a son of Charles and Sarah Ann Stout, and was born September 8, 1839, at Unicorn tavern, now known as Strafford, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He was reared and educated there, and after leaving school served an apprenticeship of three years with William Steele in the milling business, at Waterloo mills, this county. He followed that trade about two years, and shortly after the breaking out of the civil war enlisted as a member of Captain Bean's company of the 29th Pennsylvania militia. He served in that company nearly three months, being stationed at Philadelphia and Reading most of the time. After his discharge, August 1, 1863, he re-enlisted in Co. C, 83d Pennsylvania infantry, and served with the army of the Potomac, taking part in the battles of the Wilderness, Rappahannock, Reams

station, Hatcher's Run, and numerous other engagements. He was in the detachment that captured and destroyed the Weldon railroad, and during the fight at Hatcher's Run was himself captured by the Confederates, but by strategy soon effected his escape and rejoined his company. He served until the war ended, and was honorably discharged at Harrisburg, June 29, 1865.

Returning from the army, Mr. Stout engaged for a time with M. H. Wilds in the wheelwright business, and later conducted it on his own account in his present location at Waterloo mills. In 1867 he opened a shop at Newtown, where he remained a short time, and in 1868 returned to Waterloo mills, where in connection with wheelwright work he opened a blacksmithing department, and has ever since successfully conducted this combined business. In his shops, which employ four skilled workmen the year round, are constructed all kinds of heavy farm wagons, in addition to a large amount of work of a miscellaneous character.

On January 5, 1868, Mr. Stout married Mrs. Lydia A. Foy, *nee* Bewley, a daughter of Samuel and Anna (Anderson) Bewley, and to this union was born a family of five children, two sons and three daughters: Charles T., Sallie A., Arabella T., Frank D. and Ella M. Mrs. Stout was born January 2, 1840, educated in the public schools of West Chester, and in 1859 married James Foy, who died in 1861. Her mother, Mrs. Anna Bewley, had been married to William Jones, by whom she had two sons—Benjamin and William A.—and after the death of Mr. Jones, had wedded Samuel Bewley, by whom she had six children, two sons and four daughters: Mary L., Lewis, Jonathan, Matilda Davis, Charles, Sarah Kauffman and Mrs. L. A. Stout—all married except Charles.

Politically Mr. Stout is a staunch republican, and takes considerable interest in public affairs. He has served as inspector of elections, and is a member of Wyomissing Tribe, No. 231, Improved Order of Red Men. He is also a member of McCall Post, No. 31, Grand Army of the Republic, at West Chester.

Charles Stout (father) was born September 30, 1815. He obtained a good education, and was a man of more than ordinary ability. While young he learned the trade of wheelwright, and followed that occupation at various places in Chester and Delaware counties, being located for fifteen years at Waterloo mills. He was an excellent workman, and became widely known for his ingenuity and ability in his line of work. In politics he was an ardent democrat, taking an active interest in public questions, and in religious faith and church membership was a Baptist. He was a member of the United American Mechanics, and died January 17, 1859, aged forty-four years. He married Sarah Ann Bittle, and by her had four children, two sons and two daughters: Martha J., D. B., the subject of this sketch; Annie and Isaac N.

William Anderson, maternal grandfather of Mrs. D. B. Stout, was a native of Ireland, who left the Emerald Isle in early manhood, crossed the Atlantic and settled at Valley Forge, this county. He was a farmer by occupation, a democrat in politics, and was the father of five children, one son and four daughters. The son was Joseph Anderson, now a retired business man of Philadelphia.

Isaac Newtown Stout, a brother of D. B. Stout, was also a war veteran, serving as sergeant of Co. D, 97th Pennsylvania infantry, in the first brigade, tenth army corps. He was wounded in the right arm, and



Hon. Levi B. Kates.

died from the effects of that wound after returning from the army. He was a cabinet maker by trade, and was married three months previous to his death.

HON. LEVI B. KALER, ex-member of the house of representatives of Pennsylvania, a Thirty-second degree Mason, and one of the most substantial and well-known business men of Phoenixville, is a son of John and Elizabeth (Umstead) Kaler, and was born in Robeson township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1828. His paternal grandfather, Matthias Kaler, was a native of Germany, and settled in the southern part of Berks county. He was a member of a light horse troop that did service for the American cause during the latter part of the revolutionary war. In 1791 he was appointed by Governor Mifflin to the office of justice of the peace for the townships of Union, Robeson and Canaerion, in Berks county, and served as such until his death, which occurred in 1825, when he was in the seventy-fifth year of his age. His son, John Kaler (father), was born in Robeson township, Berks county, where he always resided and followed farming until his death in May, 1859, aged seventy-five years. He was a member and officer of St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal church, and married Elizabeth Umstead, a daughter of John Umstead, a descendant of Heinrich Umstead, an early settler in Skippack valley, Montgomery county. John Umstead married a Miss Boyer. Mrs. Kaler, who was born at Trappe, in the above named county, was a school pupil of Gov. Francis R. Shunk. She was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and died in December, 1851, when in the sixtieth year of her age. Mr. and Mrs.

Kaler reared a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters.

Levi B. Kaler was reared in Berks county, and received his education in the common schools, and under the private instruction of Rev. Henry Miller, a noted teacher of his day. The school privileges which he enjoyed were confined to the winter seasons, and the summers he spent in work on the farm. At nineteen years of age he commenced the battle of life for himself in the business world by becoming a salesman with William Nyce, a dry goods and grocery dealer of Phoenixville. By attention and industry he acquainted himself with all the details of the business, and in seven years after entering the store Mr. Nyce retired, and Mr. Kaler and his fellow-clerk, Nathan Wagoner, purchased the store and conducted it most successfully under the firm name of Kaler & Wagoner, until the death of Mr. Wagoner, when his widow succeeded him and the business under the old firm name has been continued until the present time.

On September 17, 1860, he married Anne Oliver Nyce, by whom he had four children, of whom the youngest, Anne, only survives, and is now married to H. G. Dreisbach, of Lewisburg, this State. Mrs. Kaler died May 4, 1869, and on July 16, 1874, Mr. Kaler married Anne S. White, a cultured and amiable woman, who is a daughter of Samuel and Susan White, and was for many years a very popular and highly successful teacher of Phoenixville.

Levi B. Kaler was originally a whig in politics, but when that party went down he identified himself with the Republican party, which he has supported ever since. He served as school director from 1856 to 1862, and during his three terms of service all the schools were graded and new houses built.

He was elected a member of the council in 1872, re-elected in 1873, and was in a measure instrumental in securing the erection of the present water works. In 1874 he was elected chief burgess, and ten years later was elected as a member of the house of representatives of Pennsylvania, in which honorable body he served with credit and distinction. In business affairs Mr. Kaler possesses that rare power of glancing over different enterprises and taking in every detail and making due arrangements for the same. He is one of the originators and a present director of the Phoenixville National bank, and has been for over twelve years a director of the Pickering Valley Railroad Company. He has been president of the Masonic Hall association ever since it was organized in 1868, and is a director of the Fidelity Mutual Life association of Philadelphia, which has now a business of over forty million dollars. Mr. Kaler is a deacon of the First Baptist church of Phoenixville, of which he has been treasurer almost continuously since 1855, and of whose Sunday school he has continuously been the efficient superintendent for nearly twenty-seven years. He was one of the incorporators and is now the secretary of the Morris Cemetery association, which was incorporated in 1866, and has also served for more than twenty years as the clerk and treasurer of the Central Union association of Baptist churches. He is a member of the Wire Picket Fence Company of Phoenixville, holds an interest in several other business enterprises, and frequently acts as guardian, executor and administrator, being selected on account of his business ability, experience and integrity. Mr. Kaler owns valuable real estate in Florida, where he made his first purchase of land in 1883. He has

twenty-two and a half acres of orange groves which are nearly all now bearing.

For the last quarter of a century Mr. Kaler has been one of the leading business men and successful financiers of his city. He well deserves, on account of his integrity and honorable business methods, the respect and confidence which he enjoys among a people where he has risen, by his own efforts, from obscurity to a favorable position in the community. Levi B. Kaler is a Thirty-second degree Mason. He is a member of Phoenix Lodge, No. 75, Free and Accepted Masons; Phoenix Chapter, No. 198, Royal Arch Masons; Palestine Council, No. 8, Royal and Select Masters; Jerusalem Commandery, No. 15, Knights Templar; and Caldwell Consistory of Scottish Rite Masons, located at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania.

O. E. MOSES, a prominent merchant of Anselma, who is interested in other lines of business also, and has been identified with the prosperity of the town for the last decade, is a son of Joseph and Catherine (Stine) Moses, and was born in East Pikeland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1849. At six years of age he lost his parents and was reared principally by strangers, living successively with Jacob King, Mrs. Rebecca Pennypacker, and George R. Stiteler. He received his education in the common schools and then learned the trade of carpenter with Jones Walker. After serving his apprenticeship, he worked at his trade in West Vincent township, and at West Chester, and then went to Philadelphia, where he was engaged in superintending carpenter work for eleven years. At the end of that time, in

1884, he came to Anselma, where he formed a co-partnership with his brother-in-law, Horace Latshaw, under the firm name of Moses & Latshaw, and engaged in the general mercantile, coal, feed, and lumber business. This partnership continued up to April 1, 1887, when Mr. Moses purchased his partner's interest, and since then has conducted the business under his own name. His establishment is well fitted up and he carries a heavy and carefully selected stock of groceries, flour, notions and hardware, while his warehouses are well stocked with grain, bran, fertilizers, seeds and baled hay, and his lumber and coal yards always contain all kinds of lumber and several grades of coal. He makes a specialty of grain, hay and lumber, and fills large orders for the eastern markets. Mr. Moses has secured a splendid and remunerative trade, whose constantly enlarging proportions augur future success and prosperity. He owns a farm of thirty acres, and in addition to conducting his own business he acts at Anselma as agent for the United States Express Company, and as station agent for the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company. He is an active republican in politics, and a deacon of Vincent Baptist church, in whose Sunday school he is a persistent worker.

On January 17, 1878, Mr. Moses wedded Sue, daughter of Jacob B. and Anna (Pennypacker) Latshaw, of West Pikeland. To Mr. and Mrs. Moses have been born three children: Laura, Emma and Anna.

O. E. Moses is of German descent. His paternal grandfather, Michael Moses, spent the larger part of his life in East Pikeland, where he died in 1853, at about seventy-five years of age. He was a stonemason by trade, and married Hannah Hines, by whom he had six children: James, Esther, John, Joe-

eph, Mary and Barbara. The youngest son, Joseph Moses (father), was a farmer and a democrat, and died May 9, 1855, at thirty-eight years of age. He was a member of Pikeland Lutheran church, and married Catherine Stine, who was a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Friday) Stine, and who died December 13, 1860, when in the thirty-ninth year of her age. To Mr. and Mrs. Moses were born four children: Wilmer W., Mary E., O. E. (subject), and Addison.

WILLIAM SHARPLESS, one of the remarkably successful business men of southern Chester county, and the proprietor of the Toughkenamon and Kennett Square creameries, is a son of William, sr., and Sarah A. (Yarnall) Sharpless, and was born in Middletown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, June 10, 1849. He enjoyed the educational privileges of the common schools of Delaware county, which he left at an early age to engage in farming. At the end of ten years he disposed of his farming interests and embarked in his present creamery business at Toughkenamon. His creamery, which is well fitted up, is operated on the latest and most scientific principles and its products are recognized as first class in every particular. His main building is forty by fifty feet in dimensions, while all other necessary buildings have been fully supplied. The daily products of the creamery average five hundred pounds of butter, one thousand quarts of cream and one hundred pounds of cottage cheese. The creamery business of Mr. Sharpless now aggregates seventy thousand dollars per year, and from its present rapid rate of increase promises to go above one hundred thousand dollars at no far distant day in the future.

Being connected directly by rail with Philadelphia and Baltimore, he has constant markets for all of his products. Besides his Toughkenamon creamery he owns a creamery and dwelling house and some choice building lots on Willow street at Kennett Square. By his energy, industry and judicious management he has established an enterprise that is highly beneficial to his section of the county.

On the 13th of November, 1872, Mr. Sharpless was united in marriage with Sarah, daughter of Eber Hurford, and they have one child living, a son, named Warren, who was born August 20, 1879. They had buried a son and a daughter previous to that time.

William Sharpless is a grandson of Samuel Sharpless, who was a native of Delaware county, where he owned a large farm. He was a carpenter by trade, and did an extensive business in contracting in addition to managing his farm. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and married and reared a family of thirteen children, four sons and nine daughters: Joseph, Samuel, William, sr., Beulah, Amy, Thamazine, Hannah, Ruth Anna, Sarah, Lydia, Matilda, Joel and Thomas. William Sharpless, the third son and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1806. He was a farmer by occupation, and in political affairs always supported the Democratic party. He married Sarah A. Yarnall, and they were the parents of five children: Enos, Emma, wife of Edwin Scott, who is engaged in the creamery business; William, Pennock, and Sarah, wife of Joseph H. Pyle. Mrs. Sarah A. (Yarnall) Sharpless, was born in 1812, and died November 10, 1876. Her father, James Yarnall, was a native and life-long resident of Delaware county, where he was a farmer. He married and had three children: Mrs.

Sarah A. Sharpless, Margaret and Eber. After his death his widow married James Edwards, and three children—Hannah, Pennock and Milton—were born to them.

In politics William Sharpless is a democrat of the Jeffersonian type. His success in life is attributable to his own energy and efforts, and he deservedly ranks in that useful class of men who are known as 'self-made, and who are the architects of their own good fortunes.

JOHN L. BROWER, a popular young business man and the leading bookseller and stationer of Phoenixville, is a son of Daniel W. and Rebecca (Miller) Brower, and was born at Phoenixville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1864. He received his education in the public schools of Phoenixville, commenced life for himself as a draughtsman for the Phoenix Bridge Company, and three years later engaged in the book and stationery business with D. W. Brower & Son, with whom he remained for three years. He then re-entered the service of the Phoenix Bridge Company, and was employed successively for nearly three years in their Kansas City and home offices, and in the New York city office of the Phoenix Iron Company. At the end of that time, in 1890, he was engaged as engineer-draughtsman in the United States engineer's office, Major Raymond, United States Army, in charge, at Philadelphia, which position he resigned a year later and purchased his father's mercantile establishment at Phoenixville, this county, and since then has been successfully engaged in the book and stationery business. He keeps his store always stocked with a full variety of books and periodicals, fancy goods, gold pens and novelties, bric-a-

brae, leather goods, music and instruments, cutlery, fire arms, bicycles and sporting goods, toys, curtains, baskets, coaches, and other articles. The newspaper sales are more than one thousand two hundred daily, and the United States Express Company has its agency in Mr. Brower's charge. The new store at Main and Bridge streets, opened December, 1892, is the largest and best arranged in the county, and the owner has built up a good trade by attention, industry and a careful study of the wants of his patrons. He is a republican in political opinion, and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for several years.

On June 8, 1888, Mr. Brower was united in marriage with Mary M., daughter of Thomas M. and Margaret N. Eaton, of White Hill, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Brower have one child, a daughter, named Margaret.

The Brower family is of German extraction, and the first of the name to come to this country was Abraham Brower, from whom was descended John B. Brower, the paternal grandfather of J. L. Brower, of Phoenixville. John B. Brower was born in Berks county in 1805, and died in 1881, at seventy-six years of age. He was a whig and a Lutheran, and married Elizabeth Schofield, who died, in 1841, and was born in 1812. They were the parents of four children: Calvin, Daniel, Mary and Abram K., who died in 1867. He married in 1849, Lucetta Hevzey, and by this union had two children—Lewis and Charles. Of the sons, Daniel, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Hamburg, Berks county, in 1833. He was an iron worker for several years, and then became a clerk in a mercantile store, which he left to accept a position with the Adams Express Company

at Phoenixville. He left the service of that company in 1880 to engage in the book and stationery business, in which he continued until 1891, when he disposed of the business to his son, John L., who has conducted it successfully ever since. Daniel Brower is a republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Rebecca, daughter of Phillip Miller, and to their union were born eight children: Frank, now dead; Mary, wife of Elwood P. Force; Harry, connected with the United States Express Company in Harrisburg; John L.: William, now dead; Ida M., wife of Edwin P. Lowery; Hannah; and Della, wife of William Ellis.

WILLIAM M. RENNARD, a well-known farmer of Treddyffrin township, residing near Chester Valley postoffice, where he has lived since 1876, is the eldest son of Henry and Prudence (Miller) Rennard. He was born at Valley Forge, Schuylkill township, this county, on September 23, 1834, and lived for a time in Willistown township, and later resided in Charlesfown township. On October 16, 1863, he enlisted in Co. K, 175th Pennsylvania infantry, at Philadelphia, and served in the army until August, 1864, when he was honorably discharged in the same city. He participated in a number of skirmishes and minor engagements in southern North Carolina and elsewhere. In 1876 Mr. Rennard removed to Treddyffrin township, where he owns a fine farm of ninety acres of valuable land, eighty acres of which are improved and the other ten covered by timber. In political faith he has always been a republican, and gives his party a loyal support on all leading questions, though taking little part in the excit-

ing contests that so frequently convulse the body politic. On the 6th of March, 1878, he was united in marriage to Sallie Little, a daughter of Major Little, of Charlestown township.

The Rennards are of German extraction, and rank among the old families of this section. Jacob Rennard (paternal grandfather) was a native of Schuylkill township, this county, where he spent a long and active life. He owned one hundred acres of fine land, and was a successful farmer. Politically he was an old-line whig, as his ancestors had been, and he married Mary Walters, by whom he had a family of eight children: Joseph, Jacob, Adam, Mary, who married Joseph Gamble; Rachel, wedded Jonathan Major; Susan, who became the wife of Matthew Ross; Rebecca, who married Richard Joyce; and Henry. They are all now deceased except Rachel and Jacob. Henry Rennard (father) was born in Schuylkill township in 1805, where he grew to manhood and was educated. He was proprietor of the Valley Forge hotel for three years, and then removed to Tredyffrin township, and later to Willistown township. In the latter he resided for a number of years, but returned to Tredyffrin township about 1858, and died there in 1882, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. He was essentially a farmer, though he engaged in other enterprises occasionally, and was an ardent whig in politics. He served as school director for a number of years, and also for a time as township auditor, beside occupying other local offices. He was a prominent member of the Great Valley Presbyterian church, and married Prudence Miller, a daughter of James Miller, of West Vincent township. They were the parents of eleven children, six sons and five daughters: Mary, William

M., Henry C., deceased; J. Harrison, served in the army for nine months in 1862, taking part in the battle of Antietam, and is now a resident of West Chester, where he is serving as county commissioner, being also school director of Tredyffrin township one term; Hilborn D., a farmer of that township; Winfield S., employed in the office of the Philadelphia Street Railway Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Lewis, a clerk in the office of the Wabash Railroad Company at Chicago, Illinois; Amanda, the widow of Joseph Roberts, lives at West Chester, this county; Emma J.; Tamzine A., and Theresa, who wedded David Morgan, and resides at Ardmore, Montgomery county, this State.

Henry C. Rennard (brother), enlisted in the army at West Chester in November, 1861, and after participating in a number of engagements in Virginia and Florida, was severely wounded in the left thigh at Bermuda Hundred. He was a member of the 97th regiment, commanded by Colonel Guss.

NATHAN WILSON, one of the substantial business men, and a leading merchant and the postmaster of Downingtown, served as a Union soldier before Petersburg and was in the terrific charge on Ft. Fisher. He is a son of Ezra H. and Hannah M. (Bailey) Wilson, and was born in Brandywine township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1844. He attended the common schools and then served an apprenticeship of three years to the trade of miller. During his apprenticeship, September 2, 1864, he enlisted in Co. D, 203d Pennsylvania infantry and served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged from the Federal service at Newport, Rhode Island, on August 15, 1865. He

participated in several fights in front of Petersburg, took part in the battles of New Market, Bermuda Hundred and Franklin, and was in the terrific and successful assault on Ft. Fisher, where he was wounded but did not retire out of the storming column. Returning home from the army he spent three years as miller at the Thomas mill, in West Whiteland township, and then operated a mill in West Bradford township until 1873, when he came to Downingtown to engage in his present general-mercantile business. His store, located on Bradford and Viaduct avenues, is well stocked with dry goods, fancy and staple groceries, notions, hardware and everything ornamental or useful in his line of business, for which there is any demand by his many patrons. He selects his goods with care, has an excellent trade, and has won the confidence of his customers by his honesty and honorable business methods. Beside merchandising, Mr. Wilson is interested in other fields of labor and usefulness. He has dealt to some extent in real estate, and has given considerable attention to farming. He owns eight houses and lots on Bradford avenue and Church street, in Downingtown; ten acres of meadow land, adjoining the borough; and three valuable farms, aggregating two hundred and three acres—two of which are in West Bradford township, and the other in West Brandywine. He is a republican in politics, has been honored by his party with various offices of trust and responsibility, and served six years as treasurer of the borough. He was elected to council four times, serving in all six years, and was appointed postmaster of Downingtown by President Benjamin Harrison, May 12, 1890. His career in life has been one of success over all difficulty and discouragements that have

come in his way, and his present prosperity and enviable standing in the community where he resides are the result of energy, self-reliance, hard work and sterling integrity. He is a member of the Order of Tontis; Fire company, No. 1, of Downingtown; Yemassee Tribe, No. 134, Improved Order of Red Men; and General Hancock Post, No. 255, Grand Army of the Republic.

On September 4, 1873, Mr. Wilson married Elizabeth G. Mercer, and their union has been blessed with three children: Cidney Mabel, a graduate of the Downingtown High school, and now taking the elementary course in the West Chester State Normal school; L. Cora, attending the Downingtown High school; and Lizzie D. Mrs. Elizabeth G. Wilson was born April 1, 1852, and received her education at Millersville State Normal school. She is a granddaughter of William Mercer, a farmer and Friend of East Bradford township, who married Cidney Wollerton, and whose children were: George, Kersey, Manoah, Angelina Morgan Fairlamb, Susanna Shaw, Eliza Ann Darlington, Malinda and Jane.

Fairlamb Mercer (father of Mrs. Wilson), was the owner of three farms in West Bradford, a farmer and republican, but relinquished farming a few years previous to his death and made his home with his daughter, Elizabeth G. Wilson. He died at Downingtown, October 9, 1884, aged seventy-three years. He married Drucilla Wollerton, and their children were: Sallie B. Young, who received her education at Jonathan Gause's academy, and is now serving as school director, having served as such for nine years, and taught school for eleven years; Cidney W. Hiddleston, who taught five years; Malinda Pennoek, William, John, Millin, and Elizabeth G. Wilson. Cidney W. Hiddle-

son and Malinda Pennoek received their education at Downingtown academy.

Nathan Wilson is a member of the Wilson family of Chester county which has descended from David Wilson (grandfather), who was a native of Willistown township, and went west some years before his death. He was a farmer and a whig and married Ann Hoopes, by whom he had four children: John, David, Ezra H. and Ann Otty. Ezra H. Wilson (father) was born in Willistown township in 1810, and died January 2, 1888, aged seventy-seven years. He was a shoemaker and farmer and resided for many years before his death near Guthrieville. He was a republican and Friend, held various offices of his township, and married Hannah M. Bailey, who died November 21, 1869, when in the sixty-fifth year of her age. Their children were: Lydia Thompson, Curtis, Lavina Friece, Elizabeth Miller, Emma, John, Anna M., Nathan Taylor and Hoopes. Mrs. Hannah M. Wilson was a daughter of John Bailey (maternal grandfather), who was a native of England, and came about 1800 to Parkersville, this county. He married Lydia Way, and their children were: Hannah, Elizabeth, Jabez, and two others, a son and a daughter, whose names are unknown. The daughter, Elizabeth, and her mother, were killed by lightning. The remainder of the family moved west and were never heard from afterward.

REV. ROBERT MAYNE PATTERSON, D. D., LL. D., whose voice and influence have been for love and justice, and whose life labor has been for the good of men and the glory of his Divine Master, is the highly esteemed pastor of Great Valley Presbyterian church, and the able editor

of the *Presbyterian Journal*, which is read with interest throughout the United States. He was born in Philadelphia, and his parents were John and Margaret (Mayne) Patterson, who were natives of near Belfast, Ireland, and came to this country early in the present century.

Robert Mayne Patterson received his education in the Philadelphia Central High school, from which he was graduated with the first honors of his class. Leaving school he became an official reporter in the United States senate, and during the five years that he held that position he read law. At the termination of his services as a senatorial reporter, he entered Princeton Theological seminary, from which famous institution he was graduated with high standing. After graduation he was called to the Great Valley Presbyterian church of this county, and was ordained and installed as its pastor on August 25, 1859, by the Presbytery of Philadelphia. He served the church with efficiency and success until 1867, when he was called to the South Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, where his pastorate of twelve years was in every way marked by great success, and during that time over five hundred new communicants were added to the church. In 1880 he became editor of the *Presbyterian Journal* and resigned the charge of South church; but afterward was earnestly asked by the members of his old church of Great Valley to return and live among them. He accepted their call, and has served continuously as the pastor of Great Valley church ever since, in connection with his editorial work. On May 8, 1890, under his pastoral supervision and in connection with the one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the organization of the church, the present beautiful church,

structure was dedicated, and the exercises of the occasion were participated in by Governor Beaver, and many other prominent men from a distance.

On May 9, 1867, Dr. Patterson married Rebecca T. Malin, a daughter of Joseph and Amy Malin, of East Whiteland township, and a descendant of Randal Malin, who came over in the "Welcome" with William Penn, and was one of the first English settlers in the Quaker colony. Mrs. Patterson is an amiable and intelligent woman, highly respected and beloved for her good works. In 1875 she accompanied Dr. Patterson in a European tour, and presides with grace and dignity over their home of generous hospitality at Clairmont, a mile north of Malvern. Their circle of friends is very wide in this country and abroad.

Dr. Patterson has held some of the most responsible and prominent positions in his denomination. In 1872 he was one of the four speakers at the great ter-centenary celebration in Philadelphia, and three years later was appointed by the Presbyterian general assembly as a delegate to the conference in London, which formed the Pan-Presbyterian alliance. In 1880 he was a member and the official editor of the council of that alliance which met in Philadelphia, and gave a paper on "Church Extension in Large Cities." In 1884 he was a member of the council at Belfast, Ireland, and read a paper on "Worship." He has served in ten general assemblies of his church, in each of which he took a prominent part. In 1879 Dr. Patterson was appointed, on account of his ability, one of the committee of seven which prepared and carried through the great measure for the reconstruction of the synods of the church; in 1887, a member of the committee of conference with the

Southern church, on reunion; and in the same year was appointed and still remains a member of the committee on church unity and federation. Three years ago (1890) he was moderator of the synod of Pennsylvania. Since 1870 he has been a member of the Presbyterian board of publication and Sabbath school work; and was also for many years a member of the board of education, and of the Historical society, from which, however, he resigned.

Dr. Patterson is a widely known ecclesiastical lawyer, and his opinions are sought for from all parts of the land. He has been a voluminous writer, and his weekly editorials are copious. He has also been a writer for the Reviews. Among the many tracts and books which he has written are: Paradise, Visions of Heaven, Elijah, the Favored Man; Isaiah and the Higher Critics; History of Presbyterianism in Philadelphia; Total Abstinence, and Counsels to Young Converts. He is a tireless worker. On account of his ability and successful work, Princeton college conferred on him the degree of D. D., and Lafayette college the degree of LL. D. Robert Mayne Patterson is an able and convincing speaker, and has labored with uniform power and acceptance in the cause of Presbyterianism and Christianity.

HON. WILLIAM EVANS, an ex-member of the house of representatives of Pennsylvania, a leading and influential citizen of Willistown township, and president of the Farmer's Market Company of Philadelphia, is a son of Joshua and Anna M. (Tucker) Evans, and was born January 31, 1831, on the farm on which he now resides, in Willistown township, Chester county,

Pennsylvania. The founder of the Evans family, of which the subject of this sketch is a member, was William Evans, sr., who was born in Wales, in 1681. He and his wife, Eleanor, emigrated in 1711 from Wales to the province of Penn, where they settled in Tredyffrin township, on a tract of five hundred acres which Mr. Evans had received by a deed of transfer from William Penn in 1711. William Evans, senior, was a member of the old St. David's Protestant Episcopal church, and died in 1734. He left his family in charge of his brother Richard, with a strong injunction that his children be reared in the faith of the Protestant Episcopal church. His youngest son, Joshua Evans, married and settled on a part of the homestead tract, where he resided for several years. He afterward built the Paoli hotel, which his son Joshua, who was elected to congress, inherited, and also purchased a farm in Willistown township, where he died in 1817, when in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He reared a family of five children, the eldest of whom, William Evans, inherited the Willistown property, and died in 1843, at seventy-two years of age. William Evans (grandfather) married, and of his children, one was Joshua Evans (father), who was born in 1801. He settled in Willistown township, where he was a farmer and where he died March 26, 1867, aged sixty-six years. He married Anna M. Tucker, a daughter of Thomas Tucker, and died April 23, 1857, when in the forty-sixth year of her age. They had three children: Hon. William, Margaretta and Joshua.

William Evans was reared on the farm where he now resides, received his education in the public schools and Gause's academy, and has been engaged in farming until the present time. He is a democrat in poli-

tics, was a member and secretary of the township school board for twelve years, served as township auditor six years, was one of the founders and is a director in the Mutual Security Fire Insurance Company of Chester county, and in 1886 was elected as one of the four members of the legislature from Chester county. He served creditably in the session of 1887-88, and was a member of committees on accounts, comparison of bills and ways and means.

On February 14, 1867, Mr. Evans married Lydia Thomas, daughter of Isaac Thomas, of Delaware county. They have three children, one son and two daughters: William, now engaged in agricultural pursuits, was educated at the State college and Pierce's Business college, Philadelphia; Anna, educated at West Chester Friends' school and Darlington's seminary; and Aida T., now at Swathmore college.

In his various business enterprises Mr. Evans has been successful. He is one of the founders and at present vice-president of Malvern National bank, and was an active member and president of the late Farmer's Market Company of Philadelphia. He stands high as a man and a citizen, and his popularity in the county was attested in his election, in 1886, to the legislature, when he led the democratic ticket by nearly two thousand votes.

DAVID FINKBINER, an energetic, enterprising and successful business man, who has been engaged in a number of enterprises at Spring City, is the eldest and only surviving son of Jesse Finkbinder, who was also a well-known merchant and business man of that place for many years. David Finkbinder was born December 16,

1836, at Spring City, where he lived until about four years of age, when upon the death of his mother, whose maiden name was Hannah Rambó, he became a member of the family of his uncle, Casper S. Francis, in East Vincent township, with whom he remained until his seventeenth year. He received his early education in the public schools and afterward took a course at the Trappe boarding school in Montgomery county. Leaving school at the age of seventeen he began learning the milling business, which he followed for about eight years, and then returning to Spring City he formed a partnership with Christian Wagoner and embarked in general merchandising. One year afterward Mr. Finkbiner traded his interest in the store for a fire brick works, located in the same town, which he successfully operated for a period of twelve years—part of that time in connection with partners. He was elected to the position of justice of the peace in 1877, and acceptably filled that office for ten years, retiring in 1887. In the spring of 1883 he became a member of the firm of Floyd, Wells & Co., and engaged in the manufacture of stoves at Royer's Ford, Montgomery county, and is a stockholder in the Royer's Ford National bank. In politics Mr. Finkbiner is a staunch republican, and in addition to his service as justice of the peace has been a member of the school board several terms, and councilman of Spring City two terms. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and takes an active part in supporting the various interests of his denomination. In Masonic circles he is also a prominent figure, being a member of Spring City Lodge, No. 553, Free and Accepted Masons; Phoenix Chapter, No. 198, Royal Arch Masons;

and Palestine Council, No. 8, Royal and Select Masters.

On June 15, 1859, Mr. Finkbiner was married to Margaret S. Brownback, who was born March 17, 1840, and is a daughter of Edward Brownback, of East Coventry township. To Mr. and Mrs. Finkbiner was born a family of twelve children, five sons and seven daughters: Ida Kate, born March 14, 1860, married Maximilian Keiser, who is postmaster and station agent for the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad at Riverside, Connecticut; Rosa W., born January 10, 1862, died July 5, 1863; Jesse E. B., born September 11, 1863, died August 4, 1864; U. S. Grant, born September 22, 1865, married Mary Ann Sleighter, and is now cashier of the National bank at Royer's Ford; Lily Cora, born November 3, 1867, became the wife of Webster Sleighter, a prosperous farmer of East Vincent township; David Walton, born June 22, 1869, died December 15, 1874; Clara V., born March 31, 1871, died February 4, 1873; Oliver B., born March 27, 1873, and now living at home with his parents; Minnie Elsie, born March 19, 1875, died October 13, 1876; Sadie Elma, born March 31, 1877, and now living at home; Edith Laura, born September 25, 1878, who died April 27, 1880; and Edwin Earl, born March 15, 1882, who is also at home with his parents.

Jesse Finkbiner, father of the subject of this sketch, was born October 25, 1811, in East Vincent township, this county, and died at Spring City May 25, 1887, in his seventy-sixth year. He was a merchant and farmer, owning a fine farm adjoining the borough of Spring City, and considerable real estate inside the borough limits. In early life he engaged in the mercantile business at that place, his special lines being

dry goods and groceries, which he successfully conducted for a number of years. Politically he was a whig and republican, held a number of offices in the borough of Spring City, and for many years was active in support of his party. He had a good common school education, became influential in the community, and for a number of years was a leading member of the Evangelical Lutheran church of Spring City. In 1835 he married Hannah Rambo, a daughter of Eli Rambo, of Montgomery county, who died in 1843, leaving four children: Mary Ann, who married D. S. Taylor and is now deceased; David, whose name heads this sketch; Margaret, who became the wife of Levi Shengil, a grocer and provision dealer in Philadelphia; and Andora, who died in childhood.

WILLIAM W. DAVIS, a prosperous and prominent farmer, residing in Tredyffrin, who has served as justice of the peace for many years, and ranks among the most respected citizens of Chester county, is the eldest son and only surviving child of John M. and Anna M. (Walley) Davis, and is a native of Tredyffrin township, this county, where he was born November 19, 1828. The Davis family trace their transatlantic origin to Wales, and their American ancestry back to Llewellyn Davis (or David, as the name was then spelled), who was born in Wales but emigrated to America while yet a young man, and in 1705 purchased two hundred and five acres of land in Easttown, Chester county, and on October 16, 1708, bought an additional tract of three hundred acres of Lewis Walker, in Valleyton (now Tredyffrin) township, where he finally settled. On November 14, 1709, he married Bridget Jones, by whom he had four chil-

dren: Elizabeth, Isaac, Sarah and Llewellyn. He died in Tredyffrin township, and his widow afterward married James David. Isaac Davis (great-grandfather) married Elizabeth Bartholomew, May 30, 1738, and buying the interests of the other heirs, settled on the old homestead, where he died in 1778. He was a justice of the peace and an active and useful citizen. His children were: Benjamin, Mary (married John Morgan), Thomas, John, Sarah (married Daniel Wilson), Elizabeth (wedded Maj. Ezekiel Howell), and Joseph, a physician. His widow survived him one year, dying in July, 1779, and the estate was divided between their sons Benjamin, Thomas and John. John Davis (grandfather) was born in Tredyffrin township, where he grew to manhood and married Ann Morton, a daughter of John Morton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. To them was born a family of seven children: Isaac, John Morton, Mary, Charles Justis, Ann, Benjamin and Albert. He entered the Continental army in 1776, as captain of a company he had raised, and on October 21, 1780, was commissioned a captain in the regular Pennsylvania line, serving as such until the close of hostilities, January, 1782, after which he became a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. During the war he participated in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Paoli, Stony Point and Yorktown, and served with General Wayne in South Carolina and Georgia. In April, 1800, he was appointed brigadier-general of the first brigade of Chester and Delaware county militia, and on March 31, 1803, was commissioned associate justice of Chester county, a position he filled until disabled by the increasing infirmities of age. He died at his home in this county in 1827.

His eldest son, Dr. Isaac Davis, was born in this county, July 27, 1787, educated at Norristown, read medicine and graduated from the university of Pennsylvania in 1810. He began practice at Edgemont, Delaware county, but was soon after appointed surgeon of the 6th United States infantry by President Madison, and served with that regiment at various points until his death—by the rupture of a blood vessel—at Ft. Jackson, Mississippi, July 21, 1814, in the twenty-seventh year of his age, and unmarried.

John Morton Davis, second son of Gen. John Davis and father of the subject of this sketch, was born on the old homestead in Tredyffrin township, this county, in 1788, and died there in 1848, at the advanced age of sixty years. He was reared on the farm, received a good English education, and devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits. In politics he was an ardent whig, and he and his family were all strict members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Davis was twice married, first wedding (1818) Elizabeth Knight, of the city of Philadelphia, by whom he had two children: Mary and Albert K., both now deceased. Some years after her death, in 1827 he married Anna Maria Walley, a daughter of William Walley, of England. To this latter union was born a family of six children, three sons and three daughters: William W., Elizabeth, Henrietta, John M., Isaac H., and Anna M., all of whom are now deceased except William W.

William W. Davis was reared principally on his father's farm, receiving his early training in the common schools of his neighborhood, and completing his education in a private school at Berwig, this county, under the charge of Prof. Noble Heath. After leaving school he engaged in farming,

and has devoted all his life to that occupation, believing with Washington that "agriculture is the noblest pursuit of man." He owns a farm of one hundred and sixty-five acres of choice land, nearly all improved and in a good state of cultivation, with commodious farm buildings and every modern convenience for carrying on his operations. Politically he is a staunch democrat, and has been serving as justice of the peace in Tredyffrin township for a number of years, beside having held, at one time or another, nearly all the other township offices. He is a man of good judgment and wide experience in life, and his advice is frequently sought by neighbors and friends on many important subjects, particularly on legal questions and in the settlement of estates. On current topics he is always well posted and can converse entertainingly and still takes a lively interest in political matters, though not so active perhaps as in earlier years. On April 18, 1876, Mr. Davis was united in marriage to Cornelia W. Davis, a daughter of Chas. J. Davis, of this county. They have one child, a son named Henry W., who was born March 15, 1877, and is living at home with his parents.

JOHAN C. ENTRIKEN, the skillful chemist and mechanical genius, who for nearly a quarter of a century has been identified with the manufacture of platinum goods in this country, is the youngest son of John and Ann I. (Fitzsimmons) Entriken, and was born October 6, 1849, in Thornbury township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. His ancestors on the paternal side were English-Irish, and settled in Pennsylvania at an early day. George Entriken, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Chester county, born about 1755, and

died near West Chester in 1830, aged nearly seventy-five years. He was a miller and millwright, and for many years did a flourishing business in this section. He was an old-line whig in politics, and it is thought was a member of the Society of Friends. He married Esther Carpenter and was the father of eight children, five sons and three daughters. His youngest son, John Entriken (father), was born in Willistown township, this county, in 1806, where he grew to manhood and received the best education furnished by the schools of that day. After leaving school he learned the trade of wheelwright, which occupation he followed for several years and then became a merchant at Birmingham, this county. In later life he purchased a farm and devoted his last active years to agricultural pursuits. He now lives a retired life at Sugartown, this county. Politically he is a republican, but was formerly a whig, and has served as school director of his township for a number of years. In 1833 he married Ann I. Fitzsimmons, a daughter of George and Mary (Ingram) Fitzsimmons, of East Whiteland. She was born in 1816, and is still living. To their union was born a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters. The eldest son is Charles, who married Margaret Thomas and now resides at Malvern. He is a miller by occupation and has four sons and three daughters: Elsie (deceased), Sallie, M. Davis (deceased), Jonathan, Robert, Anna and William. The eldest daughter, Mary F., married Robert Everett, one of the founders of the Philadelphia *Sunday Dispatch*, who now lives in retirement at Malvern, this county. They have four children living—Henry, Robert, John and William—and two dead. The second daughter, Esther, is now the widow of Jacob Rogers, and lives

with her father in Sugartown, Willistown township. The third daughter, Sarah, died at the age of twenty-two, unmarried. George Entriken, the second son, married Sallie H. Bishop, by whom he had three children—Essie, Rogers and Nellie—and after her death wedded Annie Haines, to whom was born one daughter—Ann. Caleb, the youngest son, died when only two years of age.

John C. Entriken was born in Thornbury, and received his education in the public schools and at a grammar school.

Since 1868 has been identified with the manufacture of platinum ware, and the refining of that metal, together with gold and silver. He served an apprenticeship of seven years with Joaquin Bishop, a native of Portugal, who was the first to introduce the working of platinum into this country, and the first to operate the oxo-hydrogen blow-pipe. In 1884 Mr. Entriken formed a partnership with William Penn Evans, under the firm name of Evans & Entriken, and began the manufacture of platinum ware at Malvern, where he has ever since continued the business. In 1885 Mr. Evans retired and Mr. Entriken assumed entire control of the business. His establishment is located on the corner of King street and Second avenue, and employs four or five men the year round. Here is manufactured platinum stills, crucibles, dishes, retorts, blow-pipe jets, assaying apparatus, filtering cones, spoons, bottles, triangles, spatulas, wire, and many other articles. Special articles are made to order, and all kinds of platinum goods repaired. The product of these works is pronounced by competent judges to be of a superior order, and some of the work turned out here has never been surpassed in this country. Many large contracts have been filled for the United States govern-

ment. In addition to his platinum works Mr. Enriken also conducts a general plumbing business, including steam and gas fitting. Part of the first floor of the building is used as the plumbing department, while the second story accommodates the platinum works. A steam engine supplies ample power, and all work in either department receives the personal supervision of the energetic proprietor, whose name is familiar among scientific people in all parts of the world.

In 1874 Mr. Enriken was united in marriage with Laura Bishop, youngest daughter of Joaquin Bishop, his old preceptor in the platinum business. To Mr. and Mrs. Enriken were born seven children: Ralph, Clara, James, Bishop, Laura, John and Mary. Clara, Bishop, Laura and John are deceased.

Politically Mr. Enriken follows the traditions of his family and is a staunch republican. When the borough government of Malvern was first organized, in 1889, he was elected treasurer of the town and has held that position continuously ever since.

JAMES B. EASTWOOD, who has had over a quarter of a century's experience in the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, and who is now the senior member of the firm of J. and J. Eastwood & Co., of Brooklyn, is a son of Edwin and Elizabeth (Midgley) Eastwood, and was born at Bridgeport, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1856. He received his education in the common schools and then entered Worrall & Taylor's woolen mill, at Bridgeport, in which he worked for twenty-five years. During that time, from 1865 to 1890, he became thoroughly acquainted with

all the details of the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, and in the last named year he came to Brooklyn, where he organized the present firm of J. and J. Eastwood & Co., to succeed the McClure heirs in the ownership and management of the woolen and cotton mills at that place. Refitting and remodeling the mills, Mr. Eastwood now has first class machinery in every department, and makes a specialty of jeans and cottonades. He operates fifty-six clipper looms, employs forty-six hands, and produces weekly from nine to fourteen thousand yards of goods, that have quite a reputation in the market for durability and good finish. His trade has rapidly increased to such an extent that the mills are often taxed to their fullest capacity to fill the orders that he receives. He is an active republican in politics, and has been a member of the Baptist church for several years.

On May 1, 1874, Mr. Eastwood was united in marriage with Annie M., daughter of Michael Stetler, of Trappe, Montgomery county, who died April 15, 1891. To their union were born four children, two sons and two daughters: Thomas, Emma, Sallie and James.

The Eastwood family has been resident of England for several centuries, where Enoch Eastwood, the paternal grandfather of James B. Eastwood, was a coal miner by occupation. He died and left two children, John and Edwin. John came to America, and after remaining for some time at Manayunk, near Philadelphia, removed to Virginia. Edwin (father) came to Pennsylvania in 1844, and after serving for some years as a loom boss, removed to Bridgeport, where he occupied the same position in the cotton and woolen mills at that place. Edwin Eastwood was born in 1818, in Manchester.

one of the great manufacturing centers of England, and died at Bridgeport in April, 1857. He was a democrat in politics, and married Elizabeth Midgley, daughter of Thomas Midgley, and sister to Thomas Midgley, jr., who was a soldier in the English army, and fell in an attack on Sevastopol, during the Crimean war. Mrs. Eastwood died May 22, 1872, aged fifty-two years. To Edwin and Elizabeth Eastwood were born six children: James B. (subject); Rev. Thomas, pastor of the Baptist church of Albany, New York; Sarah A., wife of W. E. Ritter, a builder and contractor of Philadelphia; John, who was a partner in the firm of J. and J. Eastwood & Co. until his death, which occurred April 15, 1892; and Elizabeth, wife of James Frith, a carder in the mills at Brooklyn, and also a member of the firm.

James B. Eastwood gives personal supervision to every department of his important and well equipped mills, and his practical experience as a mill hand is very valuable to him in securing the manufacture of first-class and desirable goods. He is an honorable business man and a good citizen, and is well and favorably known in this county.

FREDERICK WILLIAM HECKEL,

M. D., who for many years has been one of the most successful physicians in Chester county, is the eldest son of Dr. Frederick William and Margaret (Bowers) Heckel, and was born February 24, 1829, on the old Heckel homestead in East Vincent township, where he now resides. He received a thorough academic education, in which he was greatly assisted by his father, and at the age of seventeen began reading medicine, first with his father and then with Dr.

Charles Fronefield, late of Philadelphia. After studying for some time he matriculated at the university of Pennsylvania, from the medical department of which institution he was graduated with the degree of M. D., April 7, 1849. He was the youngest of his class, and his diploma is signed by men who were eminent in the profession and justly regarded as the fathers of medicine in America. Immediately after graduation Dr. F. W. Heckel formed a partnership with his father, and practiced one year in connection with the elder Dr. Heckel, after which he opened an office in his native township and began practice by himself. There he remained, carefully attending to the requirements of a constantly growing practice, until 1858, when he removed to a farm which he had recently purchased near Phoenixville, and resided on that farm until after his father's death. In 1861 Dr. Heckel removed to his present residence near Spring City, where he is still engaged in the practice of a profession which he adorns by his learning and skill. In September, 1862, Dr. Heckel was commissioned as assistant surgeon of the 5th Pennsylvania cavalry, and in December following was promoted to be surgeon of the 165th Pennsylvania infantry. He served with this regiment until near the close of the war, part of the time doing brigade service. Returning to Chester county after the war closed, he devoted himself to his chosen profession with renewed energy and increased ability. Being a man of iron constitution, inheriting from his father many of the distinguishing characteristics of the true physician, Dr. Heckel has successfully stood the strain of an active practice extending over nearly half a century. He has met with marked success in the treatment of disease, and his name has long been a household



Frederick William Heckel, M. D.

word throughout this entire section of country. He is now the president of the Inter-County Medical association of Spring City and Royer's Ford.

On July 4, 1852, Dr. Heckel was united in marriage with Henrietta H. Christman, a daughter of Isaac and Mary (Hoffman) Christman, of Schnylkill township, this county. She died November 26, 1876, and on February 13, 1878, the doctor was again married, this time wedding Emmeline Towers, youngest daughter of Michael and Rebecca (Brooke) Towers, of East Vincent township, this county. By this marriage Dr. Heckel has one son, Frederick T., now in his thirteenth year.

For many years Dr. Heckel has taken an active part in politics. He was the democratic candidate for State senator in 1880, and received the largest vote of any candidate on the State or county ticket of his party. He was also the candidate of his party for Congress in 1884. He has been heard on the stump during several presidential campaigns, and his political speeches have added largely to his reputation as a man of ability. He is a member of Spring City Lodge, No. 553, Free and Accepted Masons. In religious faith the Doctor is a Lutheran and has been an acceptable member of that church for many years. He is a gentleman of fine education, broad and liberal views, and affable manners. He has an elegant home, with pleasant surroundings, and he and his accomplished wife are noted for their social dispositions and genuine hospitality.

The Heckels are of German ancestry, the family being planted in America in 1823 by Dr. Frederick William Heckel, the distinguished father of the subject of this sketch. The elder Dr. Heckel was born at Saar-

bruck, Germany, during the first month of the first year of this century. When twenty-three years of age he left his native country, against the advice of friends, and came to America to seek a new home under a free government, being a liberalist in opinion and not satisfied with monarchical institutions. After traveling extensively in this country, in 1825 he settled in East Vincent township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, purchasing a farm of one hundred and sixty acres of land, part of which is now owned by his son, the subject of this sketch. He had studied medicine in the best schools of Germany, and in his new home at once began its practice, which he continued with unceasing activity until his death, June 30, 1861—a period of thirty-six years. He was one of the most active physicians and prominent men of the northern part of Chester county, a finished German scholar, well acquainted with French, and conversant with all the ancient classics. In religion he was a Lutheran, free from sectarian bias, and exemplified in his life all the virtues of true Christianity. He was identified with the Democratic party, and was frequently honored by nomination to important official position, but his party was too much in the minority ever to secure his election. On May 17, 1825, he married Margaret Bowers, a daughter of John Barnard Bowers, of Ft. Washington, New York, and to their union was born a family of six children, three sons and three daughters: Louisa Rosanna, married Dr. Charles Zellar; Dr. Frederick William, the subject of this sketch; Mary Matilda, deceased; Dr. Charles Augustus, who died in 1877; Dr. Edward Bowers; and Emma, deceased. Mrs. Margaret (Bowers) Heckel survived her husband some eight years, dying in 1869. She was a lady of fine

education and varied accomplishments, a loving wife and affectionate mother, gifted with a genial nature that not only cheered her husband and children, but shed its light over a wide circle of warm and devoted friends.

JOHN GYGER, one of the intelligent and progressive farmers of East Pikeland township, and the owner of Maple Spring and Sunnyside creameries, is a son of Daniel C. and Susan (Snyder) Gyger, and was born in Radnor township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1846. The Gyger family is of German lineage, and is one of the old and prominent families of what is now Delaware county, while its members are settled throughout Delaware, Lancaster and Chester counties, as well as being somewhat numerous in the western States and territories of the Union. George Gyger, the paternal great-grandfather of John Gyger, was a resident of what is now Delaware county, where he owned a four hundred acre tract of good farming land, and was among the most wealthy men of his section. He married and reared a family of children, of whom were three sons, John, Jacob and Jesse. Jacob Gyger (grandfather) was born in 1774, and settled in Radnor township of his native county, where he owned a large tract of land. He was a coachmaker by trade, and a whig and republican in politics, and in 1794 served as a soldier in one of the Chester county militia companies that were called out to aid in suppressing the whisky insurrection in western Pennsylvania. He was an active, thoroughgoing man, and married Jemima Corbett, of French extraction, who died and left three children, two sons and one daughter:

George (dead), Daniel C. (father), and Mary A. Hennis. For his second wife Mr. Gyger married Tacie Thomas, by whom he had one son, George. Daniel C. Gyger, father of John Gyger, was born December 14, 1814, on the farm where he grew to manhood. He received a good English education and learned the trade of blacksmith, at which he worked but a short time. He was then variously engaged in farming and other agricultural pursuits until 1872, when he started a brick yard on the farm which he now owns, and that was once the property of his uncle, John Gyger. Ten years in the brick business was passed very quickly and with profitable returns from the investment, and then Mr. Gyger retired from the labors and duties of active life. His farm of forty-two acres is on the old Lancaster road, a quarter of a mile south of Villanova college, in Radnor township, Delaware county. He is a republican in politics, and a member of Radnor Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a trustee and to whose support he is a liberal contributor. He is a man of influence in his community, where he enjoys the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens. In 1839 he married Susan Snyder, who was a daughter of John and Hannah Snyder, and who died in 1879, at sixty-nine years of age, leaving three children: Hannah, John and Mary F., who died in childhood. For his second wife Mr. Gyger married Cora Campbell, by whom he has one child, a daughter named Mary.

The eldest child by the first marriage, Hannah Gyger, received a classical education, and then traveled in France and Germany to perfect herself in the languages of those countries. Returning from Europe she was principal of Bryn Mawr High school for some years, which position she

resigned to engage in teaching in New Mexico. After some time spent in that territory she went (1887) to the city of Mexico, where she accepted her present position as professor of English in the leading academy of the Mexican capital. She is a woman of fine attainments and ranks high as a linguist.

John Gyger, after receiving a good education in the common schools of his native township, Village Green academy and the Friends' Central school of Philadelphia, commenced life for himself as a member of a civil engineering corps that was engaged in making railroad surveys. After three years' experience in that line of work he engaged in the brick making business with his father, and five years later removed to a farm of his father's, which he cultivated for four years. At the end of that time, in 1876, he came to a farm in Charlestown township, which he tilled until 1882, when he purchased his present farm of one hundred and six acres in East Pikeland township. This farm lays well, has an abundance of water and is very fertile, being considered one of the finest pieces of property in the north-eastern part of the county. In addition to farming Mr. Gyger is engaged in fruit growing, and has the largest peach orchard in Chester county. He also owns and operates two creameries, one at Maple Spring and the other and the largest at Sunnyside, in Adams county. He attends the Philadelphia market during four days of each week, and does a large business there in butter, milk and farm products.

On March 30, 1871, Mr. Gyger married Lizzie B., daughter of Rev. Thomas Jordan Thomas, of England, and to their union have been born nine children: Daniel W., Susie, Julia D., Lizzie B. (deceased), Helen B., H. Elsie, John T., Ferman H., and Emily S.

In religion Mr. Gyger is a Lutheran, and has been for several years an active and useful member of Pikeland Evangelical Lutheran church. In politics he is a republican. He takes considerable interest in popular education, and has served two terms as school director—one term in Charlestown and the other in East Pikeland township. John Gyger has been remarkably successful in life and has accumulated a handsome competency. He is an energetic and thoroughgoing man, a desirable neighbor and a well respected citizen.

GEN. JOHN RICHISSON DOBSON

is a veteran of the civil war, who spent three years in the service of his country and will carry the marks of Confederate bullets to his grave. For a period of fifteen years he served as postmaster at Phoenixville, and for seven years held a commission as major-general in the National guard of Pennsylvania. He is a son of John R. and Sarah (Heybizer) Dobson. General Dobson was born and reared in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, his natal day being December 6, 1818. He is descended from old English Quaker stock, received a good common school education, and at the age of sixteen became an apprentice to the iron business. In 1848 he came to Phoenixville, Chester county, and entered on the duties of superintendent of the puddling department in the Phoenix iron works, which position he occupied until the breaking out of the civil war. In April, 1861, he recruited a company, which afterward became Co. G, 1st Pennsylvania reserve volunteer corps, and was elected and commissioned captain of the company. He served with his company in the army of the Potomac, participating ac-

tively in all the important battles of that grand military organization until July, 1863. At the battle of Gaines' Mills, in June, 1862, Captain Dobson was injured by a riderless horse coming with great speed from the line of battle, while his regiment was moving into position, knocking him down, tramping upon and severely bruising his left side and leg, and in the engagement at Charles City cross roads was struck on the left shoulder by a shell from the enemy's guns and severely wounded. Early in the battle of Gettysburg he was wounded in the left thigh by a spent grape shot, but he continued to actively participate in the great contest—where victory seemed uncertain, inclined now to perch on this standard and again to abide with that—until the third day of the fight, when in the charge on Little Round Top, Captain Dobson was so severely wounded by a minnie ball, which struck him in the right leg, three inches above the ankle, as to be unable to resume active duty in the field during the remainder of his term of service. For the heroism displayed by the captain on that occasion he received a major's commission from the war department at Washington. At the expiration of his three year's term of enlistment, June 13, 1864, he was mustered out of service with his regiment and immediately returned to Phoenixville. One year later he again entered the Phoenix iron works as superintendent, and remained in that capacity until 1874, when he resigned his position in order to devote his time more fully to the performance of his duties as postmaster at Phoenixville, to which office he had been appointed in 1869, and in which he served continuously until Cleveland's administration.

General Dobson is a staunch republican

and has always taken an active part in politics. In 1858 he served as burgess of Phoenixville, and in 1860 as school director. In 1866 he was again elected school director and served as secretary of the board. In March, 1867, he organized Lieut. J. White Post, No. 45, Grand Army of the Republic, and was its first commander. In the same year he took a prominent part in the movement to erect a monument in Morris cemetery to the memory of those who had fallen in the service of their country, serving as president of the organization effected for that purpose. He was commissioned captain of Reeves Rifle company by Governor Geary in 1870, and the following year was made major-general of the third division, National guard of Pennsylvania, and as such took a conspicuous part in the dedication of the soldiers' monument at Phoenixville. In 1876 he was re-appointed by Governor Hartman as major-general of the tenth division, National guard, and in 1877, at the outbreak of the Pittsburg riots, he assembled his division at Malvern station and moved with the Governor to Pittsburg, where he took an active part in restoring order, protecting property and preserving the peace. He served as major-general until 1878, when by act of legislature the National guard of Pennsylvania was reorganized by consolidating the existing ten divisions into one division, thus terminating the commissions of field and staff officers. In 1892 General Dobson was appointed notary public by Governor Pattison, and is now serving in that capacity. He is a past commander of Lieut. J. White Post, No. 45, Grand Army of the Republic, and is now serving as quartermaster of that post. As a soldier and in civil life, General Dobson has faithfully discharged his duty, and is highly regarded by his fellow citizens.



JOSEPH K. MILLER. David Miller, son of Charles Miller, married Eliza Kendall, from which marriage were born three sons and one daughter. Of these children Joseph Kendall Miller was born April 3, 1837, in East Coventry, at the homestead where he now resides. He spent his time at home with his parents, received his education in the common schools of his native township and Washington Hall, at Trappe; was engaged in raising fruit trees and nursery stock with his father, also small fruits at one time. His father shipped tons of grapes to Philadelphia, when they commanded much larger prices than now. Many fine orchards were planted from this nursery in Chester, Berks and Montgomery counties. In 1866 Joseph K. Miller was appointed postmaster of Letzler's Store post-office; it was removed to his home at Miller's Corner; held it for three years; then it was removed back to Lawrenceville; now changed to Parker Ford. He held differ-

ent township offices, and was a member of Phoenix Lodge, No. 75, A. Y. M., but withdrew and went into Spring City Lodge, No. 553, A. Y. M., in 1878, as a charter member; also withdrew from Jerusalem Commandery, Knights Templar, of Phoenixville, and went into Nativity Commandery, at Pottstown, in 1892, as a charter member. He was married November 4, 1875, to Sallie F., daughter of George and Sarah Davidheiser, of Amity, Berks county, Pennsylvania. Their union was blessed with one son, Joseph Warren, born May 22, 1877. In 1878 the homestead was purchased of his father. It contained about eighteen acres; moved in April of the same year; his parents lived in the family; his father, David Miller, died March 23, 1880, and his mother, Eliza K. Miller, died July 23, 1887. Both died at the residence of their son, Joseph. In the fall of 1883 he bought the Frick farm, containing sixty-six acres of ground, adjoining his home; also bought the Royer farm, containing thirty-one acres. He kept off four acres for a cemetery, got parties to go in with him and had it incorporated in 1891, as "Oak Grove Cemetery." He was elected treasurer. It is beautifully laid out in walks and drives. Later he sold the Royer farm. He is true and deals honest with his fellow men, and asks the same in return. He offers liberal inducements for industrial works on his farm, along the Pennsylvania railroad—a fine location for public works. He has always been a staunch republican. He is still engaged extensively in the raising of fruit trees. His grandfather, Charles Miller, moved to Chester county; was born in Lancaster county, Penn-

sylvania. He married Catharine Houpt, of Chester county, in 1801. They had four children: Elizabeth, Peter, David (father), and Charles Miller. His grandfather, Charles Miller, enlisted in the war of 1812, on the 17th of July, and went out on the vessel called the "Chesapeake:" served his full time, got his honorable discharge, and on his way home, at Baltimore, took the fever and died, never reaching home. His maternal great-grandfather, Henry Houpt, came from Germany and settled in Chester county, near Kimberton. He was in the Revolutionary army at Valley Forge. He was with Washington's army there, while his family were near Kimberton. The subject of this sketch, Joseph K. Miller, served as a member of Co. D, 21st regiment of emergency men.

REV. JOHN BAKER CLEMSON,
D. D., now deceased, was born in the city of Philadelphia, August 8, 1803. He was the eldest child of Thomas and Elizabeth (Baker) Clemson, and had the misfortune to lose his father when but ten years of age. He was the last survivor of a family of brothers and sisters, all of whom attained a great age. After obtaining his preliminary education, he entered Princeton college, and was graduated therefrom in 1822, at the age of nineteen, in a class of thirty-nine members, all of whom are now dead, he being the last to pass away. He studied theology with Dr. Boyd, of Philadelphia, and in the Divinity school at Alexandria, Virginia, and entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church at the age of twenty-five, being ordained by Bishop White in St. Stephen's church, Philadelphia. His first work was at Harrisburg, where

he remained two years. There he gathered a congregation and built the first Protestant Episcopal church in that city. Later he removed to Pequea, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he became rector of St. John's church, West Caln, and remained there for three years. About the year 1832 he established a school near Wilmington, Delaware, for the practical training of young men for the ministry. Among his pupils at that time were Rev. William Newton, D. D., now of West Chester, and his brother, Rev. Richard Newton, D. D. There he remained until 1837, when he was called to the church of the Ascension, Philadelphia. This was a new parish, and he was the rector during the time of the erection of the church building. He was in Philadelphia for several years, and then spent several months in charge of a church at Williamsport, this State. In 1843 he accepted a call to West Chester, and became rector of the church of the Holy Trinity, of this borough, where he spent ten years of very successful work, endeavoring himself to many who remained his friends all his life. It was during his rectorship of this church that the old rectory on West Chestnut street was planned and built. About the year 1853 he removed to Claymont, Delaware. At that time the place was called Namon's creek, and Claymont was one of the several new names suggested for it by Dr. Clemson, and adopted by the people. He built the church at that place, and established a school which he carried on successfully for many years. Dr. Clemson's ministry in the Episcopal church covered a period of sixty-five years, which is one of the longest terms of service, if not the longest, of any clergymen of his denomination in this country. He was extremely active as a minister, and frequently preached

six times during the week and twice on Sunday. He, himself, estimated that he had preached more than six thousand sermons, and his active church work only ended with his life, for during his late residence in West Chester he always regarded it as his greatest privilege and pleasure to assist in the monthly celebration of the holy communion, while he occasionally conducted an entire service. Dr. Clemson's deepest regret in his last illness was that he was unable to assist in the same office. The New Year services of the church of the Holy Trinity, a month before his decease, were conducted by Dr. Clemson, at which time he spoke with vigor and animation. His death occurred on February 3, 1891, from the effects of a cold which he contracted just a week previous. He was born August 8, 1803, at Philadelphia, and was therefore in the eighty-eighth year of his age at the time of his death. In early life he married Margaretta J. Bull, daughter of Rev. Levi Bull, and sister of James H. Bull, Esq., of West Chester, and of Col. Thomas H. Bull, of East Nantmeal, this county. A family of children were born to them, and after some years of happiness his wife died, during his ministry at the church of the Ascension, in Philadelphia. Of their children four daughters are living: Elizabeth, who married Fisher Hazard, of Mauch Chunk, this State; Annie, whose husband was George Washington, a lineal descendant of a brother of the first president of the United States; Mary, who married William Cloud, of Claymont, Delaware; and Mary Martha Sherwood Clemson, now residing in West Chester. Dr. Clemson's only son, Rev. Thomas Green Clemson, of Waddington, St. Lawrence county, New York, died June 27, 1888. Ludlow Clemson, the only grandson of the

name, died soon after his father. The previous death of another grandson, John Clemson Washington, and other bereavements in the family, served to exert a sad influence upon the doctor. On the 15th of June, 1882, he was married to Hannah Gibbons, youngest daughter of the late Abraham and Mary T. (Pym) Gibbons, of West Chester, who survives him.

Dr. Clemson was an honored member of the Masonic order, which, by the advice of an old friend, he joined in early youth. He stood very high in the order, having taken all, or nearly all, the degrees. He was the oldest living graduate of Princeton. In a recent conversation he stated that he became converted to Christianity at the age of sixteen, while attending a revival service at Princeton. Dr. Clemson's life was one of unusual health and vigor, which he thought were due to his regular habits of life. His activity of body continued up to the time of his illness, a week before his death. When the weather was favorable he took a daily walk which frequently was prolonged to some distance. Only a short time before the Doctor's death a reporter of the *News* met him returning from a visit to a poor family at considerable distance away, and after greeting the reporter the doctor remarked, "You are a long distance from home." Dr. Clemson was particularly fond of the society of young people, and always interested in their pleasure. His nature was a very social one. In June, 1889, he, accompanied by Mrs. Clemson, visited his alma mater, and attended the Princeton college commencement. None of his classmates were alive to enjoy a reunion with him.

Dr. Clemson expected and hoped for a long life, and his desires were fulfilled. His

years, up to the last, were filled with usefulness and good deeds, and his active interest in all about him undoubtedly kept him well and happy. He leaves behind him the record of a life of energy and helpfulness, which is a worthy example to all, and his familiar figure and well-known voice will not soon be forgotten by the hosts of friends in this and many other places, who felt and expressed the most poignant sorrow at his death.

JOAQUIN B. MATLACK, one of the leading young business men of Chester county, and a member of the great platinum refining and melting firm of J. Bishop & Co., of Sugartown, was born in Willistown township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1868, and is a son of Wilson M. and Angelina (Bishop) Matlack. He was reared in his native township, received a good education and at an early age commenced life for himself in the business world. He was variously employed in connection with the platinum manufacturing business of the firm of J. Bishop & Co. until the death of J. Bishop, his maternal grandfather, when he succeeded him in the business, the firm name remaining unchanged.

On May 20, 1891, Mr. Matlack was united in marriage with Kate Dutton, daughter of Henry H. Dutton, of East Goshen township.

J. B. Matlack is of English descent. His great-grandfather, Joel Matlack, was, in all probability, a native of East Goshen township. He served as a soldier of the war of 1812, being stationed at Camp Marcus Hook. He married, and his son, John K. Matlack, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in West Goshen township, March 2, 1814. He was a farmer by

occupation and removed to West Chester two years before his death, which occurred in 1892. He married Hannah Miles, and reared a family of four sons and three daughters. One of their sons, Wilson M. Matlack (father), was born December 16, 1840. He received his education in the public and in private schools. When the late war commenced he enlisted on June 9, 1861, in Co. A, 1st Pennsylvania reserves, and served in the army of the Potomac until June 13, 1864, when he was honorably discharged from the service. He participated in some of the hardest battles of the war. In 1873 he enlisted in the National guard of Pennsylvania and served five years in that organization. He is a republican in politics, has been a member of the Republican county committee frequently, and has served several terms as justice of the peace in Willistown township. He married Angelina Bishop, and they have six children, three sons and three daughters. Mrs. Angelina Matlack is one of four daughters born to Joaquin and Susannah (O'Neil) Bishop.

Joaquin Bishop (maternal grandfather) was the founder of the platinum working industry in the United States, and through his business became extensively known to scientific people and the leading colleges throughout this country, Canada and some parts of Europe. He was of English descent and was born in 1806, in Portugal, where his father was then director of the royal fabrics. The French war drove his father from Portugal, and he settled at Philadelphia, where the son learned the trade of brass finisher. After learning his trade Joaquin Bishop worked as an instrument maker at the university of Pennsylvania, from 1832 to 1839. In the last named year he commenced to work in platinum,

and in 1845 drew the first premium at the exhibition of the Franklin institute for platinum work done in this country. In 1858 he removed his business to Radnor, Delaware county, which he left in 1865 to come to the site of the present platinum works of J. Bishop & Co., which he established in that year. In 1876 he was the only exhibitor of platinum work at the centennial international exhibition, and received the first premium for manufactured platinum vessels and apparatus, and in 1881 associated Edwin T. Cox in partnership with him, under the firm name of J. Bishop & Co. He acquired his education largely by reading and self study, built up a large and flourishing industry, and his long life of activity and usefulness was closed on August 4, 1886, when his spirit took its flight from earth.

Joquin B. Matlack is a republican in politics, but his business interests as a member of the firm of J. Bishop & Co. are such as to leave him little time to give to the consideration of political affairs. The platinum plant of the firm is at Sugartown, in Willistown township, six miles from West Chester, and three miles from Malvern station on the Pennsylvania railroad. The main building or factory proper is a four-story frame structure, thirty by thirty-five feet in dimensions, around which is situated at convenient distances all the other necessary buildings for carrying on the large and important manufacturing business of the firm. They are refiners and melters of platinum, and manufacture assaying apparatus, retorts, dishes, capsules, stills, wire, foil, cones, tubes, bottles, and all kinds of experimental instruments. All their work is hammered into shape and ranks with any European work made. They employ six men, and Mr. Matlack finds ready sale and

a large demand for the superior products of his works in this country from Maine to Oregon and from the great lakes to the gulf.

JOSHUA E. HIBBERD, a prosperous farmer of Malvern, and a director in the National bank of Chester county, is a representative of a family whose history is co-extensive with that of Pennsylvania, and that has given the Commonwealth some of her most useful and influential citizens. He is the fourth child and oldest surviving son of Enos and Eliza E. (Evans) Hibberd, and a native of Chester county, being born in Willistown township, May 10, 1837. The Hibberds are descended from early English-Quaker stock, the first representative in America being Josiah Hibberd, whose purchase of land in Pennsylvania, April 5, 1682, antedates by some months the arrival of William Penn in the colony. Josiah Hibberd resided in Darby township, Delaware county, and on November 9, 1698, married Ann Bonsall, by whom he had eleven children: John, Joseph, Josiah, Abraham, Mary, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Sarah, Isaac, Ann and Jacob. From these have descended all the Hibberds in the United States, some families of whom now spell the name Hibbard. The eldest son, John Hibberd, removed to Chester county and settled in Willistown, having a certificate from Darby to Goshen meeting dated September 6, 1728, and the following year married Deborah Lewis, of Newtown, by whom he had five children: Abraham, Ann, Phineas, John and Samuel. After her death he married Mary Mendenhall and had seven children: Deborah, Lydia, Mary, Jacob, Martha, Amos and Abraham. Four or five years later, in 1732, the second son, Benjamin Hibberd (great-great-

grandfather of the subject of this sketch), who was born in Darby township, Delaware county, in 1700, obtained a certificate from Darby meeting and removed to Willistown, this county, where in the same year he married Phebe Sharpless, and to them was born a family of seven children: Josiah, Jane, Hannah, Joseph, Benjamin, Caleb and Phœbe. The third son, Benjamin (great-grandfather), was born in this county, and was a farmer by occupation. Prior to the revolution he took up a tract of one thousand acres of land from the original Penn purchase, on which he lived the remainder of his life, and a portion of which is still owned by members of the Hibberd family. He married and was the father of a large family of children, among his sons being Amos Hibberd (grandfather), who was born in Willistown township, this county, in 1770, and died here in 1852, in the eighty-second year of his age. He learned the trade of tanner and currier when a young man, and combined that business with farming during the greater part of his life, being very successful. Politically he was an old-line whig, and in religion a strict member of the Society of Friends. He married Hannah Garrett, and had a family consisting of one son and two daughters: Philena, Enos and Mary, all now deceased. Enos Hibberd (father) was born near Sugartown, Willistown township, this county, in 1800, and died at his home here August 29, 1875, after an earnest, useful and successful life extending over three quarters of a century. He devoted all his days to agricultural pursuits, and following the religious traditions of his family, was a member of the Society of Friends. In politics he was a whig until the dissolution of that organization, after which he affiliated with the Democratic

party, and always was a firm friend of popular sovereignty and such individual liberty as did not infringe on the rights of others. He married Eliza E. Evans in 1831, and by this union had a family of six children, three sons and three daughters: Hannah, deceased; Benjamin, also dead; Anna M., Joshua E., Josiah G. and Mary E.

Joshua E. Hibberd grew to manhood on the old homestead and attended the public schools of his neighborhood, where he acquired the rudiments of a good English education. Later he took a course of training in the private school conducted by Joseph Foulke at Gwynsdd, Montgomery county. Soon after leaving school he went to Kentucky, and accepting a position as salesman in a large dry goods house in the city of Louisville, that State, he remained there for a period of four years. Leaving Kentucky, he returned to Pennsylvania and engaged in farming, which has been his principal occupation ever since, and in which he has been very successful. In 1887 he became a director in the National bank of Chester county, a position which he still occupies.

On December 27, 1866, Mr. Hibberd was united in marriage with Anna M. Taylor, only daughter of William and Mary Taylor, of Edgemont, Delaware county, this State. To Mr. and Mrs. Hibberd has been born a family of four children, one son and three daughters: Dilworth P., who was educated at Haverford, Delaware county, graduating in the scientific course in June, 1890, with the degree of B. S., held a fellowship there the next year, received the degree of Master of Arts, and later took a special course in Harvard college, and is now engaged in teaching at the Friends' Central school in the city of Philadelphia; Mary T., who was educated in Philadelphia, graduating from

the Friends' Central school of that city in June, 1888; Eliza E., who was graduated from the same school in the spring of 1889, and is now a successful teacher in the Friends' school at Media, Delaware county; and Hannah, living at home with her parents on the farm near Malvern.

PROF. JOHN H. SMITH, a successful educator and the manager of Chester Springs Soldiers' Orphan school of Pennsylvania, is a son of John F. and Eve (Miller) Smith, and was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, June 6, 1853. He grew to manhood in his native county and received his elementary education in the common and select schools of his county. He pursued his academic studies at Airy View academy and Juniata Normal school, and then entered Union seminary of New Berlin, from which he was graduated in the class of 1873. Leaving school he was engaged in teaching in different schools until 1879, when he became one of the principals of Airy View academy, which position he resigned in 1881 to become cashier of the Meredith and Alman bank of Silver City, New Mexico, where he remained for three years. At the end of that time he resigned his position in the bank and returned to Pennsylvania, where he served successively from 1884 to 1890 as principal of the Mercer and Mount Joy Soldiers' Orphan schools. In 1890 Professor Smith became manager of the Chester Springs Soldiers' Orphan school, which position he has held ever since. When he assumed charge the school was in very bad condition, but under his administration it has attained to a high state of efficiency. He has given hard and earnest labor to bringing the school up to its present high stand-

ard, and his successful efforts have attracted public attention and won many warm words of commendation from those who are interested in the soldiers' orphans, who are not "mere objects of charity, but wards of the Commonwealth, and have just claims, earned by the blood of their fathers, upon the State's support and guardianship." For the health and comfort of these children Professor Smith has made the same careful provision that he has for their education and moral instruction. The Chester Springs home and its grounds are pleasantly and healthfully situated, proper exercise is provided for, and the school rooms are carefully fitted up for convenience, comfort and health. The school now consists of two hundred and seventy-four soldiers' orphans, and employs a corps of one principal and six teachers for their instruction.

John H. Smith is of German lineage and the American branch of the Smith family, of which he is a member, was founded in Union county by ancestors who came from the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany. Rev. Philip Smith, a member of this family and the grandfather of John H. Smith, died in 1870 at the advanced age of eighty-four years. John F. Smith (father) died January 19, 1887, at seventy-seven years of age. He was a farmer by occupation, an old-line whig and republican in politics, and a consistent member of the Evangelical church. His mother, Eve Miller Smith, died in 1875, aged fifty-nine years.

In politics Professor Smith is a republican. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he is an active worker for the advancement of the kingdom of his Divine Master.

On August 24, 1882, Professor Smith was united in marriage with Anna Koons, who

was a daughter of Jacob and Catharine Koons, of Port Royal, this State, and died February 13, 1890, leaving three children: Bessie, Earl and Myra.

In educational matters John H. Smith has identified himself with the popular progress of the age, and while not ostentatious or laboring for show, yet his work at Chester Springs is of such a high character as to stamp him as an earnest and successful educator.

MILLARD F. HAMILL, cashier of the Parkesburg National bank, at Parkesburg, and a rising young business man of reputation and ability, is a son of Robert and Eliza (Baldwin) Hamill, and was born in Highland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1850. The Hamills are of Scotch-Irish ancestry, this branch being planted in America by Robert Hamill, great-grandfather, a native of north Ireland, who left the Emerald Isle about 1750, to seek a home in the United States. Soon after landing in this country he settled in what is now Highland township, this county. He was a farmer by occupation, and died at his home in that township about 1803, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. His grandson, Robert Hamill (father), was born on the farm in Highland township during the initial year of this century, and died in 1876, after a busy life of seventy-five years. He spent all his active life in agricultural pursuits and became quite prosperous, owning a considerable quantity of land in Highland township. He was for many years a prominent member of Fagg's Manor Presbyterian church, a republican in politics, and served a number of terms as justice of the peace. He had a fair knowledge of the law and a fine sense of justice, and his de-

isions were seldom, if ever, reversed. He was a man of sound judgment, whose advice was frequently sought by neighbors and friends. He married Eliza Baldwin, by whom he had eight children. She was a native of Highland township, of German descent, and belonged to one of the old families of this county. She died in 1885, aged seventy-one years, greatly esteemed by all her neighbors.

Millard F. Hamill was reared principally on his father's farm, receiving his education at the academy in Cochranville and the old Parkesburg academy. Leaving school and the farm at the age of nineteen, he engaged in clerking and was thus employed in different mercantile establishments until 1872, when he accepted a position as clerk in the private banking house of Parke, Smith & Co., at Parkesburg. In 1883 he became cashier of this institution (it having in the meantime been made a National bank), and has occupied that responsible position ever since. He is a man of fine business qualifications, an accurate accountant, and stands among the foremost young business men of this section, having already won the entire confidence of his associates and met with a flattering degree of success in life.

In October, 1878, Mr. Hamill was united in marriage to Eva Walton, a daughter of Joseph Walton, of Cochranville, this county. To their union has been born a family of two children, one son and a daughter: Mabel E. and A. Carroll.

In his political affiliations Mr. Hamill is republican, but has never taken an active part in politics. He is a member of the Upper Octoraro Presbyterian church, and of Keystone Lodge, No. 569, Free and Accepted Masons, of Parkesburg. In addition to his other duties he is now serving as

treasurer of the Parkesburg Water Company, and is also treasurer of the borough of Parkesburg.

CAPT. ALEXANDER H. INGRAM, who has had an extended army experience and is now a highly respected and useful citizen of Oxford, is the sixth child and second son of Richard and Anna (Irwin) Ingram, and was born in County Donegal, province of Ulster, Ireland, November 1, 1841. Richard Ingram (father) was a native of the same county, but leaving the Emerald Isle in 1856, he emigrated to America and settled at Oxford, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he died in April, 1887, at the advanced age of seventy-six years. He was a farmer all his life, a republican in politics, and in religion a strict member of the Presbyterian church. In 1828 he married Anna Irwin, also a native of Ireland, by whom he had two sons and five daughters, all born in Ireland: Ellen, deceased; Elizabeth, married Richard Scott, and now resides in the city of Philadelphia; Thomas, a resident of Parkersburg, West Virginia, and employed as an engineer on the Ohio River railroad; Jane, married Thomas Settle, a dyer by occupation, living at Frankford, Philadelphia county; Mary, married Charles Adams, a gardener residing in the city of Philadelphia; Alexander H., the subject of this sketch; and Margaret, deceased. Four of these children—Elizabeth, Alexander H., Thomas and Jane—preceded their parents to this country, and Mary came in 1856.

Capt. Alexander H. Ingram was reared principally in Ireland and received his education in the schools of that country. After coming to this county he worked on a farm

for six months, and then went to Philadelphia, where he secured a position in the office of C. Gillou, and remained some eighteen months. He afterward worked for a time on a farm in Sussex county, Delaware, and then returned to Philadelphia, where he remained only a short time before coming to Oxford, this county. There he learned the painting trade with William M. Smith, and followed that occupation continuously until 1857, when he enlisted in the United States army, and the following year took in the Mormon war. He served during the entire civil war, being a member at that time of Co. D, 3d United States infantry, and participated in the battle of Ft. Craig, New Mexico, and in the siege of Port Hudson, and also the siege and capture of Mobile. Near Baton Rouge, Louisiana, he was captured by the Confederates, and spent ten months in the military prisons of Cohoba, Alabama, and Andersonville, Savannah and Millen, Georgia. While a prisoner of war he escaped three times, but was as often recaptured. After the civil war closed he accompanied General Merritt's command into western Texas, marching from Shreveport, Louisiana, to San Antonio, Texas, as one of the army of observation, watching the movements of Maximilian, who was endeavoring to found a Mexican empire.

After the close of his army service Captain Ingram returned to Oxford, this county, and once more engaged in the painting business, working one year for William M. Smith, and then setting up for himself. He conducted this business until 1880, owning a neat paint and wall-paper store, and then moved to his farm one mile and a half from Oxford. He has had charge of painting for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company since 1880.

In politics Captain Ingram is a republican, and in religious faith a Presbyterian, being a member of the First Presbyterian church of Oxford. He is also a member of Oxford Lodge, No. 353, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master and chairman of its board of trustees; Oxford Chapter, No. 223, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is past high priest and treasurer; and of Thompson Post, No. 132, Grand Army of the Republic, being now (1893) its post commander. On December 6, 1866, Captain Ingram was united in marriage with Anna Clark, who was a daughter of James Clark, of Lower Oxford township, and a native of this county.

JOSEPH M. FRONEFIELD, a prosperous farmer and stock dealer residing near Sugartown, this county, who has spent many years in the milling business and is now connected with the Phoenixville Fire Insurance company as collecting agent and appraiser, is the second son of George D. and Rebecca M. (Sharples) Fronefield, and was born March 6, 1831, in Lower Providence township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. The family is of German descent, its first representative in America being Henry Fronefield (great-grandfather), who was a native of Frauenfeld, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Thurgau, which was settled in the tenth century. He emigrated to this country in early colonial times and settled in Skippack township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. The name was originally spelled Frauenfeld, from the town of Frauenfeld, but was changed to the present spelling many years ago. Henry Fronefield was a farmer by occupation and purchased land in Skippack

township about 1775, where he passed the remainder of his life and died. His remains lie entombed in the cemetery connected with St. James Episcopal church in Lower Providence, Montgomery county. Among his sons was John Fronefield (grandfather), who was born in Skippack township, that county, and spent most of his life there. In 1847 he removed to Schuylkill township, Chester county, where he died in February, 1853, in the eighty-third year of his age. In early life he learned the trade of gunsmith and combined that with farming as a life occupation. Many specimens of his handiwork in fire arms are yet in existence. He was a member of the Episcopal church, served as vestryman and trustee for many years, and was always active in behalf of church interests and religious enterprises of all kinds. Politically he was a Jacksonian democrat, and ardent in his support of democratic principles. He married Edith Wolmer, a sister of David Wolmer, first cashier of the Montgomery County National bank, and to them was born a family of four children: Jacob, a blacksmith; Jesse, who became a carpenter; George, father of Joseph M.; and Joseph, also a carpenter, all of whom are now deceased. George Fronefield (father) was a native of Lower Providence township, Montgomery county, where he was born in 1805. In early manhood he learned the trade of carpenter and worked at that business in connection with farming for a number of years. In 1845 he removed to near Phoenixville, Chester county. In 1857 he located in Lower Providence township, Montgomery county, where he remained until 1863, when he removed to Schuylkill township, this county. Here he was engaged in farming up to 1866, when he went to Hickorytown, Montgomery

county, and conducted the Hickorytown hotel for a period of three years. In 1869 he removed to Norristown, where he became warden of the State prison and retained that place until his election by the board of directors as steward of the Montgomery county almshouse. In the latter position he remained for eight years. He died at Norristown in 1884, in the eightieth year of his age. Politically he was a staunch democrat with radical views, and was for many years active and influential in the local councils of his party. He was near death's door when the election of 1884 occurred, and thinking to please him his son, Joseph M., at once informed him of Cleveland's election. He replied, "It is little difference who is elected—the people will not let the government go far astray." Like his father, he was an Episcopalian, and at the time of his death was serving as a member of the vestry and trustee of his church. In 1827 he married Rebecca M. Sharpley, a daughter of Joseph Sharpley, of Montgomery county. To them was born a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters: David W., now a resident of Lower Providence township, Montgomery county; Joseph M., the subject of this sketch; John, deceased; George, also dead; Jesse, a miller of Reading, but residing at Norristown; Eliza, now dead; Hannah, who died in 1850; Samantha, who married George Kerper; Rebecca, deceased; and Clara M., now the widow of Frank Conrad.

Joseph M. Fronefield was reared partly in Montgomery and partly in Chester county, and obtained his education in the public schools. In 1849 he left home and learned the milling business at Birdsborough, Berks county. He was employed one year in the mills at Perkiomen near Collegeville, Mont-

gomery county, and for a like period at Beaver's mill near Howellville, Chester county, after which he took charge of the mill at Valley Forge for Mr. Beaver, who had rented it from the owners. He remained for a year and a half in Mr. Beaver's employ, and at the end of that time, in 1853, purchased the contents of the mill and operated it on his own account until the spring of 1859, when he disposed of the property and removed to Snyder's mills, two miles west of Phoenixville, which he managed for a period of eight years. He then removed to the Davis mill, two miles south of Phoenixville, and after operating it for four years, purchased the mill near Howellville and conducted a general milling business there for three years. In 1874 he sold the mill to Harrison Reannard, county commissioner, and removed to Phoenixville, where he engaged in the cattle trade for five or six years. In 1879 he purchased the farm on which he now resides in Willistown township, and has since been engaged in farming and stock dealing. The property consists of one hundred and twenty-eight acres of fine land, splendidly improved and supplied with all necessary farm buildings, including a handsome residence and commodious barns and stables.

In political faith Mr. Fronefield follows the traditions of his ancestors, and has always been a staunch democrat. He was elected and served two terms as justice of the peace in East Pikeland township, this county, and also served as school director in that township during the civil war. In 1885 he became a director in the Fire Insurance company of Phoenixville, and held that position continuously until 1890. He is now serving as collecting agent and appraiser for that organization. In religion he is a

Baptist, and all his family are members of that church.

On December 31, 1857, Joseph M. Fronefield was married to Eliza A. Rogers, a daughter of Joseph and Mary Rogers, of Willistown township, this county. By this marriage he had a family of four children, all of whom are still living. The eldest is Dr. Harvey Fronefield, now in successful practice at Media, Delaware county. He graduated from the high school at Phoenixville, afterward attended Professor Locke's select school at Norristown, and later took a course in chemistry at the Ann Arbor university of Michigan. For the next three years he was engaged in teaching, and then entered the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the class of 1883. He married Fannie N. Pyle, a daughter of William H. and Anna T. Pyle, of West Chester, and now resides at Media. The second son, Joseph M., named for his father, was also educated at the Phoenixville High school, graduating in 1878, after which he learned the drug business with S. K. Hammond at West Chester, and in 1882 graduated from the "Philadelphia college of Pharmacy."

He married Lizzie M. Pugh, daughter of Edward H. and Elizabeth P. Pugh, of Radnor, Delaware county, and now resides at Wayne, Delaware county, where he owns and conducts a large drug store. The third son, W. Roger, married Philena M. Lewis, and lives at Media, where he is engaged in the practice of law. He was educated at the Phoenixville High school and West Chester Normal school, and in 1885 was graduated from the law department of the Pennsylvania university, and immediately located at Media, Delaware county, for the practice of his profession. The fourth and youngest

child is a daughter named Lelia M., who is now attending the State Normal school at West Chester.

The mother of these children, Mrs. Eliza A. Fronefield, died April 28, 1892, aged fifty-nine years. She was educated at Professor Price's private school in West Chester and Jonathan Gause's institute near Marshallton. She taught for a number of years in Willistown, Schuylkill and Goshen townships. Her remains rest in Oakland cemetery, near West Chester.

The maternal grandfather of Joseph M. Fronefield, Joseph Sharpley, was a resident of New England, but came to Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, in 1820, and lived there until his death in 1850, when he had attained the advanced age of sixty-five years. He was a paper manufacturer all his life, a Jacksonian democrat in politics, and a Universalist in religious belief. His first wife was Elizabeth Mellan, by whom he had four children: Isaac, William, Samuel and Rebecca. After the death of Mrs. Sharpley, he married Ann Haley, and to this second marriage was also born four children: Deborah, John, Daniel and Joseph. Mrs. Ann Sharpley died in 1853, and the remains of both rest quietly in the cemetery of the Bryn Mawr Baptist church.

JONATHAN GAUSE, who adorned and elevated the profession of teaching, in which he was successfully engaged for fifty-eight years, was the third son of William and Mary Gause, and was born October 23, 1786, in East Marlborough township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. In boyhood he was accidentally crippled, and being thus disabled for active work, he sought to prepare himself for teaching. He received his



Gen. D. Smith Talbot.

education principally under the celebrated Enoch Lewis, and in 1807 entered upon his remarkable career of teaching. He was principal of some of the leading academies and boarding schools of the county, and impressed a lasting influence for good upon hundreds of the most intelligent young men and women of Chester county. He married Eliza A. Bailey, daughter of Dr. Abraham Bailey, of West Bradford township, and died April 9, 1873, aged eighty-seven years. He was a born educator, and "this county never had a teacher whose love and sympathy for his scholars was so great and perfect."

HON. D. SMITH TALBOT, a prominent lawyer of West Chester, and a member of the house of representatives of Pennsylvania, is one whose integrity, talents and public services have made him eminent in civil affairs. He is the eldest son of Caleb P. and Elizabeth (Buchanan) Talbot, and was born in Honeybrook township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1841. He was reared on the farm, received his education in the public schools. Morgantown, Waynesburg and Parkesburg academies, and then engaged in teaching, which he followed successfully for eight years in the public schools. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. C, 42d Pennsylvania infantry, and served as a private until he was honorably discharged from the Federal service at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Returning from the army, he read law in West Chester, and was admitted to the bar of Chester county April 16, 1870. He was afterward admitted to the bar of Delaware, Millin, Schuylkill and Philadelphia counties, and has practiced successfully ever since at West Chester and in adjoining counties.

On May 25, 1876, Mr. Talbot was united in marriage with Rebecca Wills, of West Chester, a daughter of Dr. Andrew Wills. Mr. Talbot is a staunch republican in politics and a member of the Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal church of West Chester. He was also superintendent of the Sabbath school for ten years. He is a member of General McCall Post, No. 31, Grand Army of the Republic; Pocahontas Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Kenawa Lodge, Junior Order of United American Mechanics; and Washington Camp, Patriotic Order Sons of America.

The active political career of Mr. Talbot commenced in 1885, when he was elected senatorial delegate to the State convention to nominate a State treasurer. In 1887 he was elected borough solicitor for the borough of West Chester, and was elected as a member of the house of representatives of Pennsylvania in 1888. His services in the house were so satisfactory to his party and his constituents that in 1890 he was re-elected, and while serving his second term was nominated as State senator to fill out the unexpired term of Senator A. D. Harlan, who resigned in 1891, but he was defeated by a small majority, on account of the general indifference of the party, because the election was but a formal matter, the incumbent being called upon to perform no public duties, as the senate would not be in session until another election would take place. In 1892 he received his fourth nomination at the hands of the Republican party in Chester county for member of the house of representatives of Pennsylvania, to which honorable body he was elected at the November election. His legislative record shows his disinterested course of public action in behalf of his constitu-

ents, irrespective of party. His successive and consecutive elections are evidence of his strength with his party, and his continued popularity with the people. Mr. Talbot took an active part in legislation from his entrance in the halls of the legislature, and was placed upon some of the most important committees in the house. In the sessions of 1891 and 1893 he was made chairman of the committee on elections. In the latter session a number of contested claims for seats were made, which Mr. Talbot conducted with great ability and fairness. One who knows him well, says: "His party has always received active and effective service at his hands, in every campaign, both upon the stump and by the pen, since he attained his majority."

The first mention of the Talbot family in Chester county was in 1718, when John Talbot purchased land in Middletown township, where he died three years later. His son, Benjamin Talbot, married Elizabeth Ball in 1734, and their grandson, Benjamin Perry Talbot (grandfather), was a native of Chester county, and died in Honeybrook township. Benjamin P. Talbot was a farmer and an Episcopalian, and served as justice of the peace for many years. He married and reared a family of six children: William; Ruth Ann, wife of Jacob Bruner; Mary, who married Robert Rattem; Caleb P., father of Hon. D. Smith Talbot; Ann, who married George Bailey, and after his death wedded William Rogers; and Eliza, who married John Hughes. Caleb P. Talbot (father) was born November 19, 1791, and died on his farm in Honeybrook township, September 19, 1870, when well advanced in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He was a whig and republican in politics, had held several township offices, and al-

ways took an active part in political affairs. Mr. Talbot was one of the founders of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal church, Honeybrook township, in which he served as vestryman for half a century. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and was twice married. For his first wife he married Eliza Jones, who died and left four children: John J., Reese H., of Baxter Springs, Kansas; Sergeant Benjamin P., who served in the 2d Minnesota infantry and was killed at Missionary Ridge, November 23, 1863; and Elizabeth, wife of Jesse H. Layton. For his second wife Caleb P. Talbot married Elizabeth Buchanan, who is a daughter of John Buchanan. By the last marriage he had eight children: Hon. D. Smith; Corporal James B. of the 175th Pennsylvania infantry, who died with fever at New Berne, North Carolina, in 1863; Jacob B., of Warwick township, who served in the 97th Pennsylvania infantry from 1861 to 1865; C. Morgan, who lives on the old homestead; C. Wesley, a lawyer; Franklin L., engaged in farming and teaching; Joseph, now in the mercantile business; Warren, a lawyer of Philadelphia; and Dr. Ashton B., a practicing physician of the Quaker City.

WINFIELD SCOTT WILSON, president of the Philadelphia, Germantown & Norristown Railroad Company, is a fine example of the successful business men who have done so much toward placing Chester county in the proud position she occupies in the old Commonwealth. He is the youngest son of David and Eliza (Siter) Wilson, and a native of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he was born October 3, 1825. His paternal great-grandfather,

John Wilson, was a farmer who passed nearly or quite all his life in this county, where died at an advanced age. Among his children was David Wilson (grandfather), who was born in Tredyffrin township—in the eastern part of Chester valley—and lived there all his life, principally engaged in agriculture. In that pursuit he was very successful, and at the time of his death owned two hundred acres of very valuable land. He died in his native township during the summer of 1828, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. His wife was Sarah Davis, by whom he had a family of six children, two sons and four daughters: Elizabeth, Anna, Mary, Sarah, who married Joseph Caskey; John and David—all now deceased.

David Wilson (father) was also a native of Tredyffrin township, where he was born March 23, 1791. In 1817 he removed to Delaware county, where he resided until 1829, when he returned to his native place, and died in the old mansion now occupied by his son, the subject of this sketch, in March, 1873, aged eighty-two years. He was an extensive farmer, and for many years a prominent live stock dealer of this section. Among his possessions were two fine farms, one of a hundred and one acres, now owned and occupied by Winfield S. Wilson, and the other containing one hundred and twenty-six acres, situated in Tredyffrin township, on which the widow of John M. Wilson now resides. He was also a stockholder and director in the National bank of Norristown, and a director of the Chester Valley railroad, being eminently successful in business. In early life he was a whig, but after the organization of the Republican party he joined its ranks, though he never took an active part in political contests. In

the spring of 1811 he married Eliza Siter, a daughter of Adam Siter, of Delaware county, and they were the parents of seven children, three sons and four daughters: Sarah A., born in 1812; Mary, born 1814; Caroline, born 1816; Edward, born 1818; John M., born 1820; Amanda, born 1823; and Winfield S. John M., the second son, was born in Tredyffrin township, educated in the public schools and at Prof. Hoopes' private school, engaged in farming, became president of the Malvern National bank, and died August 3, 1887, on the old homestead. In politics he was a republican, and in religion a strict member of the Great Valley Presbyterian church, in which he was active and prominent, serving as trustee and elder. He married Anna Harrar, of Montgomery county.

Winfield S. Wilson grew to manhood on his father's farm in Tredyffrin township, receiving his primary instruction in the common schools, afterward attending academies at Reesville and West Chester, and taking a course in Professor Stroad's boarding school, near West Chester. Soon after leaving school, in 1842, he engaged in manufacturing and shipping line in Northampton county, and followed that business until 1852, when he became secretary and treasurer of the Chester Valley Railroad Company. He continued in the faithful discharge of the duties of that position until the fall of 1859, when he resigned to accept a similar place with the Philadelphia, Germantown & Norristown Railroad Company. Here his superior business endowments found ample scope for their exercise, and so acceptably did he manage the complicated duties connected with his responsible post that in 1864 he was made general superintendent of that road, and continued to act

as such until 1871. In the latter year he became purchasing agent for the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, and in 1888 was elected president of the Philadelphia, Germantown & Norristown Railroad Company, which responsible and exacting position he has since held, discharging its duties with that positive force, perfect system and prompt execution which marks every man born with ability for complicated business. He still owns and cultivates the old homestead farm, one of the best in this section, which is finely improved, with an elegant residence surrounded by a beautiful lawn, the grounds being traversed by gravel paths and studded with luxuriant shrubbery. It is a home to be proud of, and the fact that it has been owned by the family for several generations adds to its charm and value. In personal appearance Mr. Wilson is tall and stately, in manner affable and easily approached, and these, together with the solid foundation of an upright character and the perfect integrity of his business career, combine to make him, perhaps, the best liked and most popular man in the Chester valley.

On January 8, 1855, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage to Emma J. Walker, a daughter of William and Sarah (Pennypacker) Walker, of Tredyffrin township. (See sketch of William Walker elsewhere in this volume.) To Mr. and Mrs. Wilson was born a family of six children: Sallie, married Joseph C. Crawford, a grain and coal merchant of West Conshohocken, Montgomery county; David, who wedded R. Anna West, and is now a clerk in the employ of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, residing at Bridgeport, Montgomery county; C. Colket, who married Emily Anderson, and now occupies the position of assistant secretary and treasurer of the Philadelphia, German-

town & Norristown Railroad Company, with residence at Bridgeport; William C., who was graduated from the law department of the university of Pennsylvania in 1887, and has since been practicing his profession in the city of Philadelphia; Athalia, who died in 1884, at the age of twenty-one years; and Eliza S., who passed away in 1868, aged eleven.

JOHN KING EVANS, M.D., of Malvern borough, who enjoys the popular distinction of being one of the most progressive and successful young physicians of the county, is a son of Thomas Beidler and Martha Jane (Cheyney) Evans, and was born in Newtown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1860. He was reared on the paternal acres, received his elementary education in the common schools and the select school of Hannah Hepwright, and at seventeen years of age entered Oakdale seminary, at Pughtown, then under charge of Prof. Isaac Guldin, which he left two years later to complete his academic course at Chester Valley academy, of Downingtown, whose principal at that time was Prof. F. Douleavy Long. Leaving school, he read medicine for two years with his brother-in-law, Dr. C. K. Christman, and then entered Bellevue Hospital Medical college, New York city, where he was prostrated during the first session with typhoid fever. This sickness compelled him to return home: but he soon recovered his health and reentered Bellevue Hospital college, from which well known institution he was graduated in the class of 1884. After graduation he spent one year in hospitals and laboratories to thoroughly acquaint himself with diseases in their most

complicated form, and to gain a full and satisfactory knowledge of chemistry as it relates to or is useful in connection with medicine. Thus specially qualified for his profession, he practiced for a short time in New York city, and then was a partner with Dr. C. K. Christman until 1886. In that year he came to Malvern, where he has been engaged ever since in the active practice of his chosen profession. Dr. Evans is well read, commands a good practice, and has high professional standing. He is an active member and an ex-president of the Chester County Medical society, which he has represented in several State Medical conventions, and now represents on the Dr. Rush monumental committee. He is a republican politically, and served as a member of the first school board of Malvern borough. He is active and influential in whatever he undertakes, and labors zealously in any cause calculated to benefit his borough or county.

The Evans family is one of the oldest families of Chester county, and traces its transatlantic ancestry to Wales, where the name of Evans has figured with honor for several centuries in the history of that country. The first of the family to come to Chester county was Thomas Evans, the great-great-grandfather of Dr. Evans. He was one of forty-four first cousins who were natives of Wales, and came with William Penn on his second voyage to the colony of Pennsylvania. Thomas Evans was a hatter by trade, but after coming over with Penn he settled in Uwchlan township and purchased a farm, on a part of which the present village of Lionville is built. The old Quaker church which was built on this farm did service as a hospital during the revolutionary war. Thomas Evans mar-

ried, and his son, Evan Evans, at seventeen years of age, enlisted in the Continental army, and rose from a second lieutenant to the rank of colonel. He was a federalist, served for many years in various positions of public life, and died at fifty-eight years of age. He married Jane Owens, whose ancestors came from Wales with the Evans', and their children were: Evan, Owen, Rebecca, Thomas, Ezekiel, Sarah, Hannah, Margaret, Jane and Richard. Ezekiel Evans (grandfather) was born June 22, 1793, and passed his life in Upper Uwchlan township, where he died in May, 1874. He was successively a federalist, an old-line whig, and a republican in politics. He was the youngest justice of the peace in Pennsylvania at the time of his first appointment to that office, and never would accept any political position higher than what was within the gift of the voters of his township. He married Eleanor Bidler, daughter of John Bidler, a German resident of Philadelphia, and to their union were born ten children: Thomas B., Hannah B. (dead), John B. (deceased), Jane H. (dead), Evan, Lewis, Rebecca (dead), Anna, and Webster. Thomas B. Evans (father) was born June 2, 1819, received his education in the common schools and Unionville academy, under Jonathan Gause, and then taught for three years. After this he was successively engaged in farming, droving, and hotel keeping at Fox Chase, Delaware county. At the commencement of the late war he was appointed by the secretary of war as a recruiting agent, and afterward ordered to the department of West Virginia, where he purchased horses for the Federal service. After the war he was engaged in cattle dealing and farming until 1884, when he retired from active life. He cast his first

vote for "Tippecanoe," and is a republican. Mr. Evans married Martha Jane Cheyney (now deceased), who was a descendant of Squire Cheyney, of revolutionary fame, and was born August 21, 1825. To their union were born nine children: Miranda, dead; William Penn; Martha Ellen, wife of Dr. C. K. Christman, of Reading, Berks county; Ezekiel C., married Ida Stauffer, and is a train dispatcher on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad; Dr. John K.; Waldron, dead; Fannie C.; Mary, now dead; and Jennie C.

Thus descended from honorable and industrious ancestors, Dr. Evans has not only pursued such a course of life as to reflect credit on his family, but has achieved such enduring success as to give additional lustre to the honored name of Evans.

CHARLES N. FREDERICK, M. D.,

a prominent physician of New Centreville, and a graduate from the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania, is the third child and eldest son of Jacob and Sarah (Nace) Frederick, and was born September 19, 1838, in Upper Salford township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. He grew to manhood in his native county, and received a superior education in the Freeland seminary and Washington Hall boarding school, both located at Trappe, that county. After leaving school he taught during the winter season for four years, and in 1859 began reading medicine with Drs. J. K. Cassel and Dicks. Later he matriculated in the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in the spring of 1864 with the degree of M. D. While pursuing his studies in Philadelphia he was connected with the Haddington hospital, United

States army. In April, 1865, he located in New Centreville, this county, where he was continuously engaged in successful practice for five years, after which he removed to Valley Forge, and was there engaged in the line of his profession for a period of two years. In 1874 he purchased a farm of fifty-three acres of excellent land, located one half mile north of New Centreville, where he has since resided, attending to the demands of a large practice in the village and surrounding country. Dr. Frederick is also engaged in the dairy business to some extent, keeping twenty head of fine cows.

Dr. Frederick was united in marriage March 10, 1864, with Anna Shoemaker, a daughter of James and Elizabeth Shoemaker, of Norristown, Montgomery county. To the doctor and Mrs. Frederick have been born nine children, three of whom are living, one son and two daughters: Ella, Hannah and Harry, all at home with their parents.

In the secret society circles of this section Dr. Frederick has long been prominent. He is a member and past grand master of Valley Forge Lodge, No. 459, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he has been trustee for a number of years; and is also a member of Phoenix Lodge, No. 75, Free and Accepted Masons, of Phoenixville, this county, and of the Masonic Relief association of Newtown, Bucks county. The doctor is likewise president of Camp No. 151, Patriotic Order Sons of America, at Valley Forge, and is a member of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, and Council No. 200, Ancient Order of United Workman, at Stafford. He is also a member of Section No. 51, Universal Order of Security, at Valley Forge. Politically Dr. Frederick is an ardent republican, taking an active part in local politics and frequently serving as a

delegate to the county conventions of his party. He is a member of the old Goshenhoppen Lutheran church, his father's family having been connected with the Indian Fieldbotham Lutheran church in Montgomery county.

The ancestors of Dr. Charles N. Frederick have been residents of the old Keystone State since early times. Henry Frederick, paternal grandfather of Dr. Charles N. Frederick, was born in Montgomery county, where he passed a long and active life. He was a farmer by occupation, and a member of the Mennonite church. Politically he was a staunch whig, and married Catharine Long, by whom he had a family of four sons and one daughter: George (who served as a soldier in the civil war), Charles (who served as justice of the peace in Montgomery county for forty-five years), Henry, Jacob and Catharine, the latter of whom married Henry Godscholl. They are all deceased except Henry and Catharine. Jacob Frederick (father) was born in Franconia township, Montgomery county, in 1808, where he lived for a quarter of a century. He then removed to Upper Salford township, that county, and continued to reside there until 1871, when he came to Tredyffrin township, Chester county, where he died August 25, 1877, aged sixty-nine years. By occupation he was a shoemaker, but in later life became a farmer and spent a number of years in agricultural pursuits. He was a whig and republican in politics, and a strict member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. He married Sarah Nace, a daughter of Peter Nace, of Montgomery county, and was the father of ten children, three sons and seven daughters: Catharine, deceased; Elizabeth, married John Gougler; Charles N., the subject of this sketch; Sarah, deceased; Hannah, mar-

ried Henry Scholle; Daniel, now dead; Mary, wedded Hanna Och Mull; Susanna, deceased; Jacob, married Mary Fillman and lives at Green Lane, Montgomery county; and Malinda, who married a Mr. Bodey, of Pottstown.

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ANTOINE WINTZER, one of the leading rose growers in the United States, and of the firm of The Dingee & Conard Company, rose growers, at West Grove, Pennsylvania, is the son of Antoine, sr., and Anna M. (Werlain) Wintzer, and was born in the city of Mulhausen, province of Alsace, Germany, then France, April 1, 1847. He was reared at Flushing, New York, received his education in the public schools, and then engaged in the plant and rose growing business. On the 1st of August, 1866, Mr. Wintzer came to West Grove to grow plants and roses for The Dingee & Conard Company. Under Mr. Wintzer's skillful management the wonderful success in rose growing of this great firm has been achieved. In politics he is a democrat, but takes no active part in political affairs. Preëminently a business man, he gives his time and attention principally to the vast rose growing establishment which he has built up at West Grove, and whose roses are sent all over the United States and other parts of the world. His family attend the Presbyterian church of West Grove, in which he has always taken an active interest. On the 18th day of September, 1872, Mr. Wintzer married Emma Moon, daughter of John and Jane Moon. They have six children, three sons and three daughters: Louis A. Wintzer, born March 22, 1877, and now attending the West Chester State Normal school; Antoinette Wintzer, born April

1, 1878, also attending the Normal school; Helen, born August 13, 1879; Charles, February 21, 1882; Norman Leon, April 26, 1884; Rose, May 11, 1889. Antoine Wintzer is of French lineage, and his paternal grandfather, Antoine Wintzer, was a native and life-long resident of Alsace. He was a farmer by occupation, and reared a family of four children: Martin, Joseph, Antoine, and Martha. Antoine Wintzer, sr. (father), was born in Alsace, France, where he was reared and educated, and followed the business of market gardening. He served six years in the French army, and came to the United States in 1854, and was engaged in gardening in Westport, Connecticut, and Flushing, New York, to which place he removed in 1857. He was a republican in politics, and died June 6, 1873, aged seventy-seven years. Mr. Wintzer married Anna Werlain, who was born in June, 1805, and died November 7, 1878, at seventy-three years of age. She was a daughter of Antoine Werlain, a native of Alsace, and merchant tailor by trade. He served in the French army at Waterloo. He reared a family of three children: Rose, Marie, and Mrs. Anna Wintzer. To Mr. and Mrs. Wintzer were born six children, four sons and two daughters. The oldest son, Marc, served two years in the French cavalry, and the second son, Charles, served seven years in the French zouaves, and was awarded the medal of the legion of honor for his bravery in the Crimean war. He came to this country in 1859, and is engaged in farming near Bridgeport, Connecticut.

HON. JOSEPH HEMPHILL, additional law judge of Chester county and an able jurist of eastern Pennsylvania, is a

son of Joseph and Catharine Elizabeth (Dallett) Hemphill, and was born at West Chester, Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1842. The Hemphills are of Scotch-Irish descent and locate their transatlantic home in County Derry at a place twenty-five miles northeast of Londonderry, Ireland, whence Alexander, the great-great-grandfather of Hon. Joseph Hemphill, came in the early part of the last century, to the township of Thornbury, Chester county, Pennsylvania. Alexander's children were: Joseph, who married Ann Wills, December 31, 1760 (Gloria Dei church). Their son Joseph, one of eight children, was an able lawyer, served as a member of the Seventh, Sixteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first congresses, and presided for fourteen years over the district court for the city and county of Philadelphia. The second son, James, married Elizabeth Wills, December 26, 1750, (Christ church, Philadelphia); and a daughter married a Mr. Fox. The wives of James and Joseph were sisters, and daughters of Thomas Wills, of Middletown, and his wife was Ann Hunter (widow of Christopher Penrose) and daughter of Peter Hunter, of Middletown.

James and Elizabeth (Wills) Hemphill's children were: Susannah, who married Dr. Quinn; Mary, who married a Mr. Rumford; and William, with others not traced.

William, third son of James, was an able lawyer, and was born at West Chester, December 6, 1776, and married, December 5, 1804, Ann McClellan, who was born August 15, 1787. She was the daughter of Col. Joseph McClellan (a captain in Wayne's brigade), and his wife, Keziah Parke, was a daughter of Joseph Parke and Ann Sinclair (widow of George Sinclair), the latter a daughter of Nathaniel Grubb, of Willistown.

William and Ann (McClellan) Hemphill had five children: James A., Joseph, Elizabeth, who married Dr. Wilmer Worthington, and Keziah, wife of Judge Bell.

Joseph Hemphill (father) was a worthy descendant of an old and honorable family, and a prominent and distinguished member of the Chester county bar, and was a man of whom it was truthfully said that he was one who by a life of unsullied honor, incorruptible integrity, and of perseverance in whatever he deemed to be right, had won the highest regards of his fellow-citizens, and set an example worthy of imitation by the young men of southeastern Pennsylvania. He was born in West Chester, Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1807, reared in Chester county, and received a classical education under private tutors, among whom were Jonathan Gause and Joshua Hoopes of West Chester, and James W. Robbins, of Lennox, Massachusetts. He read law with his brother-in-law, Hon. Thomas S. Bell, was admitted to the bar August 3, 1829, and immediately afterward opened an office in West Chester. He studied closely, worked carefully, and in a short time rose to the front rank at the bar and gained an extensive practice. His career as a lawyer extended from his admission to the bar in 1829 to his death in 1870, and was characterized by quiet, resolute bearing, close attention and remarkable fairness to his opponent as well as watchful care of his client's interests. He was devoted to his profession, served as deputy attorney-general for Chester county from 1839 to 1845, when he declined a re-appointment, and was nominated by the democrats as their candidate in 1861 for president judge of the judicial district then composed of the counties of Chester and Delaware, but the republican

majority was too large at that time to be overcome by even the popularity of such a man as Joseph Hemphill. He was well qualified for the office, would have made an able, learned and excellent judge, and would have worn the judicial ermine with honor and distinction.

Joseph Hemphill was a democrat in politics and held a high place in the confidence of his party, who frequently honored him with nominations for the highest political offices in his county and congressional district. In financial matters he was prominent and active and at different times served as a director in the banks of West Chester. As a citizen he was prompt and faithful in the discharge of the duties of life. His loss was felt by all classes of society. He was the strength and pillar of the family circle in which he moved and the sunshine there of warm and loving hearts. He made no claim to mere forensic display, and his chief power lay in a special ability to carefully prepare and arrange his case to the best advantage in all of its details and then present his arguments in a logical and convincing manner. He possessed a voice noted for its remarkable distinctness, and when deeply interested in an important case or a subject of unusual interest, his manner of delivery was forcible, and his language was marked by purity and grammatical accuracy. He was courteous yet searching in examining witnesses, and commanded the respect of the bench and bar. On the day of his death the Chester county bar met and after deserved tributes of respect were paid his memory by Wayne McVeagh, W. B. Waddell, Robert E. Monaghan and others, Alfred P. Reid offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

“Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Hemp-

hill, the bar has lost one whose ability, acquirements and integrity adorned the profession; that in his love for and devotion to the law, and in his scrupulous exactness and cheerfulness with which he accepted all its conclusions, his uniform courtesy and fidelity to the bench and bar, his brethren had an example which they can not follow too closely; that his social qualities, urbanity and unselfish nature marked the perfect gentleman, in all the relations of life—that in his death we all feel that we have lost a friend and a brother; that his enlarged views, and the keen appreciation of the character of the profession, and his unwearying efforts, both by precept and example, to keep it up to the standard he had formed of it, have been felt in our midst, where he had for forty-three years been actively engaged in its duties, and are worthy of imitation.

“That in his decease, the community has lost a useful member, who did not confine his activities to the sphere of his profession, but whose heart and hand were ever open to aid and benefit his fellow-citizens and the public interests.

“That we extend to his stricken family our sympathy and condolence in their bereavement, and as a token of honor for the man, and respect for his memory, will attend his funeral in a body.”

The directors of the First National bank of West Chester passed resolutions of respect to his memory, and the county press spoke in eloquent terms of the upright life and useful labors of Mr. Hemphill, and of his having acquired distinction throughout the State for more than ordinary ability both as a leader in political thought and as a legal practitioner.

Joseph Hemphill passed from the scenes of his earthly labors on February 11, 1870,

and left a record of which, for its integrity of character, purity of purpose and intellectual clearness in the legal arena, Chester county may be justly proud.

On November 22, 1841, Mr. Hemphill married Catharine Elizabeth Dallett, daughter of Elijah and Judith Dallett, of Philadelphia, who came in the early part of the present century from England, where the Dallet family is one of the old families. Elijah Dallett was president of the Penn Township (now Penn National) bank, over which he, his eldest and his youngest sons served in succession as president for over fifty years. Joseph and Catharine Hemphill had six children: Hon. Joseph; Ella, wife of John Dallet; Elijah Dallett; Ann, who married Albin Garrett; Catharine Dallett, wife of John S. Wilson; and William.

Judge Hemphill during his boyhood days attended the private schools of West Chester, and then entered Williston seminary at East Hampton, Massachusetts, to prepare for college, but when upon the eve of completing his academic course, was compelled to come home on account of sickness. In 1860 he became a student in his father's office, where he read law for three years, after which he spent one year in the law department of Harvard college under the personal instruction of Parsons and Washburne, the well-known law writers and authors, and then was admitted to the bar on October 31, 1864. Shortly after his admission to the bar he formed a law partnership with his father which lasted until the death of the latter, in 1870. Since then he has continued to practice his profession at West Chester, having his office on the site of the office which his grandfather erected and occupied in 1801, and which his father also occupied.

On February 28, 1867, Judge Hemphill married Eliza A. Lytle, a daughter of Edward H. Lytle, a prominent citizen of Blair county. They have three children living: Lily, Joseph, jr., and William H.

In politics Judge Hemphill is a democrat. He was elected in 1872 and served as a member of the Constitutional convention of Pennsylvania of 1872-73, and in that able body his services were both conspicuous and useful. His valuable services in framing the present State constitution, his high standing as a lawyer and his deserved popularity in the county led the Democratic party, in 1889, to make him its candidate for additional law judge of Chester county, and in the fall of that year was elected by a majority of thirty-two votes in a district which the preceding year had given Harrison four thousand majority over Cleveland. Judge Hemphill took his seat on the bench January 6, 1890, and has discharged the duties of his responsible and important position in an impartial and most acceptable manner. Joseph Hemphill is a man of scholarly attainments and a well-known and leading lawyer in the courts of his own and adjoining counties and in the higher courts to which his practice extended, and is a jurist of recognized ability in the grand old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, whose jurists are the peers of those of any State in the Union.

ISAAC A. CLEAVER, an enterprising business man, has been identified with the growth and prosperity of Berwyn for more than twenty-five years, and is a useful, public spirited citizen. On the paternal side Mr. Cleaver comes of staunch old German stock. His grandfather, Isaac Cleaver, married Ann Sturgess about 1794, and they settled near

King-of-Prussia, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, which place they left in 1822, in company with Rev. Thomas Roberts and others, to spend two years as missionaries among the Cherokee Indians of Virginia. At the end of that time they returned to their home in Pennsylvania, where the husband died in March, 1828, aged sixty years, the widow following in August, 1836, at sixty-three. They had nine children: Lydia, Ann, Hannah, Hiram, Samuel, Phineas, Catharine, John and Sarah; all of whom, except John, lived to an advanced age.

Hon. Hiram Cleaver, the eldest son, was born August 20, 1801. In his early manhood he worked at his trade of blacksmith—which his father had followed before him—at the Spread Eagle shops, in Radnor township, Delaware county, but later purchased his father-in-law's farm, which was located about a mile east of his shops, and left the anvil to follow the plow. A railroad station, named Cleaver in his honor, was afterward located on this farm near the site of the present Wayne station. He sold this property in 1869 and purchased "Cottage Home" farm, near Leopard, Easttown township, this county, where he resided until his death, on July 17, 1877, at the ripe age of seventy-six. He was a man of strong will and excellent judgment, a republican in politics, took an active part in public affairs, was a justice of the peace in his township for fifteen years, and served his county in the legislature in 1856-57. He was twice married. His first wife was Jane Abraham, a daughter of Enoch Abraham, a prosperous farmer of Chester valley. She died April 15, 1854. His second wife, who still survives him, was Sarina D., a daughter of John Jones, a lineal descendant of that well known Revolutionary chaplain, Rev. David Jones, who served with

Mad Anthony. This marriage was consummated April 29, 1856. Of four children born of the first marriage but one lived to manhood—Isaac A., the subject of this sketch.

Isaac A. Cleaver was born May 12, 1843, in Radnor township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and was educated in the public schools of the district. On September 11, 1861, when but eighteen years of age, he enlisted as a private in Co. C, 97th Pennsylvania infantry, and was soon after made a sergeant of his company. This regiment was made up almost entirely of Chester and Delaware county men, and was commanded by Col. Henry R. Guss, of West Chester. Mr. Cleaver followed the fortunes of his regiment through its entire term of service, was severely wounded in the left foot in a charge on the Confederate works at Green Plains, Virginia, on May 20, 1864, and was honorably discharged September 17th. of the same year. On his return from the army he engaged in farming, at which vocation he continued until the spring of 1868, when he came to Berwyn (then Reeseville) and embarked in the general mercantile business. At that time the village afforded but one storeroom. This Mr. Cleaver leased for a time, but soon found it too small to accommodate an increasing business, and, in 1870, he built a more commodious warehouse, with residence attached. This building was totally destroyed by fire in 1888, and he at once erected the present large and handsome structure. It is a two-story stone building, with basement, stands but a few feet west of the old site, fronts forty-four feet on Lancaster avenue, and runs back seventy-eight feet. It is finished in hard wood, heated with hot water, and is supplied with all modern improvements. The stock, which em-

braces a greater diversity of lines and more complete assortments than are ordinarily found in general stores, is systematically arranged in different departments, and twelve polite clerks are employed to see that the wants of the public are promptly and courteously attended. Seeking but reasonable profits on legitimate transactions, he continues to enjoy an extensive and highly remunerative patronage, and he is engaged in a business for which he is eminently qualified. Like his father, he has been twice married. His first wife, whom he married January 21, 1865, was Mary B. Kauffman, a daughter of Henry and Sarah Kauffman. She was the mother of six children: Frank, Eugene, Jane, Mary, Sarah and Eliza, of whom but Eugene and Jane survive. She died July 6, 1874. His present wife was Lizzie Groff, daughter of John and Susan B. Groff, of Tredyffrin township, this county. They were married on February 17, 1876, and four children have been the fruits of this union: Moreau (deceased), Mary K., Horace J. and Gertrude.

In religion Mr. Cleaver is an ardent follower of John the Baptist, and he is a useful member of the Great Valley Baptist church, of which he is the clerk, a deacon, and the superintendent of the Sunday school. In politics he has always preferred to act with the Republican party, but, at present, is inclined to be independent. Though a busy man in his own affairs, he finds time to devote to public matters, and serves his borough, township, and county in many positions of trust and responsibility. He was postmaster of Berwyn from 1868 to 1884, has been a director and the vice-president of the Berwyn National bank since its organization, January 1, 1889; is treasurer of the Berwyn Building and Loan Association,

and a director and the vice-president of the Penn Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Chester county, and also vice-president of the National association of Adamant Wall Plaster companies of the United States of America. He has been a member and the secretary of the school board of Easttown township for twenty-five years, and his efforts in educational matters are plainly attested in the advanced condition of the schools of that district. He is president of the Chester County School Director's association, and the credit of introducing manual training into the schools of the rural districts of the country is altogether due to him and his co-worker, Rev. W. L. Bull, of Whitford. Mr. Cleaver is also a prominent Mason, and is deservedly popular with the craft. He is a past master of Cassia Lodge, No. 273, Free and Accepted Masons, a past high priest of Montgomery Chapter, No. 262, Royal Arch Masons, and a past eminent commander of St. Alban Commandery, No. 47, Knights Templar, of Philadelphia, and of Gen. George G. Meade Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic of Pennsylvania. His private life has been one of industry, integrity and economy, and these same qualities have characterized his public career.

JOSEPH S. HENDERSON, a book-keeper in the sub-treasurer's office in Philadelphia, and an officer of Co. D, 6th regiment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, is a son of James and Mary (Ortlip) Henderson, and was born at Phoenixville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1863. The Henderson family has been long resident in County Derry, Ireland, in whose local history it is frequently mentioned. William Henderson (paternal grandfather)

was born and reared in that county and lived there until his death. He was a farmer, and a Presbyterian, and died in 1840 at fifty-eight years of age. He married Isabella Thompson, and had nine children: William, Robert, Anna, Isabella Mary, Catharine, Matilda, Margaret, Jane and James. James Henderson (father) was born November 11, 1830. He came to Chester county in 1847, followed farming and milling until 1850 at Kimberton, and then removed to Phoenixville, where he was successively engaged with Joseph S. Buckwalter and Keeley & Rorke in the bakery business. In 1854 he was with Reeves & Cornell, and in 1856 became a member of the grocery firm of Henderson & Williams. Two years later he engaged in his present successful flour business. He married a Miss Ortlip, who passed away July 1, 1885, when in the sixtieth year of her age. They had seven children: James A., Samana, William, Isabella, Robert J., postmaster of Phoenixville, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume: Joseph S. and A. Kennedy, now dead. Mrs. Henderson was a daughter of Samuel Ortlip, who was born in Chester county, February 8, 1786, and was a millwright by trade. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and married Hannah Fouse, by whom he had eleven children: William, Ann, Oliver, Samuel, Maria, Mahlon, John, Mrs. Mary Henderson, Isaac, Jefferson and Sarah, all of whom are dead except the last three named.

After receiving a good English education in the public schools of his native town, Joseph S. Henderson entered the machine shops of the Phoenixville Iron Company in May, 1880. One year later (May 2) he was given a position in the company's office as a draughtsman, in which capacity he served

until January 16, 1891. He then was appointed by Capt. Louis R. Walters as a book-keeper in the sub-treasurer's office in Philadelphia, which position he has held up to the present time.

In politics Mr. Henderson is a republican, and has been secretary of the Republican Invincible club for over ten years. He was nominated by his party, in 1886, for auditor, and was elected in the borough, which was then strongly democratic. He is a lieutenant of Co. D, 6th regiment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, having joined in 1880, and served for some time as regimental clerk. Joseph S. Henderson is pleasant and agreeable, the possessor of many of those qualities which insure success, and has won his own way in the battle of life. He is a member of Phœnix Lodge, No. 212, and Phœnix Encampment, No. 79, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; also a member of Washington Castle, Knights of the Golden Eagle.

THOMPSON DAVIS, now a dairy farmer of Schuylkill township, who had previously been engaged in different lines of business in this county, is a son of Thomas and Mary A. (Wilson) Davis, and was born November 13, 1838, in Charlestown township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. There he grew to manhood, and obtained a good practical education in the common schools. Leaving school he served an apprenticeship of three years with Jesse Jarrett at the carpenter business. After finishing his trade he worked as a journeyman for two years, and then engaged in carpentering and contracting on his own account in Charlestown township. This he followed for a period of five years, and in 1868 relinquished it and embarked in the hard wood business, run-

ning a saw mill and finishing up its products ready for use in various ways. In 1872 he purchased the farm where he now lives, consisting of sixty-six acres of fine land, and after improving it and erecting a handsome stone dwelling house thereon, he engaged in dairy farming, which has been his occupation ever since. Politically he is an ardent republican, always taking an active interest in local politics, and working energetically to get out the vote of his party, and in looking after the registration of careless voters. He has been elected to and held a number of the township offices, serving as judge of elections six terms, inspector three terms, assistant assessor two terms, school director, supervisor, and township auditor for twelve years. In 1863 he served for six weeks with the emergency men as a member of Co. B, 34th Pennsylvania militia, being discharged at Reading.

Having tired of single blessedness, and concluded that sound philosophy underlaid the maxim that "it is not good for man to dwell alone," on January 1, 1868, Mr. Davis united in marriage with Annie S. Rose, the second daughter of John and Catharine Rose, of Charlestown township. To Mr. and Mrs. Davis were born a family of eight children, six sons and two daughters: John R. W., who is a civil engineer by profession, resides at Port Jervis, New York, and is employed as assistant supervisor of the New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad; Thomas M., a boss builder, now engaged in the construction of creameries in Iowa and Minnesota; Mary F., deceased in infancy; B. Frank, living at home and assisting his father on the farm; Albert J., now attending West Chester Normal school; Elsie T., living at home with her parents; and Arthur W. and Harvey F., both deceased.

The Davis family is of Welsh descent, and ranks among the oldest in Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Jesse Davis, was a native of Chester county, and lived most of his life in West Whiteland township, on the farm now owned by Wesley Talbot. His occupation was that of a farmer, and he owned a farm of two hundred acres in West Whiteland township, where he died. In politics he was a Jacksonian democrat, and in religion a member of the Society of Friends. He married Sarah Thomson, and was the father of five children, three sons and two daughters: Samuel, Thomas, Sarah (who married Mr. Mercer), Evan, and Mary, who first wedded a Mr. Hoopes, and after his death married a man named Meredith. The second son, Thomas Davis (father), was born in West Whiteland township in 1794, and died in 1871, aged nearly seventy-eight years. He was reared on the old homestead, received an ordinary education, and after attaining his majority engaged in farming, and spent his life principally in that occupation. He settled in Charlestown township, near Schuylkill postoffice, was a democrat in politics, and a strict member of the Presbyterian church. In 1818 he married Mary A. Wilson, a daughter of John Wilson, of Chester county, and they were the parents of fifteen children, only nine of whom attained maturity. The latter were: Jesse, Phebe, Elizabeth, Carson, Morgan, Mary Ann, Sarah, John and Thompson.

John Rose, paternal grandfather of Mrs. Anna S. Davis, was born in West Philadelphia, and lived all his life in that city. His father, William Rose, came over from England with William Penn, and took up the land on which the greater part of West Philadelphia now stands. William Rose

owned and operated a large silk manufactory in West Philadelphia, and afterward, in connection with his brothers, engaged in manufacturing swords near Market street, Philadelphia. John Rose, grandfather of Mrs. Davis, was a son of William, and after reaching man's estate engaged in farming on the present site of West Philadelphia. He was also engaged for a time in silk manufacture. Politically he was a whig, and in religion a member of the Society of Friends. He married Hannah Sheldrake, and had a family of seven children, six sons and a daughter: William, Albert, John, Thomas, Fannie, Benjamin and Nathan. John Rose, father of Mrs. Davis, was born in West Philadelphia, where he received a good education, and then, from choice, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He sold his property in Philadelphia, removed to Charlestown township, Chester county, and purchased a farm of ninety acres in Charlestown township, near Warren tavern, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1881, in the sixty-third year of his age. In politics he was a whig and republican, and married Catharine Sibley, by whom he had a family of three children: Elizabeth, who died in early womanhood; Frances, and Annie S., who became the wife of Thompson Davis, the subject of this sketch. She was educated in the common schools of Charlestown township, and has been a life-long member of the Presbyterian church.

GEORGE W. FLOYD, who died at his home in Spring City, October 13, 1892, was a member and the general superintendent of the Floyd, Wells & Co. stove firm, and founded one of the great industrial establishments of Pennsylvania, whose pro-

ducts found their way into every section of the civilized world. He was a son of George W., sr., and Sarah A. (Mills) Floyd, and was born in the city of Wilmington, State of Delaware, April 30, 1850. His paternal grandfather was a native of Wales, and came in early life to New York city, which he subsequently left to settle in Chester county, near Fagg's Manor church, in whose cemetery his remains are interred. He was an old-line whig, and his son, George W. Floyd (father), died in Harrisburg, this State, in November, 1890, at an advanced age. He was a millwright by trade and during the earlier part of his life built many of the old mills in his part of the county. He afterward was engaged in farming and in the iron business. He married a Miss Liggett, who died and left four children, and after her death he wedded Sarah A. Mills, who died in July, 1885. By his second marriage Mr. Floyd had four children: Sarah Louisa, widow of Morris Thomson, of Philadelphia; George W., Helen T. and Phoebe A.

George W. Floyd received his education in the common schools, and at fourteen years of age commenced life for himself as an errand boy at Benjamin Hatfield's Brandywine iron works of near Coatesville. He left the iron works two years later, and was a clerk successively for two years for Eachus & Perdue, for five years at Wagontown, for three years at Coatesville, and for some time at Steelton. In 1875 he came to Spring City, where he was a clerk for a short time for Diemer, and then became a partner with Mr. Diemer in the mercantile business, under the firm name of Diemer & Floyd, which partnership lasted until 1879. He then became bookkeeper for the foundry firm of O. B. Keeley & Co., and upon its dissolution,

continued in that position with its successor, the Keeley Stove Company, until 1883. In February of that year he became a member and the general superintendent of the present stove manufacturing firm of Floyd, Wells & Co. The plant is located on First avenue, Royer's Ford, Montgomery county, and ranks as one of the large stove foundries of the United States. It occupies nearly three acres of ground and consists of a stone moulding and cleaning room, eighty by one hundred and forty feet; a five-story brick warehouse, sixty by two hundred feet; a two-story frame carpenter shop, seventy by seventy feet; a brick pattern storage house, thirty by fifty feet, two and a half stories high, beside a number of smaller buildings. The plant is well equipped with fine and costly machinery, which is run by a sixty horse-power engine, and the office has telephonic communication. The company employ one hundred skilled workmen, and manufacture all kinds of stoves, which they ship to different parts of Europe, Asia and Africa, as well as to every part of the United States. The splendid success of the company was largely due to the efforts of Mr. Floyd, who made for himself a name as a manufacturer that was held in high esteem wherever the products of his establishment are used.

On April 14, 1886, Mr. Floyd wedded Kate E., daughter of Charles Peters, of Spring City, and their union was blessed with two children: Charles, born May 26, 1887; and Mary A., born December 18, 1889.

In politics Mr. Floyd was a republican, and had served as a councilman of Spring City. He was a member of the Lutheran church, of which he was a trustee; Spring City Lodge, No. 553, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was one of the found-



David McConkey McFarland.

ers; and Pottstown Chapter, No. 271, Royal Arch Masons. His death, which occurred October 13, 1892, has left a gap in the business life of Spring City, and his memory is deeply cherished by a wide circle of business associates and personal friends, who held him in the highest regard. His remains rest in Zion's cemetery, near Spring City.

DAVID McCONKEY MacFARLAND, one of the leading and most successful business men of Chester county, and a prominent and public spirited citizen of West Chester, is a representative member of that distinguished class of self-made men, who not only deserves success, but who win it. He is a son of James and Mary (McConkey) MacFarland, and was born in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1839. James MacFarland (father) was a native of Montgomery county, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and in early life came to Chester valley, where he engaged in farming, and removed to Phoenixville in 1840, where he continued farming and kept the celebrated "Fountain Inn" for five years. At the end of that time he removed to Mercer county, and invested all of his means in iron enterprises. He died April 19, 1849, when in the forty-fifth year of his age. He married Mary McConkey, and reared a family of seven children. Mrs. MacFarland, who died February 18, 1891, at eighty-six years of age, was a daughter of John McConkey, a native of the north of Ireland, who married Elizabeth Rickabaugh, and settled in Tredyffrin township, where he followed his trade of cooper for several years, in connection with farming.

David M. MacFarland was reared on the farm and received his education in the com-

mon schools. At sixteen years of age he went into the great school of life to do for himself, and commenced his remarkably successful business career as a clerk in the office of his maternal uncle, David McConkey, a successful broker, and dealer in mortgages. By his natural aptitude for business and close attention to his duties he became indispensable in the office, and in a few years was intrusted with the management of the business. His uncle died on February 28, 1868, and in the following month of March, Mr. MacFarland succeeded to the office, and which he has continued to develop until it has reached its present large proportions.

On September 11, 1866, Mr. MacFarland married Mary M. Rothrock, a sister of Dr. J. T. Rothrock, the great American botanist, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. MacFarland have been born six children, three of whom are still living, two sons and one daughter: Charles T., who is engaged in business in West Chester; Elizabeth W. and George Kim, the latter now a student at the Pennsylvania State college.

In politics Mr. MacFarland is a republican, but his life has been and is preëminently a business one. He does a money loaning and private banking business, and has devoted himself to home investments, whereby he furnishes a large amount of capital that is employed in building up and operating different enterprises, and in the development and improvement of many farms. He loans money on mortgages on real estate in Chester, Delaware, Lancaster and many other of the best counties of the Keystone State. Mr. MacFarland is a well-known business man of established integ-

riety, and to his well directed and conservative management of his various enterprises may be attributed a part of his remarkable success. His prosperity is also largely the reward of his ability and perseverance.

It is justly said that the progress and prosperity of a county depends not so much on the natural advantages and facilities it offers, as upon the character and spirit of its leading men, and David M. MacFarland is among those of that class who have contributed largely to the permanent prosperity and material development of Chester county.

WALTER MacFEAT, a well-known and prosperous citizen of Spring City, who served as postmaster there from 1884 to 1889, is the second son of James and Helen G. (Gow) MacFeat, and was born February 9, 1838, in County Perth, Scotland. His paternal grandfather, Walter MacFeat, was a native and life-long resident of that country. He was a farmer by occupation, and reared a family consisting of four sons and a daughter: John H., William, Walter, James and Catharine. He died about 1841, aged nearly seventy-eight years. James MacFeat (father) is a native of Scotland, born in 1816, who emigrated to America in 1849, and coming to Chester county, Pennsylvania, settled in East Vincent township, at the present site of Spring City, where he has lived ever since. While yet a young man he learned the trade of shoemaker, and worked at that business for many years after coming to this country. Since 1889 he has lived practically retired. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and a democrat in politics. He married Helen G. Gow, a daughter of Robert Gow, of Scotland, and was the father of six children, four

sons and two daughters: Walter, William, John, Elizabeth and Jane (twins), and David R. Elizabeth married Thomas G. Taylor, and Jane married Charles C. Davis, a merchant of Phoenixville. William died in 1870, at the age of nineteen.

Walter MacFeat was reared partly in Scotland and partly in this country. His early education was received in his native land, and after coming to East Vincent township he also studied in the public schools there. After attaining manhood he engaged in farming in that township, and continued to devote his time to agricultural pursuits until 1881, when he abandoned farming. In that year he was elected commissioner of Chester county, on the Democratic ticket, for a term of three years, and acceptably discharged the duties of that position until 1885. In 1884 he was appointed postmaster at Spring City, under Mr. Cleveland's first administration, and held that office for a period of four and a half years. At the same time he was dealing in cattle to some extent, and since leaving the post-office he has been engaged in auctioneering and stock dealing. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church at Spring City, in which he served as deacon three years, as elder six years, and has been a trustee for fifteen years. He is also a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, being past master of Spring City Lodge, No. 535, Free and Accepted Masons, and past high priest of Palestine Council, No. 168, and also a member of Jerusalem Commandery, No. 15, Knights Templar, of Phoenixville.

Walter MacFeat has been twice married. His first wife was Mary M. Holman, who died in 1872, leaving five children, one son and four daughters: Helen, married L. B. Vanderslice, leader of the military band at

Phoenixville; Catharine, who married Rollin Cleverstine, and is now deceased; Agnes L.; William W., now head bookkeeper for the firm of MacFeat & Chine, Richmond, Virginia; and Mary E., deceased. Some time afterward Mr. MacFeat was again married, wedding Mrs. Anna M. (Hoffman) Ellis, a daughter of Jacob Hoffman, of East Vincent township. She was born in 1833, in East Vincent township, this county.

HON. J. SMITH FUTHEY, author and jurist, and who served as president judge of the Fifteenth judicial district of Pennsylvania from 1879 until his death in 1888, was a son of Hon. Robert and Margaret (Parkinson) Futhey, and was born in Chester county, this State. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and an interesting history of the old and honorable Futhey family, of which he was a member, will be found in the biographical sketch of R. Agnew Futhey, which commences on page 313 of this work.

J. Smith Futhey was reared in his native county, received a good education, and after reading law was admitted to the bar of Chester county on February 7, 1843. He practiced his profession successfully until February 24, 1879, when he was appointed by Gov. Henry M. Hoyt as judge of the Fifteenth judicial district, to fill out the unexpired time of Judge Butler, who had resigned. In November, 1879, Judge Futhey was elected by the people for a full term of ten years, there being no opposing candidate. He died in 1888, while on the bench. He presided with ability and fairness over the courts of his county, and left behind him a record of ability and integrity. Judge Futhey and Gilbert Cope were the authors

of the interesting and valuable "History of Chester County" that was published by L. H. Everets in 1881.

E. CLIFFORD EMERY, a leading farmer of Birchrunville, who is serving as school director of his township and is a gentleman highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens, is the oldest son of Jacob and Annie (Moses) Emery, and was born January 3, 1859, in East Pikeland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather, Jacob Emery, was a native of this county, and died in East Pikeland township about 1863, aged nearly seventy years. The latter was a farmer by vocation and became quite prosperous in his day. He was an active democrat in politics and served for a number of years as justice of the peace in his township. In religious faith he was a Lutheran, and a prominent member of that denomination at Pikeland. He married Abbie Sloyer, and reared a family of six children, three sons and three daughters. One of these sons, Jacob Emery (father), was born in East Pikeland township, this county, in 1830, and now resides in West Pikeland township, where he has followed farming all his life. In politics he is a democrat, and has served as school director for nearly twenty years, and as justice of the peace for four or five terms. He also is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and in 1857 married Annie Moses, a daughter of John Moses, of West Pikeland. She was born in 1840 and is still living.

E. Clifford Emery was reared principally on his father's farm and obtained a good practical education in the public schools of his neighborhood, completing his studies at a private school in Phoenixville. Upon

leaving school he engaged in farming, and has followed that occupation ever since, meeting with good success and now owning a fine farm of one hundred acres of improved and highly productive land. Adhering to the political faith of his ancestors, Mr. Emery has been a life long democrat, and is now serving as one of the school directors of his township. He has been somewhat prominent in local politics, serving his party as a member of the county executive committee from West Pikeland township. Being a man of broad and liberal views he takes a lively interest in all public questions, and is very popular as a citizen and neighbor. He is a prominent member of the Evangelical Lutheran church at Pikeland, in which he is serving as an elder.

In the year 1881 Mr. Emery was united in marriage to Annie M. Ralston, a daughter of William Ralston, of West Vincent, and to Mr. and Mrs. Emery have been born two children, both daughters: A. May, born May 29, 1882; and Florence Edna, born March 7, 1889, and died September 20th of the same year.

EDWIN FRICK, one of the leading citizens of Matthews, is a fine old gentleman who has spent a long life engaged in agricultural pursuits, and is universally esteemed by his fellow citizens. He is the only surviving son of John and Sarah (Dunn) Frick, and a native of Chester county, having been born in East Vincent township, October 12, 1819. The Frick family is of Swiss origin, though some of its members have been scattered in Germany and England for several generations. This branch was planted in America by Jacob Frick (great-grandfather), who was born in 1717,

and came over from Rotterdam, Germany, in September, 1733, in the merchant ship Pennsylvania, of London, John Stedman, master. He was one of a number of German Baptist emigrants who came at that time and settled along the Schuylkill river in Chester and Montgomery counties. Jacob Frick was accompanied by a brother named John, and they first settled one mile east of Pottstown, but afterward removed to Chester valley, two miles from Valley Forge, where they lived during the revolutionary war. They were located near the scene of the Paoli massacre, and on their farm the British and Hessians encamped after the battle of Brandywine. Jacob married Elizabeth Urner, of this county, who was born in 1724 and died in 1757. He died in 1799, aged eighty-two years. Their son, John Frick (grandfather), was born in Chester Valley, and died in East Coventry township, this county, at an advanced age. He was a farmer by vocation, and married Catharine Grumbacher, by whom he had a family of eight children. Among his sons were Jacob Frick, who married Mary Sower and had a family of eight children; and John Frick (father), who was born in Coventry township, this county, in 1787, and died in West Vincent township in 1852, aged sixty-five years. The latter was a farmer by occupation, an old-line whig in politics, and married Sarah Dunn, a daughter of Philip Dunn, then of Crawford county, this State, to which he had removed from New Jersey. By this marriage John Frick had a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters: Susan Acker, Edwin, Hazael, David (dead), Catharine Bertolett (deceased), John, Sallie Savidge (dead), and Lizzie Bertolett.

Edwin Frick was reared on the old homestead in West Vincent township, and re-

ceived such education as could be obtained in the country schools of that early day. After attaining his majority he engaged in farming, and has spent all his active life in that occupation. Since 1882 he has practically retired from business and is taking life easy. In politics he was a whig during his early years, casting his first vote for William Henry Harrison in 1840, but has been a staunch republican almost from the time that party was first organized in Pennsylvania. He is a leading member of the Baptist church at Vincent, in which he has served as trustee and deacon for many years.

In December, 1853, Mr. Frick was married to Hannah Laferty, a daughter of Daniel Laferty, of West Pikeland township, this county. To them were born two children: Allen, who died October 6, 1889; and Mary, who married Irvin Hallman.

ELLIS P. NEWLIN, the proprietor of the Green Tree Inn, of West Chester, and a wounded Union soldier of the late war, and who enjoys the popular distinction of being one of the most accommodating landlords in Chester county, is a son of Henry and Louisa (Elkins) Newlin, and was born in Highland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, August 10, 1841. The Newlins are of Irish descent and the name was originally written Newland. They came in an early day to what is now Delaware county, where James Newlin, the paternal grandfather of Ellis Newlin, was born and reared to manhood. James Newlin although a poor boy, yet was a typical American boy and such was his energetic career in life that he died quite a wealthy man. He was a millwright by trade, came to East Fallowfield township, Chester county, in early life

and acquired property rapidly. He owned a good farm, and a paper, a clover, and a saw-mill at Newlin's Mills. He died on Duck run in East Fallowfield township in 1877 at eighty-two years of age. He was energetic, thoroughgoing, and a useful man, and married and reared a family. His son, Henry Newlin, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in this county in 1814. He was a farmer and paper manufacturer in Highland township until 1863, when he removed to West Fallowfield township, where he embarked at Cochranville in the hotel business, which he followed up to 1878. He then retired from active business and died in October, 1886, when in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He was a democrat in politics and an active man in business affairs, and while running his paper-mill in Highland township, enjoyed a remarkably good trade, which he had built up by his own efforts. He married Louisa Elkins, who was reared in this county, where she died in April, 1891, at seventy-four years of age. She was a daughter of George W. Elkins, a paper manufacturer of this county, who moved to Philadelphia where he died. Mr. and Mrs. Newlin reared a large family of children.

Ellis P. Newlin was reared on his father's Highland township farm, received his education in the common schools, and in 1862 enlisted in Co. L, 17th Pennsylvania cavalry. He was elected first sergeant of his company and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged from the Federal service at Little York, this State, in June, 1865. He lost two fingers of his right hand at Chancellorsville, but did not leave the army, and was in all the succeeding battles of the army of the Potomac, until the Southern Confederacy went to pieces at

Appomattox Court House. After being discharged, he went to Cochran's Mills, where he was engaged in the hotel business for eight years. He then removed to Oxford, ran the Oxford house one year and then assumed management of the Gum Tree hotel, which he conducted in connection with farming until 1881. In that year he came to West Chester where he leased the Green Tree hotel for three years, and at the end of that time, returned to his farm on which he remained one year. He then returned to West Chester and purchased the Mansion house, which he sold six years later to its present proprietor. In the winter of 1891, he purchased the Green Tree hotel, whose name he changed to Green Tree inn and which he has conducted most successfully ever since. The Green Tree inn was established nearly a century ago and is recognized as one of the best hotels in the county. The present building is a four-story brick structure, 50x60 feet in dimensions, furnished and fitted throughout in modern style. It is heated by hot air, lighted by electricity, and in every respect equals any of the best first-class hotels in the country, excepting those of the larger cities. It contains nearly fifty sleeping rooms, a fine dining room arranged to accommodate one hundred guests, and reading, writing and sample rooms, with a first-class bar. Mr. Newlin has made an effort to establish a model hotel and has succeeded. He is well prepared to accommodate both permanent and transient guests, and has stabling and shed room sufficient to provide for one hundred head of horses and seventy-five teams. He personally supervises every detail of his business and employs none but courteous and accommodating assistants.

In 1870, Mr. Newlin married Bella, daugh-

ter of John Keech, of Highland township, and they have three children: Robert H., Anna and Emily.

In politics Mr. Newlin is a democrat. He is a member of Skerrett Lodge, No. 343, Free and Accepted Masons, of Cochranville. Ellis Newlin is an honorable and progressive business man, and ranks as one of Chester county's most enterprising citizens.

HON. WASHINGTON TOWNSEND, ex-member of Congress, and the oldest member of the Chester county bar, is the eldest son of David and Rebecca (Sharpless) Townsend, and was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1813. He received his education under Jonathan Gause and Joseph Strode, at the West Chester academy, and while serving as teller in the bank of Chester county turned his attention to the study of law. He read with William Darlington, was admitted to the bar, May 7, 1844, and has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession ever since. He served as cashier of the bank of Chester from 1848 to 1857, and then resigned to give his entire attention to his profession. Mr. Townsend is a republican in politics. He served as prosecuting attorney from October, 1848, to April, 1849, was a delegate to the Whig National convention of 1852, and to the Republican National convention of 1860, and served with credit and distinction as a member of Congress from 1868 to 1876, during which time he warmly advocated a protective tariff, the present National banking system, the appropriation of the public land sales to educational purposes, and an improved Indian policy.

JOHN DANIEL BALTZ was born in the city of Philadelphia, December 10, 1845, and is the second son of Daniel Dunn and Elizabeth (Roche) Baltz, also natives of Philadelphia, of German and French extraction. His paternal grandfather arrived in this country from Hesse Cassel in 1802, and served a short time in the war of 1812. His maternal grandfather and great-grandfather (Roche) having arrived much earlier, served under General LaFayette in the war of independence.

When the civil war broke out the subject of this sketch, then fifteen years of age, left his studies and was enrolled in the Scott Legion regiment under President Lincoln's first call. By the exercise of parental authority, this engagement was cancelled, much to the chagrin of the youthful soldier, who soon again entered the ranks, and was mustered into Co. H, Col. E. D. Baker's First California regiment, so named in honor of its first colonel, a senator from Oregon who, wishing to tie the then doubtful State of California to the cause of the Union, had his regiment bear the first California banner that entered the war. This regiment was organized April 29, 1861, by special authority from the war department, and was the first three-years' regiment to complete its organization. After the tragic death of Colonel Baker at Ball's Bluff, the regiment was claimed by its native State, and became the 71st of the Pennsylvania line. It served under Gen. B. F. Butler, and was moving toward Richmond on the Peninsula when the defeat at first Bull Run occurred, when it was hurried to the defense of our imperilled capital. It marched over Chain Bridge into Virginia, where it came in contact with the enemy, and recovered lost ground, the regiment suffering heavily in dead and

wounded, among the latter being Private Baltz. It thereafter formed part of the corps of observation under General Stone, opposite Leesburg, Virginia, and engaged the enemy at Ball's Bluff.

In March, 1862, this corps of observation moved up the Shenandoah valley, and forced Stonewall Jackson's command to retire from Winchester. When the army of the Potomac was organized, the Philadelphia brigade, with the 71st as senior regiment, was assigned to the second division, second corps of that army, under Generals Sumner and Sedgwick, serving in that gallant corps in its many trying conflicts and brilliant achievements under its several illustrious commanders.

Private Baltz was always in the ranks for duty, and never was absent, by furlough or other cause, from any battle, skirmish or movement, in which his company participated, until he was carried off in a litter by two comrades, while the army of the Potomac was laying siege to Richmond. Being declared disabled for future service, he was honorably discharged at Fair Oaks, Virginia, but was shortly thereafter in the field again, being commissioned lieutenant of Co. F, 40th regiment Pennsylvania volunteer militia, which served in the Cumberland valley during the Gettysburg campaign under Generals Couch and Dana, U. S. A., and was the first regiment to march through Chambersburg, in the wake of Longstreet's retreat, while General Meade was moving by the way of Emmettsburg after Lee, who was making for the Potomac in a more direct line. When Meade followed Lee across the Potomac this regiment was posted along the Hagerstown pike, in General Jennings' brigade, until after Lee had recrossed the Rappahannock.

In the early part of August the 45th was ordered from the border to Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, to quell riots in sympathy with the New York riots. It took possession of Pottsville, which the rioters had held, and served thereafter under General Whipple, U. S. A., who arrived with artillery and cavalry, when the rioters, composed principally of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," a branch of the Southern organization formed to destroy the republic, were overawed, but not until the 45th had exchanged shots with the rioters. Lieutenant Baltz commanded Co. F during the greater part of its service, and was mustered out with his regiment, in the early fall of 1863, before he was eighteen years of age.

After leaving the army he entered the office of Joseph S. Siddall, Esq., studied conveyancing and real estate law, was admitted a member of the "Conveyancers Association of Philadelphia," and there entered into active practice. When Hon. Daniel M. Fox was elected mayor of Philadelphia, at his solicitation Mr. Baltz took charge of the conveyancing department of his extensive business, until his own business demanded the whole of his time. He was registered a law student at the Philadelphia bar, from the office of Robert M. Logan, Esq., with whom he studied, and while busily engaged in his profession and studies, was compelled by impaired health to give up both, after thirteen years close application to his profession. Under advice of his physician, he gave up his sedentary business and place of residence, then Germantown, for a rural home and an out-door life. During his many trips within a radius of thirty miles from Philadelphia, in quest of a new home, no locality seemed to him so restful as the beautiful valley of Chester, near Downings-

town. He purchased in February, 1877, a small farm on the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike, twenty-seven miles from the city, in the township of West Whiteland, and added thereto a few acres. Tearing out and remodeling the old farm mansion was soon under way, and by mid-summer a comfortable home for his family was established, in which he has since resided, a citizen of Chester county.

The house stands on a knoll facing the south, which was christened "Breezy Knoll," and in full view of Whitford station. The ground, sloping away in all directions, affords an extensive and beautiful view of the valleys and hills in the distance, enlivened without annoyance by the busy shifting scenes, day and night, on many miles of the Pennsylvania railroad, with the less active Chester Valley railroad nearer to view, at its crossing of the valley creek.

It was in the quiet of this home that he wrote and published his *Defense of Senator E. D. Baker*, with whom he was serving when the latter fell at Ball's Bluff. Among the many favorable reviews of the book, including those at length in the leading Philadelphia and Boston papers, the following, concise and expressive, appeared in the *Grand Army Record*, of Boston: "Senator E. D. Baker's defense at Ball's Bluff, written by John D. Baltz, bears the stamp of a painstaking effort to render justice where it is due. Realizing that many of the best war histories accept the theory that Baker was answerable for the Ball's Bluff disaster, the author has made a patient examination of the official records, and essays to show the true inwardness of this long mooted question. He has done his work well. To rescue the reputation of this gifted statesman and soldier from the cruel aspersions

east upon it by General Stone, is its avowed object. The friends of Baker everywhere will doubtless hail with joy this searching analysis, for it seems to prove, indisputably, that he died like a soldier, obeying to the letter the injunctions of his superior officer, and guiltless of one of the great blunders of the war."

On December 8, 1874, Mr. Baltz married Annie Augusta, daughter of Henry and Susan B. Sagehorn, and they have two children, born in Chester Valley: Ellen Duncan, and William Sagehorn Baltz.

Henry Sagehorn, a drug clerk of Bremen, arrived in this country when a young man, and became a successful merchant and manufacturer in the city of New York, and married Susan B. Hancock, a lineal descendant of Godfrey Hancock, who came over in the Ship Shield, from Yorkshire, England, "with his wife Mary, four children and servants," an account of which appears on page 109 of Smith's History of New Jersey. In 1676 Godfrey Hancock became a charter member of the new colony at Burlington, New Jersey, where he settled on his plantation, which he named "Steetley," and was identified with the new government, in its general assembly and in other positions.

As an amateur farmer Mr. Baltz obtained some practical knowledge of animals and crops, and a good dividend in health, from the vitalizing air of the valley, the even tenor of this quiet life being varied by business engagements in the city, incident to aiding in the organization and incorporation of the "First Title Insurance Company," of Philadelphia, formed by the Conveyancers' association—likewise of the Land Title and Trust Company, and later a director of the Massachusetts Title Insurance Company, of Boston. He is also a director

of the Algonquin Improvement Company, which improved a large tract of land on the Pennsylvania railroad, south of the park front. At the same time he was prominently identified with extensive adjoining purchases, along Elm avenue bordering the park, added to the lands of "Park Front Improvement Company," all of which property was reclaimed, and transformed into choice locations for residences—almost equal to Boston's public garden, or Central park, New York.

Mr. Baltz is chairman of the Citizens' committee, of Philadelphia, which agitated and urged upon the city councils the passage of an ordinance for the "Suppression of the soft coal smoke nuisance" on railroads, within the city limits. This movement has been and is quietly but steadily opposed by corporate influence, but very appreciable progress is being made, supported by all the city newspapers. He is also a member of the historical committee, of the Survivors' association, of the 71st Pennsylvania volunteers, which is charged with the preparation and publication of its regimental history. While thus engaged he was not neglectful of the slight duties incident to his neighborhood, and served as director and treasurer of the Oakland creamery, auditor of his township, foreman of the grand jury of Chester county, and as a director of the West Whiteland Protective and Insurance Company, which he was instrumental in re-organizing and having incorporated.

Reared in the Presbyterian faith, he became president of the board of trustees of the Central Presbyterian church of Downingtown, and gave especial attention to the business methods and temporal affairs of the church. After thirteen years of pleas-

ant labor on the board, he and two-thirds of the trustees, including all of the officers, withdrew on account of a bitter, protracted public contest for charter rights, in opposition to the session's encroachment of affairs temporal. The latter was thereafter disapproved by the General assembly of the Presbyterian church.

A republican from his youth, but not a partisan, he served in his township, as chairman of the Everhart independent campaign committee, and urged Mr. Everhart's re-election to Congress, by speech and deeds. Of the betterment in his neighborhood, in which he took a leading part, is the establishment of the post office at Whitford, and the securing of the fine substantial county bridge over valley creek, in sight of his home.

WILLIAM ACKENBACH, of Charlestown township, stands in the front rank of the progressive farmers of Chester county. He is a son of Jacob and Margaret (Blank) Ackenbach, and was born in Beiten, Prussia, February 26, 1842. The Ackenbach family has been resident of Prussia for several generations, where its members have always been accounted quiet and industrious people. Jacob Ackenbach was a shepherd in Beiten, where he spent his life. He was industrious like all of his ancestors, and left a son, Jacob Ackenbach, who married and was the father of Jacob Ackenbach, whose son William is the subject of this sketch. Jacob Ackenbach was reared to habits of industry and economy, and followed well in the footsteps of his father before him. He married Margaret Blank, and to their union were born eight children, four sons and four daughters.

William Ackenbach received his educa-

tion in the excellent public schools of Prussia, and after performing the required military service of his native country, engaged in farming, which he followed in various parts of the present great German empire until 1867. In that year he left Hesse, one of the most important States of Germany, and on March 24th landed at New York city, which he left a few days later to engage in farming at Germantown, near Philadelphia, this State. Within a year he left Germantown and went to New Jersey, in which State he remained but a short time, and then came back to Pennsylvania, where he settled in Montgomery county. There he was successful in farming, and after nine years spent in different townships, he rented a farm near North Wales, that county, which he tilled with very profitable results for nearly four years. At the end of that time, in 1880, he came to the Chester valley in this county, where he rented a farm then owned by John Wilson. On it he spent six years, and by industry, economy and good management, so increased his savings that he was enabled to purchase his present farm of one hundred and twenty-four acres of land, near the village of Charlestown, in Charlestown township. His farm is fertile and well watered, has substantial buildings of all kinds, good fences, and is so carefully and scientifically cultivated as to retain its fertility, while yielding large and remunerative crops. Perceiving the want of Philadelphia for an increase of its milk and butter supply, he established a dairy, which is now one of the largest dairies in the township.

On January 3, 1873, Mr. Ackenbach married Anna Harrah, a daughter of William and Martha (Rogers) Harrah, of Montgomery county. To Mr. and Mrs. Ackenbach

have been born three children, two sons and one daughter: Edgar, now attending Chester Springs academy; Leo, a student at the same academy; and Edith.

In politics Mr. Achenbach has always been a strong democrat, and believes in the principles of democracy as taught by Jefferson and practiced by Jackson and Cleveland. His family are members of Pikeland Evangelical Lutheran church. William Ackenbach possesses those sterling traits of the great German race which have made it famous alike in war and peace. Industrious, honorable and economical, he has risen from the position of a penniless stranger in this county, to that of one of the most prosperous farmers and well respected citizens of Charlestown township.

WILLIAM A. WEIGEL, the capable and experienced foreman in the factory of the American Wood-paper Company at Spring City, is the second son and third child of Gideon and Mary (Vocht) Weigel, and was born at Spring City, this county, June 3, 1844. He received a good primary education in the public schools at Spring City, which was afterward supplemented by a course of study in a superior night school at Dakota, Stephenson county, Illinois. At the age of fourteen he began life for himself as a driver on the towpath of the old Schnytkill canal, where he remained for three summers, and then entered the employ of Ladd & Georges, at the paper factory in Spring City. He remained with that firm until the works passed into the hands of the American Wood-paper Company, in 1865, when he became an employee of the latter firm, and, with the exception of about six years, has been connected with their paper factory

ever since. In 1867 he went to Illinois, where he learned the painter's trade and remained a couple of years. Returning to Pennsylvania, he worked in the paper factory until 1872, when he accepted a position in the Buckwalter stove works at Royer's Ford, Montgomery county, and spent four years at that place. In 1876 he renewed his connection with the American Wood-paper Company, and for a period of twelve years has been foreman of their factory at Spring City. They employ a force of about fifty men, and manufacture all grades of book, envelope, writing and card papers. The product is first-class in every particular, and finds a ready sale in the best markets of this country. Politically Mr. Weigel was formerly a democrat, but is now inclined to be independent, supporting the men and measures which in his judgment are best calculated to advance the public welfare. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is also prominent in secret society circles, being a member of Spring City Lodge, No. 553, Free and Accepted Masons; Phœnix Lodge, No. 212, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and LaFayette Castle, No. 59, Knights of the Golden Eagle. He is grand trustee of the Grand Castle of Pennsylvania, and has held this position nearly five years.

On December 25, 1870, Mr. Weigel was married to Kate Epright, a daughter of James Epright, of Spring City. She died in 1876, leaving no children. In 1878 he was married again, this time wedding Mary Keiter, youngest daughter of Jacob Keiter, also of Spring City. By this union he has a family of four children: Archie H., Lillie, Ida and Merrill.

The Weigels are of German descent, but have resided in Pennsylvania since early times. Peter Weigel, paternal grandfather

of William A., was a native of York county, this State, where he grew up and was educated. In early manhood he removed to Union county, settling near Lewisburg, where he followed his trade of shoemaking for a number of years, dying about 1846, at the age of seventy-two years. He married Christina Hause, and reared a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters: Peter, Elias, Jesse, Gideon, Elizabeth, Lydia, Sarah and Rachel. Gideon Weigel (father) was born in Union county, this State, November 12, 1813, and now resides in Spring City, this county. He was reared and educated in his native county, but removed to Chester in 1838, settling near Spring City. While yet a young man he learned the trade of carpenter, and followed that occupation all his active life. Since 1890 he has practically retired from business of all kinds and is living a quiet life. In politics he is a democrat, and in religion a Lutheran, having been an active member of that church for many years. In 1839 he married Mary Vocht, a daughter of Godfrey Vocht, of Union county. She is still living, being now in the seventy-third year of her age. To them was born four sons and two daughters: Eliza, now the widow of Isaac Palmer, who lives with her parents in Spring City; Charles, living near Springton, New Jersey, where he is employed as "finisher" in a paper factory; William A., the subject of this sketch; John A., now a resident of Columbia, Lancaster county; Samuel, who died in childhood; and Ellen, living with her parents in Spring City.

JOSEPH YEAGER, of East Pikeland township, who has been successfully engaged for the last decade in farming, dairy-

ing and trucking, is a son of George and Hannah (Ecker) Yeager, and was born January 26, 1842, on the farm on which he now resides, in East Pikeland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather, John Yeager, came about the commencement of the nineteenth century to Pikeland township, where he purchased and cleared out the present farm of the subject of this sketch. A part of the improvements which he made still remain in a good state of preservation, and attest the hard toil with which in that early day he cleared out and improved his tract of one hundred and forty-two acres of land. He married and reared a family of six children, two sons and four daughters, among whom were John, George, Rachel and Rixstine. George Yeager (father) was born in 1806, and died in 1883, aged seventy-seven years. He learned the trade of tailor, at which he worked for only a short time, and then was engaged in farming during the rest of his life. He was a democrat and held various township offices, while in religion he was of the Reformed faith, having served for many years as a deacon and elder of St. Peter's Reformed church. His wife, whose maiden name was Hannah Ecker, was a daughter of Christopher Ecker. Mr. and Mrs. Yeager were the parents of three children, one son and two daughters: Joseph, Magdalena Rixstine and Mary A. Rixstine.

Joseph Yeager was reared on the farm, received his education in the common schools, and then was engaged in farming with his father until the death of the latter, when he purchased sixty-eight acres of the home farm. His land is well improved, well watered and very productive. To farming Mr. Yeager has added dairying and trucking, and in each of these lines of business has met with

good success. He is a democrat in politics and a member of Vincent Reformed church, in which he has served as a deacon.

On October 18, 1862, Mr. Yeager married Sallie Snyder, a daughter of John and Sarah (Friday) Snyder, of East Vincent township. To Mr. and Mrs. Yeager have been born six children, five sons and one daughter: George A., who married Ida Shantz, and was successively engaged in butchering and working in a paper mill until his death in 1890, at the age of twenty-six years and six months; Harry S., married Annie D. Aiken, and is a farmer of Schuylkill township; Howard, Emma J., J. Willis, and Luther, who is now dead.

WILLIAM S. GREEN, a leading and influential citizen of Malvern, and who is largely interested in the marble business there and at Atglen, is a son of Charles E. and Mary (Jones) Green, and was born at Marion Square, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, October 16, 1843. He received his education at Plymouth meeting house in his native county and then learned the trade of marble cutter, which he has followed ever since 1868. He first opened a shop at Waynesburg, now Honeybrook, where he remained until 1889, when he came to Malvern. He has a large shop and marble yard at that place and a half interest in another shop and yard at Atglen, which is conducted under the firm name of Green & Miller. He does a good business in all lines of marble, stone and monumental work, which is noted for elegance of design, finish and workmanship. It has ever been the aim of Mr. Green to furnish first-class work, and he turns out fine head stones, monuments and memorials of various styles and sizes in polished granite or marble. He likewise attends to

all kinds of cemetery work. At the agricultural fair which was held at West Chester in September, 1891, he took first premium for the best display of stone and monumental work.

In 1869 Mr. Green married Mary C. Kasley, who was a daughter of Samuel Kasley, and died in 1870, leaving one child, a daughter named Mary, who is now dead. On September 10, 1872, Mr. Green wedded Laura, daughter of Cloud B. Batton, and by his second marriage has three children, one son and two daughters: Embury E., Matora A., and Beulah A.

His paternal grandfather was a native of Doylestown, Bucks county, and by his wife, Elizabeth, had three children: Beulah, dead; Charles E., now deceased; and Martha, widow of William Seitzinger of New York city. Charles E. Green (father) was born August 23, 1820, and died at Norristown, this State, June 10, 1892. He was a merchant tailor, and a democrat, and married Mary Jones, who is a daughter of John Jones, a drover, of Welsh lineage, and who still resides at Norristown. Their children were: William S., the subject of this sketch; Beulah, wife of Rev. D. W. Gordon, pastor of Centenary Methodist Episcopal church of Philadelphia; Martha, who married Rev. D. M. Gordon, a Methodist minister; Charles Edward, jr., a contractor and builder of Norristown, this State; and Flora, wife of Benjamin F. Whitehead, a grocer of Norristown.

In politics William S. Green has always adhered to the Democratic party. In religious belief and church membership he is a Methodist, and is a trustee and steward and the class leader of the church of that denomination at Malvern. He is a member of Thompson Lodge, No. 340, Free and Accepted Masons.

MARSHALL S. WAY, who is one of the most popular republicans and successful business men of eastern Pennsylvania, is now serving his eighth consecutive term as chief burgess of West Chester, an office to which he has always been elected without any opposition. He is a son of Samuel and Mary (Scarlett) Way, and was born February 12, 1845, in the house in which he has always lived, on West Miner street, in West Chester, Chester county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Way traces his ancestry back to Henry Way, who was born in 1583, in England, and in 1630 came to Massachusetts, where he died at Dorechester in 1667. In lineal descent from him was Jacob Way, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who settled in this county in 1737. His son, John Way, was born in New Garden township on February 11, 1772, and died August 17, 1848, aged seventy-six years. He was an industrious and prosperous farmer and a member of the Society of Friends. On January 22, 1795, he married Hannah, daughter of Jacob and Mary Heald. Of their children, Samuel Way (father), was born in Kennett township, October 5, 1803. He was reared on the farm, and after marriage came to West Chester, where he resided until his death, which occurred December 6, 1871, when he was rapidly nearing his seventieth year. He was a carpenter and contractor, and was one of the first men to manufacture brick in Philadelphia by machinery. He was an energetic and thoroughgoing business man, and erected the Catholic convent and many other substantial buildings in that city. He served for over thirty years as a director and surveyor of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Chester county, and was recognized as a successful business man, a kind friend and

a useful citizen. He was a republican in politics and a member of the Society of Friends, and married Mary Scarlett, a member of the old Scarlett family of this county, who was born October 26, 1804, in what is now Kennett Square, and died May 13, 1883, aged seventy-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Way were the parents of six children, two sons and four daughters.

Marshall S. Way was reared in his native city, received his education in the public schools and Wyer's academy, and then commenced life for himself as a clerk in the grocery and hardware store of Wood & Fairlamb. Five years later Mr. Way borrowed some money which he added to his own slender earnings and purchased the store, after which he formed a partnership with T. Elwood Townsend, under the firm name of Way & Townsend. This firm lasted one year, when Mr. Way sold out his interest to Richard Thatcher. He then found himself with a small amount of means which he purposed to invest in some profitable enterprise. After examining carefully several business openings, he formed a partnership with E. S. Mendenhall, and on October 1, 1867, they purchased the coal and lumber business of Shoemaker & Robison, which they conducted very successfully for seven years. During that time he was one of a company of four who erected a row of houses on Barnard street, also another on south Darlington street. They also erected several fine buildings on West Miner street and a number of good residences in various other parts of the city. After retiring from the coal and lumber business, Mr. Way was not actively employed until 1877, when he embarked in his present real estate and loan business. His first office soon became too small and he removed to



Marshall S. Way.

another and larger room, but the rapid increase of his business in a short time caused him to leave his second office and secure his present commodious rooms in the Everhart building, on Market street, opposite the court house. From his initial effort in real estate transactions until the present time he has met with remarkable success, and now his volume of business is such that he keeps a regular force of clerks who are kept constantly at work. He makes a specialty of western mortgages, and in some years has loaned over \$100,000 in the State of Kansas alone. Beside loaning a large amount of money in his own county, he is also doing an extensive business in fire insurance and real estate, his rent list being large, and he sells yearly a large number of houses, building sites and farms. Marshall S. Way is an honest, plain and unpretending straightforward man, of great energy, good judgment and remarkable business ability. He is prominently identified with the material development of his native city, of which he has been an important factor for the last decade. Among the different enterprises for the improvement of West Chester with which he is connected is the Assembly building, and he was also the originator of the electric street railway. He is a director and surveyor of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Chester county. He is also a director of the First National bank, a trustee of the West Chester State Normal school, and president of both the boards of trade and health.

On Christmas day, 1867, Mr. Way married Anna E. Suedley, a daughter of Bartholomew and Margaret Smedley, of East Goshen township. Mr. and Mrs. Way have two children: M. Warren and Channing.

In politics Mr. Way is a strong republican. His political career commenced in 1885 as a councilman, although he was offered a seat in the city council as early as 1877, but the old town meetings were then in existence, and despite earnest solicitations to accept councilmanic honors he always emphatically declined until the town meetings were abolished in the first named year. He then allowed his name to be used, and was elected as a councilman from the South ward. He served but one term, when he was elected in 1886 as chief burgess and since then he has been yearly elected to succeed himself without opposition in his own party.

One who is well acquainted with Marshall S. Way writes of him as follows: "Mr. Way's name has been proposed time and again for legislative honors from this district, but his foot has been invariably set down upon every offer of the kind, he preferring to remain at home attending to his large and lucrative business, and of serving the people at home with whom he has grown up and become familiar in business and social life. There is, perhaps, no man in the city who labors more industriously and constantly than the chief burgess. From early in the morning until late at night he is employed at his office or attending to some of the multifarious duties incident to the office. In administering the borough laws he does not believe in severity, but always upholds the dignity and stability of the city's government, and strictly enforces the ordinances to the letter."

Marshall S. Way's life has been one of varied and uniform usefulness, in which he has achieved individual success and won the regard and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

JOHN PRIZER, a justice of the peace of East Pikeland township, and the founder and proprietor of the well known Prizer roller process flouring mills of Kimberton, is a son of Benjamin and Catharine (Shantz) Prizer. He was born in East Pikeland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1842, and grew to manhood at Kimberton, where he has resided ever since. He received his education in the common schools of his native township and Freeland seminary of Montgomery county. Leaving school he assisted his father in his mill until 1867, when the latter retired from the milling business and Mr. Prizer assumed full charge of the mill, which he has conducted very successfully up to the present time. In 1884 he placed the roller process in his mill, which now has a daily capacity of twenty-five barrels. His mill is fully equipped with the latest and best of improved milling facilities. He manufactures first-class grades of pure roller flour, and has a trade which extends beyond his own immediate section. Within late years no other branch of industry in this county has made such marked improvement and progress as milling, and Mr. Prizer was one among the first in the county outside of the largest towns to avail himself of the change from the burr to the roller process in the manufacture of flour. His mill is situated close to the Pickering railway, which affords him good shipping facilities.

On May 4, 1865, Mr. Prizer married Harriet Towers, a daughter of Michael and Rebecca Towers, of this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Prizer have been born four children: Elmer, Warden (dead), Fondella and Laura L.

In politics John Prizer is a staunch republican, who always supports the cardinal

principles of his party. He was elected a justice of the peace in 1889, and has served satisfactorily in that office ever since. He is a careful but public-spirited business man, and his management has been so enterprising and well directed that the value of his milling and other property has increased largely during the last decade. He owns a valuable farm in addition to his mill.

The ancestral home of Henry Prizer, the founder of the Prizer family, of which the subject of this sketch is a descendant, was in Germany, which he left to settle in Montgomery county during the last century. His son, John Prizer (grandfather), was born in Upper Providence township, that county, where he died in 1848, at seventy-five years of age. He was a stonemason by trade, an old-line whig in politics, and an Episcopalian in religious belief and church membership. His widow, Margaret Prizer, whose maiden name was Place, died in 1858, at seventy-five years of age. They were the parents of ten children: Josiah, Henry, Elizabeth, Benjamin, Frederick, John, Levi, Isaac, William and Nancy. Benjamin Prizer (father), the third son, was born in Skippack township, Montgomery county, November 14, 1806. He learned the milling business, and in 1829 came to East Coventry township, where he operated a grist and saw mill for six years. He then came to Kimberton and purchased an old mill, which he ran until 1867, when he erected the present substantial Prizer flouring mill. In the same year he erected one of the finest residences in the county, for that day, after which he retired from active business life. He was an attendant of the Lutheran church, and an old-line whig and republican in politics, and died December 18, 1880, when in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Benjamin

Prizer was a man of prominence and usefulness in his community. He had served as a director in two National banks, was often called on to lay out roads, assess lands and act as an administrator, and besides acquiring a competency had gained a respected name. His farm and lands were a part of the original Penn purchase. On December 8, 1835, he married Catharine Shantz, a daughter of Jacob Shantz, of Lawrenceville. To their union were born five children, one son and four daughters: Franklin, Emeline, Catharine, Elizabeth and John. Of these children all are dead except John Prizer, whose name heads this sketch, and who has followed in the footsteps of his worthy father, and done honor to the name of the Prizer family, well known for its integrity, industry and usefulness.

FRANK B. LUDWICK, a resident of Downingtown and the proprietor of the Dorlan paper mill, is one of the self-made and thoroughgoing young business men of the county. He is a son of Samuel and Mary (Benner) Ludwick, and was born in East Caln township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 16, 1861. He received his education at Downingtown academy, then under charge of the celebrated Prof. Dunleavy Long, and at twenty-one years commenced life for himself as a cattle dealer, which business he followed until 1889. In that year he purchased the paper mill of S. B. Dorlan, at Dorlan station, four miles north of Downingtown on the East Brandywine & Waynesburg railroad, and successfully manufactured a good article of hanging paper until 1892, when he enlarged and remodeled his mill and equipped it with binder's board machinery. Although just com-

mencing in the manufacture of binder's board, yet the article that he is producing has met with the unqualified approval of experienced binders. His orders are increasing from day to day, and his patronage promises to be large and remunerative. Mr. Ludwick is a democrat in politics. He is a thoroughgoing business man, who carefully studies the details of any enterprise in which he embarks, and allows nothing however small, connected with its operation or management, to escape his attention. Success has attended him in his various enterprises and his present field of labor promises to be one of prosperity in the future.

The Ludwick family has been resident of Montgomery county for over a century, and Michael Ludwick, the grandfather of Frank B. Ludwick, was a life-long resident of Pottstown, that county, where he followed his trade of blacksmith. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and had five children: Charles S., Samuel, Harlan, Mary Dowlin and Sallie Vance. Samuel Ludwick (father) was born in 1818, and after following the occupation of drover for some years, came to Dorlan station, in East Caln township, where he still continues to reside. He follows droving and farming to some extent yet. He is a republican and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Samuel Ludwick married Mary Benner, and to their union were born two sons and seven daughters: John, a farmer of Uwchlan township, who married Rebecca Gilbert; Ann, wife of John Rogers, a merchant of Downingtown; Emma, widow of George Lewis, a farmer of West Brandywine township, who died in 1888; Hannah, married Llewellyn Baldwin, and they are both dead; Clara Rigg, Thomazine, Allawilda, Frank B. and Laura. Mrs. Mary Ludwick is a

daughter of Jonathan and Jennet (Himes) Benner, who had three children: Hannah Evans, who died in 1886; Anna Chrisman, and Mrs. Mary Ludwick. Jonathan Benner was a son of Jacob and Anna (Hughes) Benner, who were residents of Nantmeal township. Jacob Benner was married three times and had twenty-one children. His first wife, Anna Hughes, died and left seven children, among whom were Jonathan, David, Jacob, Mary and Ann. After her death he married Ellen Smith, and to them were born four children: Philip, Nathan, Levi and Daniel. His second wife died and he wedded Mary McClain, and by his third marriage had ten children: John, Ezekiel, Jehu, Ella, Jane, Margaret, Anna, Ellen, Elihu and one other.

DAVID DETWILER, a leading and useful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and an energetic and intelligent citizen of Tredyffrin township, is a son of Henry and Catharine (Latshaw) Detwiler, and was born in Tredyffrin township, in the great Chester valley of Chester county, Pennsylvania, August 22, 1846. He was reared on the farm, received a good business education, and then engaged in farming, which has been his occupation up to the present time. From 1872 to 1882 he dealt largely in stock. He now owns two good farms, his home farm of one hundred and twenty-eight acres of land and an adjoining farm of ninety-six acres. A republican in politics, he has served his township as supervisor for two years, auditor for six years, and as school director for twelve years. He united some years ago with Salem Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has been a steward and trustee, and is an exhorter

and superintendent of the Sunday school. He has been active and useful in all the political, civil and religious affairs of his community.

On February 22, 1871, Mr. Detwiler married Anna May Wersler, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Beaver) Wersler, of Tredyffrin township. To Mr. and Mrs. Detwiler have been born eight children: George A., Elsie M., Franklin L., Walter D., Lizzie L., Hattie M., Mary L. and Sallie E., the three elder being now members of church.

David Detwiler is a grandson of Jacob Detwiler, a native of Germany, who came in 1765 or 1770 to near Howellville, where he purchased a large tract of land, which is still known as the "Detwiler Property." He was a farmer, a whig and abolitionist, and died in 1840, at eighty-seven years of age. He was an enthusiastic member and a useful trustee of the Mennonite church. His wife died in 1862, aged ninety years. They had four children, all of whom are dead: Jacob, Sallie Kolb, Henry, and Mary Wismor. Henry Detwiler (father) was born in 1793, near Howellville, where he resided until his marriage, after which he removed to Yellow Springs, in East Pikeland township, but soon returned to Howellville. He left the latter place a second time (1832) and settled in the western part of Tredyffrin township, where he died August 1, 1874, aged eighty years. He was an extensive farmer, owning and managing three farms in the last named township. He was a republican, and had served as school director and held several other township offices. He was a member, trustee and sacramental steward of the Mennonite church, and a true Christian. Mr. Detwiler married Catharine Latshaw, who was born in 1800, and died in 1879, aged seventy-nine years. She was a

true Christian all her life. Their children were: Jacob, a farmer of Pughtown; Catharine Hustand, now dead; Isaac, a farmer of Charlestown township; John, who owns two farms in Virginia and two in Chester county; Elizabeth Funk, of East Vincent township; Mary Funk; Henry, dead; Sarah Jacobs; Abraham, a farmer of East Pikeland township; Anna, dead; Susan Jacobs; and David, the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Catharine Detwiler was a daughter of Jacob Latshaw (maternal grandfather), who was born in Germany, and came to East Vincent township, this county, where he resided until his death.

CAPT. GEORGE C. M. EICHOLTZ,

examiner in the United States appraiser's office at Philadelphia, is a veteran of the civil war and a man of naturally fine mind, whose powers have been carefully trained and cultivated. He is the youngest son of Henry and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Eicholtz, and was born in the city of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, January 3, 1835. The family is of German origin, its first representative in America, being John J. Eicholtz—formerly spelled Eichholtz—a native of Germany, who emigrated to the United States about 1737, and located in Lancaster, Lancaster county, this State, where he died at an advanced age. His son, Leonard Eicholtz (grandfather), was born in Lancaster city, where he lived all his life, and died in 1818, at the age of sixty-six years. He was a leading hotel keeper in Lancaster for many years and a prominent member and vestryman of the Lutheran church of the Holy Trinity in that city. He married Catharine Meyer, of the city of Baltimore, by whom he had a family of eight children, who lived to maturity:

Henry, Jacob, Charles, Leonard, George, John, Catharine and Elizabeth. Jacob Eicholtz became a noted artist, and pictures from his brush were recently exhibited in the art galleries of Philadelphia. Henry Eicholtz (father) was also a native of Lancaster city, born July 26, 1785. He died at Downingtown, Chester county, April 1, 1871, at the age of eighty-six years. In politics he was a democrat, and in religion a strict member of the Lutheran church, which he served for many years in the capacity of vestryman. On May 1, 1823, he married Elizabeth Armstrong, and to them was born a family of seven children: Georgeana, Elizabeth C., Leonard H., Mary P., James A., who enlisted in August, 1862, and served nine months as captain of Co. F, 124th Pennsylvania infantry, after which he enlisted for three months, and died April 28, 1888: Capt. George C. M., the subject of this sketch, and Cecelia.

Capt. George C. M. Eicholtz received his education at private schools and the academy of Prof. William H. Wires, at New London, this county. After leaving school he went to Philadelphia and obtained a situation with Courad & Roberts, importers of hardware, where he remained nearly four years, becoming familiar with every detail of the business. Leaving Philadelphia he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as agent at Downingtown, and occupied that position until the breaking out of the civil war. August 19, 1861, he enlisted in Co. B, 53d Pennsylvania infantry, as a private, but was promoted to first lieutenant before leaving Harrisburg. Some time later he was commissioned captain, and served as such until his discharge in September, 1863, on account of injuries received in the service. He participated in

the siege of Yorktown during McClellan's peninsular campaign, and the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, second Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg, beside a number of skirmishes. At the battle of Fair Oaks, March 31, 1862, he was wounded in the hand, and in the wild struggle at Fredericksburg, December 13th of the same year, was so severely injured in the right ankle as to be unfit for further duty, and was consequently discharged. He then returned to Chester county, and in the fall of 1863 was nominated and elected to the position of register of wills for the county of Chester for a period of three years. After the expiration of his term of office he returned to Downingtown and embarked in general merchandizing, which business he successfully conducted until 1876, when he was appointed to a position in the United States appraiser's office at Philadelphia, in which he is now serving as examiner.

Captain Eicholtz is an ardent republican in politics, and a member of Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock Post, No. 255, Grand Army of the Republic, having been its first commander. In the various walks of life Captain Eicholtz has maintained a high character for honesty, integrity and uprightness, and his superior ability is everywhere conceded. He is affable and courteous in manner, and popular wherever known.

DAVIS KNAUER, of Saint Peters, this county, enjoys the distinction of being the largest granite paving block producer in the State of Pennsylvania, beside having large business connections in other lines of trade. This gentleman, who is the embodiment of energy and business enterprise, and has won a wide reputation, not only in

his own State but in other parts of America, is the only surviving son of David and Catharine (Keim) Knauer. He was born January 25, 1826, at Knauertown, Warwick township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he was reared and received such education as could be obtained in the public schools. He inherited an aptitude for business, and when sixteen years of age he built a small shop and made a carriage complete, for the use of which he was paid three dollars by a young neighbor who had just got married and wanted the finest carriage in the country in which to make his bridal trip. At eighteen he embarked in the lumber trade, purchasing land at Knauertown on which he erected a saw mill and large stone house, and has been more or less connected with the lumber business all his life. In 1841 he invented the common cider mill, which grinds apples between cylinders, and which is now in use all over the globe. For a number of years he made from five to six thousand barrels of cider annually, and still has a fine cider mill which runs by water power. In 1868 he built the present forge at St. Peter's falls, and in 1872 erected the forge at Douglasville at a cost of more than thirteen thousand dollars. In the same year he purchased seventeen hundred acres of timber land of the Warwick estate, paying therefor the sum of thirty thousand dollars. In 1888 he engaged in quarrying granite blocks for use in paving the streets of large towns and cities, and now owns eight hundred acres of granite quarry land. Like his other enterprises this business has proved successful under his management, and he now employs one hundred and fifty quarrymen. He now owns and operates what is perhaps the largest granite quarry in the State of Pennsylvania, having an annual out-

put of one million paving blocks worth sixty dollars per thousand. During the last year he has paid out more than sixty thousand dollars for making paving blocks, burn-charcoal and purchasing supplies. He owns some three thousand acres of land, seventeen hundred of which lie in the vicinity of Douglasville, Berks county; four hundred acres at Hopewell, Chester county; one hundred and fifty in St. Mary's, this county; five hundred in Coventry township; four hundred near the falls of French creek, this county; five hundred acres of iron ore land in West Virginia, and five hundred acres of timber land in the State of Washington. These lands are among the most valuable in the United States, and taken with Mr. Knauer's numerous manufacturing enterprises, extending their ramifications into various parts of Chester and adjoining counties, form an imposing monument to the ability, enterprise and remarkable success which distinguishes this brilliant man of affairs. In his political affiliations Mr. Knauer is a staunch republican, though too much engrossed in business to take an active part in the politics of the State.

In his domestic relations Mr. Knauer has been as happy as he has been successful in business life. On December 17, 1857, he married Sarah Amanda Roberts, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Roberts, of Warwick township, this county. To their union was born a family of twelve children, only eight of whom—two sons and six daughters—are now living: Ida, married Jacob Brown, a prosperous farmer of West Nantmeal township; Anna, living at home with her parents; Mary, now the wife of Horace Latshaw, a farmer residing near Spring City, in East Vincent township; David, who wedded Essie Halderman, and is now engaged

in the coal business at St. Peter's; Maurice, living with his parents, and employed in the management of a large saw mill; Bertha, Bessie and Ella, residing with their parents.

The Knauers are of direct German descent, the paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Jacob Knauer, having been born in the Fatherland, which he left to seek a new home in the western world during our colonial period. After reaching America he came to Chester county and settled in Warwick township, where he became a large land owner, securing five hundred acres from the original Penn grant. He was a hotel keeper, and also built and operated the first mill at what is now known as Knauertown. This mill was erected between 1780 and 1790, but has since been remodeled and enlarged, and is now owned by John Loch. Jacob Knauer was the father of two sons, Jacob and John, the former of whom inherited the hotel and property known as "Pig's Eye," and the latter the mill and the lands connected with it. John Knauer (grandfather) was a native of Chester county, born in Warwick township about 1720, and lived all his life in this county, dying in 1800, at the age of four score years. He followed the occupation of miller for many years, and was also engaged in farming to some extent. He was very successful in business and became well known and prominent in this community, and it was he who founded the little hamlet of Knauertown, which was so named in his honor. In politics he was an old line whig, and for many years a strict member of the German Reformed church. He married and reared a family of eight children: Stuffle, John, Daniel, David, Tobias, Jonathan, Elizabeth and Barbara, all of whom are now deceased. David Knauer (father) was born in Warwick

township, this county, December 12, 1778. There he grew to manhood, receiving a good education in the public schools, and in that township he resided all his life. After leaving school he learned the trade of mason and followed that occupation many years, but passed the latter part of his life in agricultural pursuits. He died at his home in Warwick township July 28, 1848, in the seventieth year of his age. He married Catharine Keim, a daughter of George Keim, of Warwick village, and to their union was born a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters: Betsie, Jesse, Thomas, Daniel, Nancy, Catharine, Martha, Davis and Esther A. All this family are now dead except the eldest daughter, Betsie, and Davis, the subject of this sketch. The mother, Mrs. Catharine Knauer, died November 14, 1856, aged seventy years, five months and four days.

JOHN REES, a paper manufacturer of Aldham, who is also engaged in the coal, feed and flour business there, is another of that large class of energetic and successful business men to which the county is indebted for much of its prominence and progress. He is the eldest son of Jonathan and Susan (Young) Rees, and was born March 6, 1849, in Charlestown township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. His education was received in the public schools of his native township and at a private school in Phoenixville. Soon after leaving school he engaged in the lumber and coal business at Phoenixville, which he successfully conducted for a number of years, and in 1876 embarked in the manufacture of paper at Aldham, his product being principally what is known to the trade as "bind-

er's board." In 1885 he added to this business that of coal, feed, flour and fertilizers, in which he has been successful and now has a good trade. In politics Mr. Rees is one of the stalwart republicans, and has served as school director of his township for more than a dozen years, being secretary of the board for ten years of that time. He is a prominent member of the Presbyterian church at Charlestown, and has served his church in the capacity of elder for a number of years. He has also been a director of the Phoenix Mutual Fire Insurance Company several years.

On January 20, 1876, Mr. Rees was married to Mary Emily Powell, a daughter of the late Moses Powell, of West Pikeland township, who was for many years a merchant of this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Rees have been born six children, only three of whom are now living: John Garfield, born July 31, 1883; Sidney Powell, born February 12, 1886; and Mary Emma, born August 19, 1887. The deceased were Ferdie, Sue Anna, and Ellen May.

The Rees family is of Welsh descent and has long been resident in Pennsylvania. James Rees, a son of Samuel Rees, of Pike-land township, was the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and was born in Chester county about 1777. He died on the old homestead in Charlestown township in 1825, aged about forty-eight years. He was a farmer by vocation, and married Sarah Davis, by whom he had a family of three sons: Samuel, died in childhood; Samuel Davis, also died young; and Jonathan. Jonathan Rees (father) was born July 14, 1819, on the old Rees homestead in Charlestown township, where he has lived all his life, except about twenty years spent at Phoenixville, during five of which he was

engaged in the coal and lumber business. In his earlier years he was a school teacher, and later devoted his attention for a time to agricultural pursuits. In 1875 he assisted in organizing the Phoenixville Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and upon the completion of its organization was elected secretary of the company, a position he occupied till his resignation, February 1, 1893, discharging its duties with marked ability and in various ways contributing to the great success which has attended that enterprise. He now owns the old homestead on which he resides, beside being the proprietor of a paper mill, which has been in successful operation since 1845, a coal yard on the home farm, and other enterprises. In the management of all these concerns he has met with success, and for a number of years has been in independent circumstances. In 1856 he voted for John C. Fremont, and was a republican in politics until about 1880, when he became a prohibitionist, having always been a strong temperance advocate. He has held nearly all the offices in his township, and has always been public spirited and active in every movement calculated to benefit or build up his community or county. In religion he is a member and firm adherent of the Presbyterian church, and liberal in his support of the various interests of that denomination. He married Susan Young, who was born November 2, 1827, and is a daughter of John and Anna Maria (Harman) Young, late of Charlestown township. Anna Maria Harman was a daughter of John and Catharine Harman, who came to this country from Wurtemberg, Germany, with the Rapp colony, about the year 1805, and settled for a short time only at Economy, near Pittsburg. By this union Mr. Rees had a family of thirteen children,

six sons and seven daughters: John, whose name heads this sketch; James, married Martha Snyder, and died in September, 1891; Kate, died in August, 1877, aged twenty-four; Sallie D., married Hilborn D. Rennard, a prosperous farmer of Tredyffrin township; Annie M., living at home; Emma, died in 1877, at the early age of nineteen; Frank, now engaged in the coal and feed business at Oak Station, Montgomery county; David, deceased in 1883, aged twenty-three years; Lizzie, married Charles Walley, of Nantmeal village, and died in 1889, leaving a young daughter, Sarah E. Walley, in the care of her grandparents; Sue, formerly a clerk in the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank at Phoenixville, but now residing in California; Agnes Wells, an expert typewriter in the office of the *Ladies' Home Journal* in Philadelphia; Grace L., a teacher in an adjoining township; and Harman D., at home with his parents.

The subject of this sketch has at various times been overrun with orders for the productions of his "board" paper mill, and has lately added steam power to increase his facilities for filling orders and to facilitate drying the product.

W. H. BURNS, whose record as a progressive business man is one of achievement and remarkable success, is a son of Peter and Ellen J. (Dyson) Burns, and was born at Berwyn, in Easttown township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1857. He attended the common schools of Easttown and Tredyffrin townships, and after receiving a good English education he learned the trade of a carpenter with William H. Webster. In 1878, at the end of his three years' apprenticeship,

he commenced life for himself, and in a short time engaged in contracting, which he has followed ever since. His ability and industry soon carried him forward from the building of dwelling houses to the erecting of public buildings, and within the last eleven years his career of success has been as steady as it has been remarkable. He has erected sixteen stations on the Pennsylvania railroad, beside building the fine Berwyn bank structure, the public school buildings of Berwyn, and the Berwyn Presbyterian church, and many elegant and tasteful residences in different parts of the county. Mr. Burns owns and operates the Berwyn planing mill, in which he prepares most of his building lumber, and in his business, including his contract help and mill force, he employs forty-five men, whose weekly wages aggregate six hundred dollars. He has built up a contract business in his line of work second to none in the county and equalled by few in the State. W. H. Burns is of that class of self-made men who have a relish for hard and persistent labor, and possess a genius for overcoming obstacles and making circumstances the obedient servants of their will. He has won success by system, energy and the ability to read the future effects of present causes in the business world. He is a republican in politics, and a member and trustee of the Presbyterian church.

On July 20, 1881, Mr. Burns married Ximena M., daughter of Enoch S. and Mary J. Wells, of Berwyn, Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. Burns have been born six children, five sons and one daughter: Austin M., Lotta M., Willie D., Carroll H., Roy W. and Louis W.

The Burns family is of Scotch descent, and Isaac Burns, the paternal great-grand-

father of W. H. Burns, was a native of Chester county, where he died in July, 1830. His wife was Margaret Greene, of English descent. Their son, Peter Burns, sr. (grandfather), was born about 1795, and lived at Berwyn, where his occupation was for some time that of farming, and where he died in 1877. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a cabinet maker by trade, and during the late civil war was engaged at Philadelphia in working in the navy yard of the United States. After the war he returned to his farm of seventy-five acres, on a part of which the present town of Berwyn is built. He was a republican, and a member of Berwyn Presbyterian church, whose original house of worship he was largely instrumental in erecting. He married Elizabeth Jones, who was of Welsh descent, and had seven children: Benjamin, Isaac, Hannah, Eliza, Peter, Sallie J. and Henry, who died from the effects of a wound received at the battle of Chattanooga during the civil war. Peter Burns (father) was born May 12, 1827, in Philadelphia, and is a stone mason by trade. He has followed contracting on masonry work for a business, and has, until within the last few years, made a specialty of stone bridges. He is an active and well posted republican, and a trustee of Berwyn Presbyterian church. He is also a member of Berwyn Lodge, No. 999, Independent order of Odd Fellows; and Thompson Lodge, No. 340, Free and Accepted Masons, and in the Masonic fraternity has attained a high rank, being a third degree Mason. He married Ellen J. Dyson, daughter of John Dyson, of Millerstown, Perry county, Pennsylvania. Their children are: William Henry, Estella J., Joseph S., John D., Frank L., Anna May, Martie and Bessie.

GEORGE B. JOHNSON, a member of the Chester county bar since 1880, and a public speaker of considerable repute, is a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Coale) Johnson, and was born February 8, 1858, near Parkesburg, Sadsbury township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. The founder of this branch of the family was Robert Johnson, who came from England with a party of English and Irish Quakers in 1725, and located in New Garden township, this county, where he came into possession of four hundred acres of land, from one of the original land grants. From him through Benjamin Johnson, the subject of this sketch is descended. Benjamin Johnson went to Philadelphia at an early day and became one of the pioneer book publishers of that city.

His mother, Elizabeth Ferree Coale, a daughter of William Coale, of Harford county, Maryland, and Elizabeth Ferree Brinton, of Paradise township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, is descended from the early settlers of Maryland and Pennsylvania of Quaker and French Huguenot origin. The colonial laws of Massachusetts prohibited Quakers from coming into the colony. "And if a Quaker was found there not coming by sea, he was to be punished by death." Sewell records that in 1661 Josiah Coale went from England to Virginia, and from thence traveled on foot, in winter, through the wilderness to New England, to advocate liberty of conscience to the stern followers of John Endicott. The history of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, records the annals of the exile, John Ferree, a French Huguenot, who was driven from France, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and took refuge in Landau, Germany, where he died in the cause of Calvin, and his family came to the Pequea valley among the first pioneers.

George B. Johnson received a good education, graduating at the Westtown Friends' school, and later pursuing a post graduate course equivalent to completing the junior year at Harvard, under Prof. J. H. Worrall at West Chester. After completing his studies and leaving school he engaged in civil engineering for a time, being thus employed for nearly three years. In 1876 he was appointed to a position in the bureau of awards of the centennial exposition at Philadelphia, and spent the summer and autumn of that year in discharging the duties connected therewith. He then entered the law office of Oliver Sidwell, Esq., at West Chester, and began preparing himself for the legal profession under the tuition of Hon. Joseph J. Lewis, one of the ablest lawyers in the State. After having completed the prescribed course of reading and passed the necessary examination, he was, in September, 1880, duly admitted to practice in the courts of Chester county. He soon afterward opened a law office in this city and has ever since been industriously occupied in the legal duties connected with his profession.

On May 29, 1889, Mr. Johnson was married to May Cooke, a daughter of Dr. George Cooke, of Oxford, this county. She is an estimable lady of many admirable qualities and very popular among her many friends. In politics Mr. Johnson is a republican and generally takes an active part in political campaigns, frequently doing his party excellent service as a speaker on the stump.

H. MORGAN RUTH, the popular and efficient clerk of the court of Chester county, and a man who has done much for the material development and upbuilding of this section of the State, is the second son

of Davis and Margaret (Griffith) Ruth, and was born January 25, 1845, at Malvern, Chester county, Pennsylvania. The family is of Welsh extraction, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch being among the early settlers of Chester county, and dying near Green Tree, at an advanced age. He was a mechanic by occupation, married and reared a family, among whom was David Ruth (grandfather). The latter was born in this county, where he married Margaret Kitzeling and became a prosperous and well-known citizen. He was also a mechanic and resided for many years at Green Tree, and it was there that he closed his earthly career. His wife lived to be ninety-three years old. Among their children was Davis Ruth (father), born in Chester county in 1817. After attaining manhood he became a carpenter and builder, and being an excellent workman and scrupulously honest in the execution of contracts, soon found himself with a good business, and his services in constant demand. Originally a democrat in politics, he espoused the republican cause in the early years of that organization, and ever after remained a faithful adherent of that party. He was a member of the Willistown Baptist church, and served it as trustee for many years, dying at Green Tree in December, 1890, after a busy life spanning three quarters of a century. In early manhood he united in marriage with Margaret Griffith, a daughter of John Griffith, of this county, and to them was born a family of eight children, six sons and two daughters: David N., who enlisted in Co. C, 97th Pennsylvania infantry, early in the civil war, and died of yellow fever at Hilton Head, South Carolina, in 1862; H. Morgan, the subject of this sketch; Emma, married Stephen Eachus, of the borough of West

Chester; James G., now trainmaster on the central division of the Pennsylvania railroad, and residing at Media; John A., a passenger conductor on the same division of the Pennsylvania road, with residence in the city of Philadelphia; Margaret K., employed in the clerk-of-court's office at West Chester; William E., an engineer in the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad; and Elmer E., a carpenter of Malvern, this county. The mother of these children, Mrs. Margaret Ruth, is still living, and is now in the seventy-second year of her age.

H. Morgan Ruth received a good English education in the common schools of his native county, and after leaving school learned the trade of carpenter with his father. In October, 1871, he began business on his own account as a carpenter, contractor and builder, and his energy and ability soon resulted in building up a large and flourishing business. He continued to give his personal attention to this enterprise until the fall of 1890, when he was elected clerk of the court of Chester county. Since that time the management of this part of his business has been in the hands of his youngest brother, Elmer E. His building operations have been conducted on an extensive scale and have extended to all parts of the county. He has erected not less than fourteen of the handsome churches in which the people of this county worship, and many of the residences of persons of wealth and taste are the embodiment of his handiwork. In the prosecution of this business he has demonstrated the possession of great ability as an architect and designer, as well as the power to translate the plans of other men into finished edifices.

On the 9th day of May, 1871, Mr. Ruth was united in marriage to Annie E. Fulton,

a daughter of Joseph Fulton, of Delaware county, this State. To this union was born a family of five children, three sons and two daughters: Charles R., born July 30, 1872; Emma B., born January 24, 1874; Annie E., born June 10, 1881; M. Warren born September 18, 1885; and Allen, born July 16, 1890. Two of these children, Annie and Allen, died in infancy.

In politics Mr. Ruth has always been a staunch republican, giving his party a uniform support on all leading questions. He has served as a school director in the township of Willistown for the extended period of eleven years, during five of which he has been president of the board. In 1890 he became the candidate of his party for the office of clerk of the court of Chester county, and was elected to that responsible position in the autumn of that year. He soon after entered upon the discharge of the duties connected with the office, and with his usual comprehension of the situation and careful management of details, has succeeded in rendering satisfaction alike to the court and the mass of people who have business with it. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, being connected with Thomson Lodge, No. 340, Free and Accepted Masons; Philadelphia Chapter, No. 169, Royal Arch Masons; and St. Albans Commandery, No. 54, Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America. He served as a member of Co. B, 43d Pennsylvania militia, during Lee's invasion of this State in 1863, and is now connected with General McCall Post, No. 31, Grand Army of the Republic, at West Chester. In religion he is a Baptist, being an active supporter of the various interests of his denomination.

HENRY PAINTER, who died at his home in West Chester, February 5, 1893, was the popular and efficient manager of the Delaware & Atlantic Telephone Company, whose headquarters are at West Chester. He was the seventh of the nine sons of Samuel M. and Ann (Vickers) Painter, and was born in West Chester, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in May, 1849. This family was planted in America previous to 1705, by Samuel Painter, who came from England and settled in the city of Philadelphia. His son Samuel purchased five hundred and thirty-two acres of land in Birmingham, in 1707, and the father bought land adjoining him in 1711. The son married Elizabeth Buxcey at Concord meeting, April 7, 1716, and had six children: Mary, married Isaac Gilpin; Samuel, great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch; John, married first to Agnes Cobourn and second Sarah Yeatman; Thomas, married Grace Cloud; Ann, became the wife of Robert Chamberlin; and Lydia. Samuel Painter (great-great-grandfather) married Esther Gilpin, a daughter of Joseph and Hannah Gilpin, of Birmingham township, on June 5, 1741, and their children were: James, who married Jane Carter; George; Lydia, married Isaac Baily; Joseph, great-grandfather of Henry; Thomas, Hannah, married Joseph Townsend, of Baltimore; and Samuel. Joseph Painter (great-grandfather) was born April 1, 1748, and died October 24, 1804. He was a cloth fuller by occupation, and lived most of his life in East Bradford, now Birmingham, township, this county. He married Elizabeth Woodward, who was born June 12, 1748, and died August 24, 1808. She was a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Kirk) Woodward, and bore him five children. Of these

Joseph Painter (grandfather), was born July 5, 1782, and died August 12, 1855. At Bradford meeting, on September 12, 1805, he married Lydia Marshall, a daughter of Samuel and Rachel Marshall, of West Bradford. She was born August 2, 1788, and died May 10, 1857. They resided for many years in East Bradford, but removed to West Chester in 1829, where Mr. Painter became the founder and editor of the *Anti-Masonic Register*, afterward changed in name to *Register and Examiner*. He was also engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods for a time in Birmingham. Politically he was an ardent whig, and being a man of strong character he wielded a controlling influence in local politics for many years. He was a strong abolitionist, a firm temperance advocate, an able writer and a first-class business man, accumulating considerable property. It has been well said of him that he "was a humanitarian in its broadest sense, a friend of liberty and good society, and a foe to tyranny, whether in governmental, religious or mental economics, and for a long period was the brilliant and trusted leader of a party whose most able exponent he was with his trenchant pen and iron will." By his marriage to Lydia Marshall he had a family of eleven children: Mary Ann, born July 11, 1806, and died November 11, 1809; Rachel M., born April 17, 1808, died November 15, 1865; Samuel M., father of Henry; Elizabeth P., born May 31, 1813, married Joseph Vickers, and died September 8, 1863; Lydia S., born August 3, 1815, died November 24, 1832; Sarah, born December 8, 1816, died June 30, 1817; Joseph H., born October 5, 1818, married Esther Kersey, February 19, 1840; Mary L., born September 30, 1820, married Chalkley M. Valentine, December 30, 1840; James G.,

born May 12, 1823, married Mary H. Pierce; Cyrus P., born November 20, 1825, married Abigail A. Alison; and Thomas, born July 7, 1830.

Samuel M. Painter (father) was born September 16, 1809, in Birmingham township, this county, and died at West Chester, in 1882, aged seventy-three years. He spent his boyhood on the farm, and received a good common school education, which he afterward supplemented by a wide course of reading. On reaching man's estate he embarked in merchandising, and in 1844 opened a lumber yard at West Chester, which business he continued to follow until his death, when it passed into the hands of his son, Uriah H. Painter. Politically he was a whig and republican, taking an active interest in local politics, and always firmly supporting the policy and principles of his party. He was a Quaker in religion, and on October 17, 1839, married Ann Vickers, a daughter of John and Abigail Vickers, of Uwchlan township, this county. To this union was born a family of nine sons, five of whom still survive. One of these is John B. Painter, the Cleveland, Ohio, millionaire, who is now traveling in Europe, and another is Uriah H. Painter, engaged in the lumber business at West Chester. The others were: William, now deceased; Francis J., now in Europe; J. Elwood, died in Yokahoma, Japan, while serving in the United States navy; Albert P., resides in Florida, where he is engaged in growing oranges; Henry, the subject of this sketch, who died at his home in West Chester, February 5, 1893; Howard, who studied in Europe, graduating at Friedberg, Germany, served as a commissioner to the Vienna exposition in 1878, and died recently at San Francisco, California; and Clarence, who died in early

childhood. Mrs. Ann Painter died in 1890, at an advanced age. Her father, John Vickers, was a native of Pennsylvania, came to Chester while yet a young man, and died in Uwchlan township. He was a potter by trade, a strong abolitionist and prominent in the "underground railroad."

Henry Painter was reared principally at West Chester and received a superior English education, studying first in the public schools here, where he spent nearly all his life, and later in the Millersville State Normal school, and a popular boarding school in New Jersey. After leaving school he was variously employed until he became interested in the Delaware & Atlantic Telephone Company, of which he was manager at the time of his death. In politics he adhered to the traditions of his family, and was a life-long republican, earnestly supporting that party on all general questions, but inclined toward independent action in local affairs. Mr. Painter never married.

DANIEL W. FISHER, one of Tredyffrin township's substantial farmers, who served as a Union soldier in some of the hardest battles of the army of the Potomac, is a son of Abraham and Ann (McDowell) Fisher, and was born in Shippenham township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1839. He was reared in his native county, where he received his education, and in 1860 came with his father to Tredyffrin township. Two years later, on August 15, 1862, he enlisted at Upper Merion in Co. I, 129th Pennsylvania infantry, and served as a private until May 12, 1864, when he was honorably discharged at Harisburg, this State. His regiment was a part of the second brigade, third division.

fifth corps of the army of the Potomac, and he participated in the battles of Chantilly, second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Sheppardstown, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. After returning home he resumed farming, which he has successfully followed ever since. His farm contains ninety-two acres, is well improved and very productive. Mr. Fisher is a republican in politics, and has served as supervisor of Tredyffrin township. He is a member of Thompson Lodge, No. 340, Free and Accepted Masons, and ranks as an active and progressive farmer in the community where he now resides.

The Fisher family in this country was founded by Malachi Fisher, who came from England and settled in Montgomery county, where his son, Malachi Fisher, jr., was born, and learned the trade of shoemaker. He worked at his trade during his active years, was a member of the Society of Friends, and married a woman who was a minister of that religious denomination. They reared a family of six children, three sons and three daughters. Their son, Abraham Fisher (father), was born at White Marsh, Montgomery county, July 9, 1804, and in 1840 removed to "Chestnut Hill," Philadelphia, which he soon left to return to Upper Merion in his native county. In 1860 he again left Montgomery county and settled in Tredyffrin township, this county, where he died May 12, 1890, when well advanced in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was an extensive farmer, and in politics was a whig and republican. While a resident of Montgomery county he served one term as supervisor of White Marsh township. He was a member of Friends' meeting, and married Ann McDowell. To their union was born nine children: Sarah Stout,

Rebecca Nice, Amanda, Mary Eliza (dead), Malachi, William, Elwood, Daniel W. and Susan, now deceased. The Fisher family is well known for its industry, morality and thrift.

GEORGE HIMES, a reliable citizen of West Pikeland township, who has always been engaged successfully in agricultural pursuits, is a son of David and Martha (Talby) Himes, and was born May 15, 1844, on the farm on which he now resides, in West Pikeland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He grew to manhood on the paternal acres, where he was carefully trained to agricultural pursuits and habits of honesty and economy, received his education in the common schools of West Pikeland township, and then engaged in farming, which he has followed successfully ever since. He has always resided upon the home farm, which he now owns. It contains thirty-seven acres of good farming land, and within the last few years Mr. Himes has purchased an adjoining farm of fifty acres, and started a dairy, which has yielded him very fair profits. At the time of the Pittsburg riots in 1877, he was a member of the National guard of Pennsylvania, and served for several weeks with his regiment which was engaged in quelling that lawless outbreak and restoring order in the "Iron City." He is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and willingly performs any service required of him at any time to secure Republican success and victory. He has by due diligence, prospered in life, and secured for himself a good home, surrounded with all the substantial comforts of to-day.

George Himes married Sarah Sloyer, a daughter of George Sloyer. David Himes,

the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in August, 1810, on the farm where he has always resided. He followed farming during the active years of his life, and now, at eighty-two years of age, is in good health. He was a whig, and when that party went down, became a republican. He married Martha Talby, and to their union were born ten children, among whom were John, Maria (deceased), Elmira Prizer, George, the subject of this sketch; Victoria Snyder, Nelson and William.

WILLIAM C. DYER, an industrious and comfortably situated farmer residing near Phoenixville, is a son of Henry and Mary C. (Coffman) Dyer, and was born May 23, 1846, on a farm now within the borough limits of Phoenixville, and adjoining the farm on which he now resides in Schuylkill township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He was reared on the farm, received his education in the public schools and at an academy of Phoenixville, and then assisted his father in farming until the death of the latter in 1889. Since then he has managed the home farm successfully, and has now about completed the necessary arrangements for its purchase. This farm consists of seventy-two acres of well improved land. Mr. Dyer is a republican in politics, and after the completion of his fifth term as supervisor of Schuylkill township in 1892, he was elected as a member of the school board.

William Dyer, the paternal grandfather of William C. Dyer, was a miller by trade, and ran the Moore Hall mill for several years. He owned a farm of two hundred acres. He was a republican in politics, and reared a family of eight children: Henry, James, Abram, John, Katie Showalter,

Rosanna Coffman, Mary Showalter, and one other. Henry Dyer (father) was born near Williams' Corner, in Schuylkill township, in 1814. He followed farming and teaming in the early years of his life, and later purchased a farm on which a part of Phoenixville is now built. He soon sold that farm and purchased the one on which he died, in 1889, when in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was a republican in politics, and a member and deacon of the Phoenixville Baptist church, in which he was very prominent and useful. He was an influential man in his township, where he served his fellow-citizens as supervisor, assessor and school director. He married Mary C. Coffman and to their union were born four children: Barbara A., who died in childhood; Hannah C., wife of Jacob M. March, who is the stenographer and assistant receiver of the Spring Garden bank, and who served three years in the late war; William C. and Lizzie R.

FRANK BEAVER, a well-known farmer and highly esteemed citizen, residing on the old Beaver homestead near Vincent post-office, is the only son of Jacob and Eliza (Colehower) Beaver, and was born in East Vincent township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1857. The Beavers are one of the old families of Chester county. Daniel Beaver, paternal grandfather of Frank, was a life-long resident and farmer of Charlestown township, and died at his home there, at an advanced age. He married and reared a family of four sons: Devalt, Joseph, John and Jacob, all now deceased except the eldest, Devalt. Jacob Beaver (father), was a native of Charlestown township, where he grew to manhood and received his education. He was a farmer

all his life, accumulated considerable property, and died in East Vincent township in April, 1890, aged sixty years. Politically he was a staunch democrat, and frequently served as judge of elections, school director, auditor, and in other official positions in his township. In religion he was a strict Lutheran, and was one of the organizers of the Kimberton Evangelical Lutheran church, which he served as trustee for many years. He was always punctual in his attendance at church, and liberal in his contributions toward its support. He married Eliza Colehower, and by this union had an only son, the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Eliza Beaver is still living, being now in her sixty-second year, and remarkably well preserved for a woman of her age.

Frank Beaver was reared principally in East Vincent township, and received a good English education, first attending the public schools of his neighborhood and later taking courses of instruction at a private school in Phoenixville and at Professor Lock's seminary at Norristown. After completing his studies and leaving school, Mr. Beaver engaged in farming on the old homestead, and that has been his main occupation through life. He came into possession of the farm, containing one hundred and thirteen acres of valuable land, and has added improvements until he now owns one of the best farms and finest residences in this section. His farm buildings are all substantial, but his home is especially good, and is elegantly furnished.

On January 22, 1879, Mr. Beaver was united by marriage to Elmira S. Roland, a daughter of Benjamin Roland, a prosperous farmer of Charlestown township. To their union have been born two children, one son and a daughter: Mary E. and Jacob I.

Politically Mr. Beaver is an ardent democrat, as was his father, and has served as inspector of elections, and now occupies the position of assistant assessor of his township. He is a member of East Vincent German Reformed church, and widely known as a good and useful citizen. He is a nephew of Devalt Beaver and first cousin to George H. Beaver, whose sketches appear elsewhere in this volume, and to those articles reference is made for additional facts concerning the history of this old and highly respected family.

OLIVER B. KEELEY was a man of such versatile talent and positive business ability that he had already climbed the heights which lead to eminence, and stood bathed in the golden sunlight of substantial and honorable success, when removed by the pitiless hand of death from a career whose brilliant opening left its closing chapters alone with imagination. He had won his way to position side by side with the foremost business men of Pennsylvania, and his reputation as a manufacturer was co-extensive with the State. Yet he who accomplished this, and crowded a few brief years with achievements brilliant enough to crown a long career, never lived to reach manhood's noon, nor feel the full development of his power. He was a son of Joseph and Anna (Markle) Keeley, and was born April 30, 1845, at Spring City, this county, which afterward became the theatre of his operations, and witnessed his wonderful success. Even as a boy he gave evidence of unusual talent, rapidly acquiring education and reaching out in every direction for new facts and additional information, which by the chemistry of intellect were transmitted into act-

ual knowledge, and became a part of his working capital in practical business. While yet a lad he took and held a position as draughtsman with his father's firm, Keeley & Brownback, one of the largest contracting, building and lumber dealing concerns in the city of Philadelphia.

While still young Oliver B. Keeley became a partner with his brother-in-law, Mr. Shantz, in the stove foundry at Spring City, under the firm name of Shantz & Keeley. Here he found ample scope for his great ability and that spirit of intelligent enterprise with which he was gifted, and it was not long till their modest business began to feel the quickening effects of his superior management in every department.

At the flood tide of their new prosperity, July 5, 1880, a disastrous fire destroyed their plant, and left ashes alone to mark the seat of former activity and wealth-producing industry. In the autumn of that year Mr. Shantz sickened and died. Mr. Keeley immediately re-organized the business under the firm name of O. B. Keeley & Co., rebuilt the works, and with the calm assurance that marks the masterful mind, started in to retrieve the misfortune he had sustained. With that steady push and trained energy which characterizes the practical man of affairs in his native element, he threw himself into the business with a vim and vigor that challenged the admiration of men and discounted failure before its paper could be drawn. Once more the enterprise felt his electric touch, and as trade increased the shops were enlarged, until the stove works of O. B. Keeley & Co. became the most important industrial enterprise at Spring City, and were recognized as the bone and sinew of the business life of the town.



Oliver B. Keeley.

This was the condition of affairs on June 13, 1881, when Mr. Keeley met instant death in a railway accident near Spuyten Duyvil, on the Hudson River road. He had not yet reached life's meridian, being only in his thirty-sixth year, but his wide reputation and the universal respect and esteem in which he was held was well attested by the genuine sorrow everywhere displayed, and the tremendous out-pouring of people to attend his obsequies. The funeral was conducted by his Masonic Lodge, assisted by delegations of Masons from Philadelphia, Norristown, Pottstown, and other points in this and adjoining counties, and was perhaps the largest ever held in Spring City. All the men from his shops and stove works attended the service in a body, wearing black satin badges upon which was inscribed "Employees of O. B. Keeley & Co." The press of his own county and of the city of Philadelphia paid eloquent tribute to his distinguished business ability and great personal worth. Mr. Keeley, although young in years, had won his way to prominence in the Masonic circles of the State, being a member of Spring City Lodge, No. 553, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was a charter member and the first worshipful master after its organization; and also a member of Phoenix Chapter, No. 198, Royal Arch Masons, at Phoenixville, and of Jerusalem Commandery, No. 15, Knights Templar.

Oliver B. Keeley was united in marriage to Mary E. Stauffer, a daughter of John and Mary (Beary) Stauffer, of East Coventry township, this county. They had only one child, a daughter, named Clara Stauffer, who is now living with her mother in their commodious and elegant home at Spring City, which was erected by Mr. Keeley just prior to his death. Mrs. Keeley is an intelligent,

cultivated and refined lady, and extremely popular in the social circles of her city and wherever she is known.

BJENJAMIN H. HALTEMAN, a well known farmer and industrious, useful and respected citizen of this county, is the third son of Jacob and Sarah (Hunsberger) Halteman, and was born in East Coventry township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 7, 1841, where he has always resided. He grew to maturity on his father's farm, and received a good English education in the public schools here. Later he learned the trade of miller, and has been engaged in farming and milling for a number of years. He owns a nice little farm of fifteen acres of valuable and productive land, which is finely improved and kept in a good state of cultivation. In his political faith Mr. Halteman is an ardent republican, and while taking no active part in politics, yet earnestly supports the men and measures put forward by his party.

In 1865 Mr. Halteman was united in marriage with Rachel Detwiler, a daughter of John Detwiler, of East Coventry township, this county, and to them has been born a family of two children, one son and a daughter: Perry and Lizzie, the latter now the wife of George Romig.

The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, for whom he was named, was Jacob H. Halteman, a native of East Vincent township, this county, where he lived all his life and died at a good old age. By vocation he was a farmer, as his ancestors had been, and was industrious, energetic and successful. Politically he was an old-line whig, and in religion a strict member of the Mennonite church, taking a deep

interest in everything calculated to enhance the success of his church or benefit his fellow man. He married Fannie Funk and was the father of eight children, six sons and two daughters. The sons are: Jacob, Christian, John F., Benjamin F., Moses (deceased), and Joseph.

Jacob Halteman (father) was born in East Vincent township, this county, about 1815, where he was reared and educated. After his marriage he removed to East Coventry township, where he lived for many years and where he died in 1865, after an active and useful life extending over half a century. He was a farmer, and devoted his time entirely to agricultural pursuits. In religion he followed the traditions of his family and adhered to the Mennonite church. Politically he was first a whig and later a staunch republican. He married Sarah Hunsberger, a native of this county, and by this union had a family of five children, four sons and a daughter, all of whom are still living, and all reside in East Coventry township. The eldest, Joseph H., is a farmer and saw mill operator, and married Hannah L. Detwiler, by whom he had three children—Sarah (now the wife of J. Singleton Wertz), William H. (married to Kate Brelton), and Benjamin F. The other sons of Jacob and Sarah Halteman were Samuel, now deceased; Benjamin II., of whom this sketch is written; and Isaac, who married a Miss Shantz.

GEORGE R. WALTON, a well established business man of Malvern borough and ex-coroner of Chester county, is a son of James and Jane (Thomas) Walton, and was born February 14, 1853, in Solebury township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He

was reared in his native township and in Philadelphia, received his education in the common schools of Bucks county and the High school of the city of Philadelphia, and then, in 1869, became a clerk in a drug store, where he remained until 1882. In that year he came to Malvern and established his present drug store in this village. Mr. Walton keeps a full stock of drugs, gives careful attention to his business and has a good trade.

His ancestors on the paternal side are of English descent. His grandfather was a native and life-long resident of Solebury township, Bucks county. He followed farming, and reared a family of five children, two sons and three daughters. One of the sons, James Walton, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1811. He resided in his native township and was engaged in farming until 1868, in which year he removed to Philadelphia, where he lived a retired life until his death in 1875, when he was in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He was active in the local affairs of his native township, where he served for several years as a school director. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and married Jane Thomas, by whom he had a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters, of whom were Jacob, who died in the autumn of 1890; Jesse, a resident of Philadelphia, who is superintendent of construction there for the Western Union Telegraph Company; Charles M., of Moore's station, Delaware county; and Albert, now deceased.

In politics Mr. Walton is a staunch republican, and has always been active in support of the cardinal principles of his party. He was elected justice of the peace for the borough of Malvern upon its organization in 1890. On January 5, 1891, he was appointed

coroner of Chester county. In addition to his services as a public official he has done considerable work for his party, having served for three years as a member of the Republican county and State central committees.

George R. Walton married Ida J. Curriden, a daughter of William J. Curriden, of Camden, New Jersey. He has always labored diligently for the welfare of his borough, and is a member of Camp No. 548, Patriotic Order Sons of America.

DANIEL BENNER, who has been a well-known undertaker for fifty-one years, and a leading member of the German Reformed church for half a century, is the only son of John and Susannah (Hoofaker) Benner, and was born October 22, 1820, in East Coventry township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He grew to manhood in his native county, and received a good English education in the public schools, after which he went into the shop with his father and thoroughly learned the carpenter and cabinet-making business in all its details. He then became an undertaker, and followed that occupation continuously for more than half a century, retiring in April, 1890, after devoting fifty-one years to the business. His trade was large and at times very remunerative, extending over a wide territory in Chester county, and reaching parts of three or four adjoining counties. He now owns two fine farms in East Coventry township, and is at present conducting a creamery, the second enterprise of the kind ever attempted in this township. He also owns a storehouse and several residences in Pottstown, Montgomery county, all of which he rents. In his political affiliations Mr. Ben-

ner has always been democratic, and may be regarded as one of the old wheel horses of democracy in this section. He has served his township as school director for several terms and is a member of the German Reformed church, which he has served in the capacity of elder for nearly half a century.

Daniel Benner married Sarah Ellis, a daughter of James Ellis, who was a native of Ireland, but emigrated to America and resided for a time in East Coventry township, this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Benner was born a family of children, only two of whom now survive: Anna, married Andrew Wornvanon, a coal and feed dealer of Pottstown, Montgomery county, and has one child—Storer; and Clara, who wedded Maris Brownback, a prosperous farmer of East Coventry township, and has two children, both daughters—Anna and Sarah.

The Benner family has been resident in Chester county since an early day, and is of German origin. Daniel Benner, paternal grandfather, for whom the subject of this sketch was named, was a native of this county, and died in East Coventry township at an advanced age. He was an extensive and prosperous farmer, owning a fine farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres of superior land. He married and reared a family of children, among his sons being John Benner (father) who was born in East Coventry township about 1789, and passed away in 1843. He received a good common school education, and afterward learned the trade of carpenter and cabinet maker, which occupation he followed in connection with undertaking during most of his life. In political affairs he was always a democrat, and in religion a strict member of the German Reformed church. He was a man of sound judgment, wonderful energy and good busi-

ness ability. He married Susannah Hofaker, a daughter of Philip Hofaker, of South Coventry township, this county, and reared a family of seven children, one son and six daughters. A remarkable thing about this family of girls was the fact—which is perhaps without a parallel in the history of the county—that they were three pairs of twins, and all lived to reach maturity. They were: Elizabeth, now deceased; Maria, who is the widow of Ephraim Mattis, and lives in North Coventry township; Ann, married Samuel Rigg, a farmer of Union township, Berks county, where they reside; Barbara, the widow of M. Hawk, who lives at Reading, this State; Sarah, married David Wanger, a successful farmer of East Coventry township, this county; and Susan, who wedded Mahlon Miller, a clothier of Phœnixville, this county, where they reside.

to better fit and specially qualify himself for his responsible profession, he took a full course in the New York Polyclinic institute, whose treatment of disease is largely of an allopathic character. Leaving the Polyclinic institute, he opened an office at Asbury Park, where he remained until the autumn of 1887. He then came to Malvern, where he has built up a good practice and stands high in his profession.

Dr. Taylor is of English lineage. His paternal grandfather, William Taylor, was born and reared in New Garden township, where he passed his life as a farmer. He married a Miss Vernon, and to their union were born three children, one son and two daughters. Both daughters died in infancy. The son, Mordecai Taylor (father), was born in 1824, near Toughkenamon, where he was reared and received his education. He followed farming for several years, was next engaged in contracting and building at Kennett Square, and then removed to West Grove, from which he went to the sea shore for his health. A stay of a few years on the Atlantic coast restored his health, and in 1890 he removed to Philadelphia, where he has lived a retired life ever since. Mr. Taylor is a republican and a member of the Society of Friends. His wife, whose maiden name was Rebecca Thompson, is a daughter of Joel Thompson, a native of New Garden township, who was engaged for many years in the brick manufacturing business at West Chester. To Mordecai and Rebecca Taylor have been born nine children: Spencer, now a carriage manufacturer of Chatham; Mary, Dr. William S., Rachel, Dr. Wilson S., a graduate of St. Louis Homeopathic college, and now practicing in Philadelphia; Annie, wife of Rev. Lawrence Kertzholtz, a Methodist minister of Lebanon county;

WILLIAM S. TAYLOR, M. D., a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical college of Philadelphia, and who has been successfully engaged in the practice of his chosen profession at Malvern since 1887, is a son of Mordecai and Rebecca (Thompson) Taylor, and was born near Toughkenamon, in New Garden township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1857. He received his education at the Kennett Square academy and then took two full business courses—one at Bryant & Stratton's college, Philadelphia, and the other at Asbury Park, New Jersey. After completing his business course at Asbury Park he read medicine for three years with Dr. Hetrick of that place, and then entered Hahnemann Homeopathic Medical college of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in the class of 1886. After graduation, in order

Thompson, who died in 1889, at twenty-one years of age; and Franklin, who died young.

Dr. William S. Taylor is a republican in politics, and a member of the Hicksite Society of Friends. He is a pleasant and agreeable gentleman, a skillful and successful physician, and an active and intelligent citizen, who commands public respect and the confidence of his patients.

On October 15, 1889, Dr. Taylor was united in marriage with Phœbe M. Passmore, daughter of Samuel W. Passmore, of Rising Sun, Maryland. Their union has been blessed with one child, a son, named Herbert, who was born on Christmas day, 1890.

JOHN FRANCIS, whose life has been one of industry and usefulness, is one of the highly respected citizens and successful business men of Kimberton. He is the fifth son of Joseph and Susannah (Snyder) Francis, and was born October 17, 1816, in East Pikeland township, this county. He spent his boyhood on the farm, received his education in the common and select schools of his neighborhood, and then assisted his father in farming until 1838. In that year he embarked in the milling business, which he left nine years later to resume farming, and was successfully engaged therein until 1877, when he came to Kimberton, where he immediately established his present flour, feed and coal business. He is honest and reliable in all his transactions, has a good trade, and enjoys the respect of all with whom he has dealings. In addition to his business interests at Kimberton, he owns a well cultivated farm of forty-three acres of land. Mr. Francis holds to the principles of the Democratic party, which he has al-

ways given a hearty support. He is a member of the German Reformed church of Kimberton, and is ever interested and always active in religious affairs.

John Francis is a descendant of the Francis family of Montgomery county, of English lineage, and his paternal grandfather, Joseph Francis, was a farmer and life long resident of that county. He was a member of the Dunkard or German Baptist church. One of his sons was Joseph Francis, father of the subject of this sketch. He was born and reared in Montgomery county, from which he removed in early life to East Pikeland township, this county, where he spent the remainder of his days in agricultural pursuits. He was a democrat in politics and a member of the Dunkard church, and died at his home in East Pikeland at an advanced age. He married Susannah Snyder, who passed away when in the sixtieth year of her age. They reared a family of seven children, six sons and one daughter: Thomas, Casper, Arnold, Joseph, John, Henry and Mary A., now dead.

In 1844 John Francis was united in marriage with Eliza Defrain, daughter of Bernard and Rebecca Defrain, of Chester county. To Mr. and Mrs. Francis have been born two children, a son and a daughter: Arnold, now deceased; and Lydia, the wife of Charles Small, a resident and merchant of the city of Philadelphia.

JAMES WILSON, a prominent farmer and stock dealer of Kimberton, who for some years was engaged in merchandising at Wilson's Corners, is the only surviving son of John and Mary (Whitesides) Wilson, and was born March 31, 1820, in the house he now occupies in West Vincent township,

Chester county, Pennsylvania. This family is one of the oldest in the Keystone State, and its members have been natives of Pennsylvania since colonial times. Thomas Wilson, paternal grandfather of James, was born in Chester county, and after attaining manhood married and took up the land which has ever since been in the family, and which is now owned by the subject of this sketch. Here he passed the remainder of his life, actively engaged in cultivating the soil and improving his farm. Here, too, he died, at an advanced age. Among his children was John Wilson (father), who was a native of West Vincent township, and died at his home here. He was a farmer by occupation, and in politics a staunch democrat. In religious faith and church membership he was an Episcopalian, and he married Mary Whitesides, of this county. By this union he had a family of four children, only two of whom now survive: Mary Ann and James, whose name introduces this sketch.

James Wilson grew to manhood on his father's farm, which is now his own, and received his education in the common schools of his neighborhood. Some time after leaving school he embarked in general merchandising at Wilson's Corners, and successfully conducted that business for a period of nine years, after which he engaged in farming on the old homestead, and likewise began dealing in live stock. His farm consists of one hundred and twelve acres of valuable land, all well improved and supplied with excellent farm buildings. Following the political traditions of his ancestors, he has been a life-long democrat, and has frequently served as judge and supervisor of elections in his township. He also adheres to the religious faith in which he was reared, and for many years has been an

active and influential member of the Episcopal church.

James Wilson married Elizabeth C. Emery, a daughter of Henry Emery, of West Pikeland township. To their union was born a family of five children, one son and four daughters: Emma, married Abram Pugh of Phoenix, this county; Clara, Thomas B., who married a Miss Sloyer, and is now engaged in farming in West Vincent township; Ella, living at home; and Laura, who became the wife of Ralph P. Bush, of Royer's Ford, Montgomery county. Mrs. Elizabeth C. Wilson, the mother of these children, is still living.

J. ACKER GUSS, president of the Spring City Steam Paper and Box Manufacturing Company, and chairman of the Prohibition county committee of Chester, is a son of Jacob and Sarah (Keeter) Guss, and was born near the old Pikeland church in West Pikeland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1848. His great-grandfather, Charles Guss, was a native of Baden, Germany, and settled in what is now East Vincent township prior to the revolutionary war. He was well educated, a good linguist, and became a very successful teacher in Chester county. Charles Guss was born in 1732, and died September 1, 1795. On July 12, 1761, he married Mary Shunk, who was born May 4, 1741, and passed away on April 30, 1821. Their children were: Mary M., Charles, Rachel, Catherine, Elizabeth, Samuel and Salome. One of these sons, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Schuylkill township, and in early life removed to Juniata county, where he died. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812,

was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, married and reared a family. His son, Jacob Guss (father), was born near Phoenixville, received his education in the schools of his neighborhood and learned the trade of shoemaker, which he followed for many years. He married Sarah Keeter, a daughter of Henry Keeter, of East Vincent township, who was born April 5, 1803, and died at an advanced age. To them were born ten children: Levi, who died in infancy; Mary A., married Samuel Guss, and died at West Chester; Captain George W., who served as corporal in Co. C, 4th Pennsylvania infantry, raised and commanded Co. A, 138th Pennsylvania infantry, and died in 1872 from the effects of a wound received in one of the many battles of the army of the Potomac in which he was engaged; Barbara A., widow of B. F. Griffith, a prominent abolitionist and republican, who was one of the pioneer coal operators of Schuylkill county, of which he served one term as recorder; Catherine, who married F. M. Barger, of Montgomery county, and is now dead; Frederick R., who received his education at Pughtown, served with the emergency men of 1863, and is now engaged in teaching in Buffalo, New York; Samuel M., now of Reading, this State, and superintendent of the Seyfert rolling mills of Seyfert; Henry F., enlisted in 1861, in Co. H, 68th Pennsylvania infantry, and died of typhoid fever on the night of the battle of Fredericksburg; J. Acker; and William E., of St. Louis, Missouri, who was educated at the Pennsylvania institute for the deaf and dumb, and is a car builder.

J. Acker Guss received his education in the common schools of Chester county and Ursinus college. He commenced life for

himself as a clerk for D. S. Taylor, of Spring City, before he had completed his collegiate course. He served as assistant postmaster of East Vincent, and in 1871 engaged in the dry goods business at Phoenixville, where he remained one year. He and D. W. Stoufer then purchased J. G. Yeager's store at Spring City, which they run for one year, when Mr. Guss sold out his interest to Mr. Stoufer, and became an agent for Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., of New York, and introduced their school books throughout the State. In 1877 he left their employ to engage in the wholesale paper and stationery business at Royer's Ford, where, in March, 1884, he established the first printing house of that place, and from which he issued, in March, 1885, the Royer's Ford *Bulletin*, a monthly paper, which was soon changed to a thirty-two column weekly, now known as the Royer's Ford *Tribune*. In March, 1891, Mr. Guss came to Spring City, where he has resided ever since.

On January 17, 1871, Mr. Guss married Sallie J. Mowrer, and to their union have been born six children: Lauren E., Edwin C., Charles L., George G., Frances Williard and Ralph A.

J. Acker Guss has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for nearly a quarter of a century, and is an active worker in the Spring City Methodist Sunday school, of which he has been chorister for several years. He was formerly a republican but is now a prohibitionist in politics, and at the present time is chairman of the Prohibition county committee. He has been frequently honored by his party with nominations for important county offices. He served for eight years as a delegate to State conventions, and in 1888, and again in 1892, was a delegate to the National Prohibition con-

vention. He is an earnest and successful worker in the cause of prohibition. Mr. Guss is a stockholder and secretary of the Arctic King Refrigerator Company, whose works are in Montgomery county. He is a thoroughgoing business man and is president of the Spring City Steam Paper and Box Manufacturing Company, which was organized June 15, 1891, and will soon commence the manufacture of paper on a large scale.

HENRY PRIZER, an honored citizen of East Coventry township, is a leading representative of one of the oldest and most highly respected families in Chester county. He is the youngest and only surviving child of Frederick and Susannah (Brownback) Prizer, and was born June 13, 1802, in East Coventry township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He was reared on the farm, received such education as could be obtained in the country schools of that period, and has always resided in his native township. After attaining manhood he engaged in farming and saw-milling on his own account, and being endowed with energy, industry and good business qualities, soon became prosperous. For many years he did an extensive business, acquiring a moderate fortune and what he values still more, an honorable and untarnished reputation. In 1867 he retired from active business, and has since been living quietly in his beautiful home, surrounded by all those material comforts which contribute so much to the enjoyment of life. Mr. Prizer was one of the first members of Brownback's Reformed church, in which for many years he was active and influential, serving as deacon and elder. Later he became a Methodist, and

was instrumental in founding the New Bethel Methodist Episcopal church in 1844. He served for a number of years as class leader, steward and Sunday school superintendent, and until the weight of increasing years prevented it, was always an active and prominent worker in behalf of his church and the general interests of Christianity. In politics he was first a democrat, later a republican, and is now an ardent prohibitionist. He served for a time as school director, and in various ways has been useful to the people among whom he has lived.

In his twenty-fourth year, March 30, 1826, Mr. Prizer married Elizabeth Diffendoffer, a daughter of Henry Diffendoffer, of Pughtown, this county, who is still living. To them was born a family of six children, one son and five daughters: Sarah, married Uriah Brownback, and both are now deceased; Elizabeth, wedded John Prizer (deceased) and resides in the city of Philadelphia; Leah, the wife of Joseph Green, a merchant of Pughtown, whose biography appears in this work; Harman, who married Mary Wanger and resides in East Coventry township, engaged in farming (see his sketch on page 310); Susan, who wedded William M. Stauffer, of the foundry firm of Buckwalter & Co., whose works are at Royer's Ford, Montgomery county, though Mr. Stauffer resides in the city of Reading; and Esalindah, living at home with her parents.

The Prizer family is of German descent and was planted in Pennsylvania at a very early day. The paternal grandfather of Henry Prizer was a native of Montgomery county, this State, from which he removed in early manhood to settle in Berks county, and later came to Chester county. Here he spent the latter part of his life, dying at a good old age. He was a farmer by occu-

pation, married and reared a family, one of his sons being Frederick Prizer (father), who was born in 1764 near "The Trappe," Montgomery county, and came with his father's family to East Coventry township, this county, when quite young. He attended the common schools, and later learned the trade of carpenter, which together with farming, constituted his main business in life, though he also owned and operated a sawmill—the mill now in possession of Joseph Haldeman. He was a man of great business enterprise and untiring energy, and achieved success in nearly everything he undertook, being apparently at the zenith of his career when called away by death in 1820, in his fifty-sixth year. In politics he was a democrat, and in religion a strict member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, in the support of which he was active and influential. He married Susannah Brownback and was the father of three children, two sons and a daughter: Hannah, who married John Diffendoffer and is now deceased; John, also dead; and Henry, the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Prizer is a daughter of Henry Brownback, who is still living, being now of great age. He is a descendant of Garrett Brownback, whose history will be found recorded elsewhere in this volume.

WILLIAM J. KAUFFMAN, editor and proprietor of the *Chester Valley Union* at Coatesville, is a representative of one of the oldest settled families of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. The Kauffmans are of remote German origin, and are noted for the thrift and other characteristic virtues of that sturdy race. Christian Kauffman, paternal grandfather of William J., was born in Lancaster county, this State, but

while yet a young man removed to York, Pennsylvania, and later to Baltimore, Maryland. He was a carpenter by trade, and followed cabinet making in Baltimore, where he lived until his death, at an advanced age. His grandson, the subject of this sketch, now owns a clock, the elaborate and handsome ease of which is a specimen of his handiwork. He was a strict member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, married and reared a large family, his youngest son being Joseph C. Kauffman (father), who was born in the city of Baltimore in 1806. After attaining manhood Joseph C. Kauffman became a merchant tailor, and carried on a large business in Baltimore for a number of years. He died there in October, 1843, in the house in which he was born, at the early age of thirty-seven years. In politics he was an old-line whig and in religion a strict adherent of the Presbyterian church. His brothers all served in the war of 1812, but he was then too young to enter the army. He married Margaret J. Rettew, a native of Harford county, Maryland, who was reared in the city of Baltimore. She was born in 1808, and died at Coatesville, this county, in 1891. For many years previous to her death she was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, and was a woman of decided character, greatly respected and revered.

William J. Kauffman, son of Joseph C. and Margaret J. (Rettew) Kauffman, was born in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, April 11, 1836. There he lived until twelve years of age, when he removed with his mother to Lancaster city, Pennsylvania. His education was obtained in the public schools of Baltimore and Lancaster, and by the practical training inseparable from earnest work in a newspaper office. At the age of

fourteen, young Kauffman entered a printing office in Lancaster, and began his acquaintance with the "art preservative of arts." Here he remained until 1857, when failing health caused him to go to Strasburg, where he afterward worked at the printing business up to 1861. In the following year he came to Coatesville, and on June 6, 1863, issued the first number of the *Chester Valley Union*. It was a small sheet at first, and for a number of years was published as a weekly paper. It was republican in politics, ably edited, and soon acquired popularity and influence. Its circulation and jobbing business grew rapidly, and in time the paper was enlarged and changed to a semi-weekly. The *Union* is now printed on a sheet 26 x 40 inches, and consists of four pages with eight columns to the page. It is the oldest paper in Coatesville, has a large circulation throughout the county, and its plant consists of four modern presses, with abundance of body type and job faces of every desirable size and design. The work turned out here is first-class in every particular, and many jobs are fine specimens of artistic typography.

In 1857 Mr. Kauffman married Mary A. Brooke, a daughter of Samuel Brooke, of Lancaster city. To this union was born a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters: Samuel B., Joseph C., jr., Mary A., Annie J., Margaret L., Harry B. and J. Alexander.

In 1862, when the emergency men were called out, Mr. Kauffman enlisted in one of the Chester county companies, but was not sworn into the United States service. In the same year he was drafted, but upon examination was exempted on account of consumption, the doctors having given up all hope of his recovery. But, to use his own

words, he "beat the consumption," and is now a stout, hearty, robust man. In politics he is a staunch republican, and in his paper ably advocates the doctrines of his party. He is a member of Star of Hope Lodge, No. 199, and of Chosen Friends Encampment, No. 88, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Coatesville, and has served as notary public here for a period of eighteen years. He is also a member of the Presbyterian church and a prominent and successful Sunday school worker, having been called to serve as superintendent of Rock Run Presbyterian Sunday school ever since its organization in 1865. Mr. Kauffman is an affable gentleman of pleasing manners, wields a trenchant pen, and has been quite successful in business.

LORENZO BECK, an honored citizen and resident of West Chester for over a quarter of a century, was born in Thornbury, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, October 17, 1812, and is a son of Michael and Sarah (Perkins) Beck. His father was a highly respected citizen of Delaware county, a prosperous miller, and a staunch upholder of and believer in the principles of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was a faithful member until his death, in 1846, at the age of sixty-three years. He married Sarah Perkins, and they had a family of eight children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the only one now living, he being the third in order of age. The others were: Adley, John, Deborah, Sarah, Lorenzo, Lydia, William and Levis.

Lorenzo Beck was educated in the public schools of his native county, where he was successfully engaged in business until 1864. He lived for several years in the town of

East Goshen, where he carried on the business of edge tool maker, a trade to which he was apprenticed in his youth in the village of Wawa. In 1864, at the age of fifty-two years, he removed to West Chester, this county, where he now lives a quiet and retired life, at the advanced age of eighty years, respected and esteemed as one who has helped to build up and add to its material prosperity. Since 1868 he has been one of the directors of the National bank of Chester county. Mr. Beck, in his political preferences, differs from his father, who was a life long member of the Democratic party, and is a warm supporter of the principles of the Republican party, which publicly recognized his services by electing him to the office of county commissioner, in which position he served acceptably for a term of three years. Although his parents were Methodists, yet Mr. Beck has been for many years a member of the Society of Friends, in whose faith and doctrines he firmly believes.

He has been twice married, his first wife was Phœbe G. Thatcher, and after her death he wedded Mrs. Mary Marshall, *nee* Kraston. Mr. Beck throughout his long and active life has always conducted his affairs honorably and honestly, and upon correct business principles.

WILMAR GRIFFITH, a prosperous farmer now serving as assessor and constable of Uwehlan township, is the second child and eldest son of Charles N. and Martha E. (Phillips) Griffith, and was born in Uwehlan township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1846. He was reared on his father's farm and received a superior English education in the public schools of

his township. After leaving school he learned the trade of carpenter and followed that occupation some six years, when he abandoned it to engage in farming. Since 1888 he has managed the home farm, and being energetic and industrious, as well as possessing a good degree of business ability, he has been quite successful in agricultural pursuits. In his political affiliations Mr. Griffith has always been a republican, and is now serving as assessor and constable of his township, which positions he has filled since 1889, when he was appointed thereto by the court. He has also been called on frequently to serve on the election board of his district. He is a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Pughtown, and has been president and secretary of its board of trustees for a number years.

On the 10th of February, 1868, Mr. Griffith was united in marriage to Rebecca Mitchner, of South Coventry township, this county. To them has been born a family of three children, two sons and a daughter: Martha, Lewis and Charles, all of whom are living at home with their parents. Mrs. Griffith is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Charles N. Griffith, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in West Vincent township, Chester county, in 1820. He removed to Uwehlan township in 1854, and died at his home here in September, 1887, aged sixty-seven years. He was a man of unusual energy, and in defiance of adverse circumstances in early life, went to work to make a career for himself, and ultimately became a useful, influential and honored citizen. He had few educational advantages, but by careful reading and close study educated himself in the ordinary English branches, and later learned surveying and

conveyancing. He was what is frequently termed a self-made man, having depended on his own unaided efforts from the start. He became well posted on all general topics, especially on history and the bible. By occupation he was a farmer, and first purchased forty-two acres of fine land in Uwchlan township, to which he afterward added a farm of fifty-four acres—where his son Wilmar now lives—and still later purchased an additional tract of timber land. Politically he was a whig until just before the civil war, when he became a republican. He always took an active interest in political matters and became influential in the local councils of his party. He was elected to the position of justice of the peace in Uwchlan township in 1860, and served in that office continuously for a period of twenty-eight years. He was also school director for a long time, and served as county auditor one term. He was frequently a delegate to the county conventions of his party, and was a man who won and held the respect and esteem of all who knew him. In 1866 he was appointed revenue collector for this district and served for some time. He was frequently called as a juror in the supreme court. In religious faith he was a Baptist, and served for many years as a deacon and secretary of Windsor Baptist church. He married Martha E. Phillips, and to their union was born a family of six children, three sons and three daughters: Cecelia, married Oliver Channell, a cigar dealer in West Chester; Wilmar, whose name heads this sketch; Emerson, who graduated from the military academy at West Point in 1868, served twenty years in the regular army, first as lieutenant and later being promoted to the rank of captain, but resigned in 1888, and together with his wife, Bessie Irwin,

now resides at West Chester in retirement; Daniel, who married Emma Trace and now lives at Pottstown, Montgomery county; Joanna, wedded John Hanson, an employee of the Pottstown Iron Company; and Mary, formerly a teacher in the public schools of Philadelphia, in which city she still resides.

ADDISON MILLER, proprietor of the Vincent creamery at Sheeder and the Exeter creamery at Exeter Station, is a young business man of remarkable energy and enterprise, and has already attained a good degree of success in life. He is a son of Franklin and Mary (Knaur) Miller, and was born in East Vincent township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, May 30, 1855. He was reared principally on the farm, but received a superior English education. Upon leaving school he engaged in marketing, and has been more or less connected with that business all his life. In 1889 he removed to Sheeder and erected the "Vincent creamery," which he now operates, and the product of which has won such deserved popularity in the markets of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities. Later he built and yet owns the "Exeter creamery," at Exeter Station, which latter is now managed by his brother, Franklin K. Miller. The business of these creameries now amounts to three thousand dollars per month, and the output is between four hundred and fifty and five hundred pounds of gilt-edged butter per day. Great care is exercised in every detail of manufacture, and the excellence thus secured has created a demand for the product of these creameries, which it is almost impossible to supply.

In addition to his creamery business Mr. Miller has been dealing in coal and feed

since 1890, and has charge of the railroad station at Sheeder. He is also engaged in farming to some extent, and everything considered, may be written down as a very busy man. In politics he is an ardent democrat, and is so popular with his people that he has been elected and reelected to the position of auditor for his township, in which position he has already served for four years.

On January 18, 1888, Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Anna L. Prizer, a daughter of Harmon and Mary (Wanger) Prizer, of this county.

The paternal grandfather of Addison Miller was Samuel Miller, who lived at what was known as "The Swamp" hotel property, where he was engaged in manufacturing gunpowder and in various other lines, conducting an extensive business. Later he purchased and moved to "The Buck" hotel, where he engaged in general merchandising and became quite prosperous and successful. He died there at an advanced age. He married, and reared a family of three sons and a daughter: John, Isaac, Franklin and Cordelia. Franklin Miller (father) was born in Chester county about 1817, and lived most of his life in East Vincent township. After attaining manhood he was engaged in the mercantile business at "The Buck" for a period, and then purchased a farm and devoted his time to agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his life. He died in 1880, at his home in East Vincent township, aged about sixty-three years. Politically he was a democrat, and in religion a strict member of the German Reformed church. He married Mary Knaur and was the father of twelve children, eight of whom lived to reach maturity: Samuel, now deceased; Sarah, also dead; Emma K., married J. C. Roberts, a member of the firm of Roberts

& Miller, dealers in coal, feed and fertilizers, and a farmer of East Vincent township; Cordelia, Addison, the subject of this sketch; Franklin K., who married Mary Rinard and is now engaged in managing the creamery owned by his brother Addison; Oliver, wedded Angeline Irwin, and now resides in Plymouth county, Iowa, where he is engaged in farming; and Thomas Clinton, who married Maggie Lonaker and lives at Pottstown, this county. The other four died in infancy.

WILLIAM P. KEELEY, a public spirited and influential citizen, and the senior member of the building and planing mill firm of William P. Keeley & Son, of Phoenixville, is a son of John and Mary (Longacre) Keeley, and was born in Uwehlan township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, August 13, 1837. His paternal grandfather, Matthias Keeley, was a native of Uwehlan township, where he followed farming until he was well advanced in years, when he removed to La Porte, at which place he died in 1843. He was a democrat in politics, and married a Miss King, who died and left four children. After her death he married a Miss Evans, by whom he had seven children. His son, John Keeley (by his first marriage), was born in 1812, in Uwehlan township, where he followed blacksmithing until 1882, when he retired from all the active duties of life. He is a republican and a member of the Reformed church, and resides now in Berks county. He married Mary Longacre, who died at Phoenixville, in April, 1889, when in the seventy-third year of her age. To Mr. and Mrs. Keeley were born five children, two sons and three daughters: William P., Mary A., wife of

Cyrus Moser, a resident of Berks county and a traveling salesman; Edward, a salesman in the city of Philadelphia; Stephina, wife of John Widroder, a business man of the Quaker City; and Anna, who died in infancy.

William P. Keeley was reared in his native township, where he received his education in the common schools. He then learned the trade of carpenter in Philadelphia, and worked in that city and in different parts of Chester county until 1871. In that year he became the junior member of the wood-working firm of Keeley, Brownback & Co., which continued in existence until 1883, when Mr. Keeley withdrew and purchased his present well equipped planing mill plant. He admitted his son Clarence into partnership with him, under the firm name of William P. Keeley & Son. They employ a regular force of twenty-five hands and do an extensive and lucrative business. The mill contains all late and necessary machinery needed for any kind of work in their line of business. They carry an extensive stock of material, are prepared to fill any order that may be sent them, and enjoy a patronage that extends beyond the boundaries of the county. In addition to furnishing material, the firm take a great many building contracts and have erected some fine residences.

In April, 1861, Mr. Keeley married Anna, daughter of William and Anna Hazlet, of Philadelphia. To Mr. and Mrs. Keeley have been born six children, two of whom are Clarence and William Keeley.

William P. Keeley is a republican in politics and has served his borough as a councilman for the last three years. He is worshipful master of Phoenixville Lodge, No. 75, Free and Accepted Masons; a past grand

of Fredonia Lodge, No. 145, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Philadelphia; a member of Phoenix Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and an elder and trustee of the Presbyterian church. He has built up a substantial trade, and is an enterprising and progressive business man.

JOHN J. DAVIES, foreman of the bridge shop of the Phoenix Iron Company, and a lineal descendant of the old and highly respectable Davies family of Scotland and Wales, is a son of Robert Hall and Rebecca (Baylis) Davies, and was born in the city of Philadelphia, this State, on January 15, 1860. He received his elementary education in the public schools of his native city, and in 1871 entered the Birchbeck schools of London, England, where he took a full three years' course. Returning home in 1874, he served an apprenticeship in the shops of the Phoenix Iron Company and then entered the draughting room, where he remained for three years. At the end of that time he was made inspector of bridge and roof work, in which capacity he served for eight years, and was then appointed foreman of the bridge shop, which position he still holds.

His paternal great-great-grandfather, Jordan James Davies, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and his parents moved while he was young into Wales, where he died about 1777, aged ninety years. He was a gardener and florist, and married Hannah Watkin, by whom he had two children: Martha and John J. The son, John J. Davies, became a steward on the estate of a wealthy lady, and died in 1851, at eighty-four years of age. He married Winifred Evans, who was a daughter of Rev. George Evans, and died in 1852, aged seventy-eight years. They had four chil-

dren : Thomas, a sea captain ; William, also a sea captain ; Rev. John J. and Martha. The third son, Rev. John J. Davies (grandfather), was born in 1805, at Kilwendage, Wales, and was a noted Baptist minister, preaching in the vicinity of London for over a quarter of a century. He died October 3, 1858, when in the fifty-third year of his age. In 1826 he married Elizabeth Evans, who died ten years later, at thirty-one years of age, and left six children : John M., dead ; George Evans, also deceased ; Robert Hall, Elizabeth M. and Rachel F., now dead. For his second wife he married Rachel, daughter of Joseph Fletcher, a noted ship builder, and by that marriage had seven children : Agnes, Susanna, Mary J., William K., John R., Alfred and Foster L., now dead. Robert Hall Davies (father), the third son by the first marriage, was born near London, October 6, 1830, and received his education in the Tottenham schools and at the Enfield school, which was held in a house built by Sir Walter Raleigh. At fourteen years of age he became an apprentice to learn engineering, under the son of James Watt, who invented the steam engine. After becoming an engineer he came, in 1854, to Philadelphia, and was variously engaged in his profession until 1868, when he became master mechanic and superintendent of the Phœnix Iron Company's shops, which position he resigned in 1890 on account of impaired health. He is a republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. On August 26, 1857, he married Rebecca Baylis, who was a daughter of Isaac and Rebecca Baylis of Tottenham, England, and who died June 12, 1865, aged thirty-six years, leaving five children : William, an inspector for the Phœnix Iron Company ; John J., Agnes, Harry, deceased ;

and George, now dead. Some years after the death of his first wife Mr. Davies wedded Elizabeth, daughter of James and Martha Evans, of Killgarran, Wales.

John J. Davies is a republican in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and ranks in his community as an honorable man and intelligent citizen.

On September 1, 1882, Mr. Davies married Iola Kurtz, who was a daughter of Major I. W. and Myra Kurtz, of Phœnixville, and who died December 16, 1884. Four years later Mr. Davies wedded Rosa E., daughter of Edward and Hannah Brownback, of Phœnixville, and has by his second marriage three children : Robert Hall, Ora and John J., jr.

EDWIN HARLEY, a justice of the peace and a successful business man of North Coventry township, is a son of Harrison and Susannah (Hollowbush) Harley, and was born in East Coventry township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1861. He was reared in his native township, received his education in the common schools of North Coventry township, and learned the trade of puddler, at which he worked for ten years. He then purchased sixteen acres of land in North Coventry township, and has been engaged ever since in farming in connection with other business. His land is fertile and productive, and lies near Pottstown, Montgomery county, where he finds a ready market for most of his products.

He is an active democrat in politics, and in 1890 was elected as a justice of the peace for North Coventry township. In addition to his other business he represents the Home Fire Insurance Company of New York city,

the Phoenix Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and the Iron City Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburg. He has been very successful in the fire insurance business, which affords protection to property that could not possibly be secured by any other means. Mr. Harley is one of the young, progressive business men of the northern part of Chester county, and by intelligent action and correct commercial methods has won a large measure of success and popularity.

On November 20, 1883, Mr. Harley was united in marriage with Emily Lavan, a daughter of Abraham and Amelia (Nagle) Lavan, of whose fifteen children only two are living: Emily and Mrs. Caroline Hist of Pottstown, this State. To Mr. and Mrs. Harley have been born four children: Sue Edna, born June 16, 1885; Harry LeRoy, born January 25, 1887; Helen Raville, twin sister of Harry LeRoy, now dead; and Sarah Ethel, born January 30, 1889.

The first Harley who settled in Pennsylvania was Rudolph Harley. He was of German descent, and on account of religious persecution in Germany came in 1728 to Indian creek, Montgomery county. He was one of the founders of the German Baptist church in that county. His grandson, Rudolph Harley, was the father of Benjamin Harley, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Benjamin Harley was born in 1805 and died in 1891. He served as a justice of the peace for over fifteen years, and married Susan Pennypacker, by whom he had five children: Enos T., Aquilla, Caroline, Franklin and Harrison. The youngest child, Harrison (father), was born in Chester county, October 5, 1839. He has always been a resident of North Coventry township, where he has followed farming and stock raising. He is a democrat in politics, and wedded Susan

nah Hollowbush, daughter of Rev. Peter Hollowbush, a minister of the German Baptist church. Mr. and Mrs. Harley have four children: Prof. Lewis R., principal of the High school of North Wales, Montgomery county, and whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; Edwin, Mary Cora and Fred F.

ISAAC HOLMAN, a prosperous farmer and builder of this county, in whose school affairs he has been active and useful for nearly a quarter of a century, is a son of Isaac, sr., and Mary (Fulmer) Holman, and was born in West Vincent township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, April 16, 1829. Isaac Holman, sr., was born in West Pikeland township, and followed farming near Chester Springs, where he died at an advanced age. He was a democrat in politics, and married Mary Fulmer, now deceased. To their union were born five sons and three daughters: Margaret Mock; Anna Kirtner; a daughter that died; Samuel, Frederick, Joseph, Isaac and Davis.

Isaac Holman was reared on the farm, received his education in the common schools, and was then engaged in the house building business where he lives and at Chester Springs for thirty-five years. At the end of that time, in 1870, he came to his present farm of one hundred and ten acres, which is well improved and productive land. In addition to farming he conducts a good dairy, and has been very successful alike in farming and dairying. He is a democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and believes in thorough economy in public expenditures of every kind, from township finances to National affairs. Mr. Holman has always taken an interest in popular education, and is now

servng on his twentieth consecutive year as a school director of his township.

On February 17, 1851, Mr. Holman was united in marriage with Anna McGowen, a daughter of Edward and Mary McGowen. To Mr. and Mrs. Holman were born eight children, two sons and six daughters, of whom were Harmon, who died in childhood; Mary E., wife of John March, a farmer of West Pikeland township; Sallie E. and Laura.

JOHN L. JANEWAY, C. E., a descendant of one of the old and prominent English families of New York city, and who during his professional career has had charge of some very important engineering operations connected with the municipal and industrial development of Pennsylvania, New York and South Carolina, is a son of Rev. John L. and Maria (Kane) Janeway, and was born at Flemington, New Jersey, April 18, 1853. The first Janeway to come to America was William Janeway, who left England and settled on the site of Broadway street, New York city, and farmed on land now occupied by solid blocks of buildings. He brought over the charter for Trinity church, granted by James II. of England. He married, and one of his descendants was Rev. Jacob Jones Janeway (grandfather), who was born in New York city in 1771, and died in Philadelphia in 1855, aged eighty-four years. He was a very intelligent man and an able minister of the Presbyterian church. He married Martha Grey, who died in 1852, aged sixty-five years. They reared a family of five children: Thomas, president of the Presbyterian board of publication at Philadelphia; William, now dead; Henry, president of the Janeway Paper Manufacturing Company, of New Brunswick;

Rev. John L., and Martha, wife of William Van Ness, who is engaged in the wholesale grocery business in New York city. Rev. John L. Janeway (father) was born in New York city, April 21, 1814, and received his education in Rutgers college, New Jersey, from which he was graduated at the close of his course. He studied theology and entered the ministry of the Presbyterian church, where he was actively engaged until the commencement of the late war, when he left his pulpit to serve his country. He served as chaplain, first of the 3d and afterward of the 35th New Jersey infantry, and became known throughout the army of the Potomac as the "Fighting Chaplain." The privations and exposure which he suffered during the war so impaired his health as to compel him to give up all regular ministerial work after returning home. He is a democrat in politics, and married Maria Kane, of Philadelphia, who passed away at Walnut Hill, this State, on September 21, 1880. They had six children: Jacob J., division engineer, at Pittsburg, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Price W., secretary and treasurer of a private corporation in Philadelphia; Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Herman Bergen, of Germantown, this State; John L., Maria K. and Rachel W.

John L. Janeway received his education at the celebrated Phillips academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and then entered a scientific school in New Jersey, from which he was graduated in 1871, with the degree of C. E. After graduation he was successively engaged in civil engineering for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Penn Gas & Coal Company, of Westmoreland county, with Prof. F. S. C. Lowe of Norristown, and for the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia. From Philadelphia he

went to New York, as erection engineer for James S. Price & Co., whose employ he left to go to Columbia, South Carolina, where he built the gas works and the street car lines of that city. After the great Charleston earthquake of 1888, he came to Phoenixville, and bought the property of the Phoenix Gas Company. In 1890 he became president of the Downingtown Gas Company, and since then has been actively engaged in different business enterprises.

On February 14, 1882, Mr. Janeway wedded Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Hildeburn of Philadelphia. Their union has been blessed with three children: John L., jr.; Augustine S. and Sybil K. K.

In politics Mr. Janeway is a democrat. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church of Phoenixville. He has kept abreast of the times in his chosen profession, and is highly respected as a gentleman and a citizen.

JAMES CAMPBELL MEWHINNEY,

M. D., a skilled and successful physician; and an energetic and public-spirited citizen of Spring City, is a son of James and Amanda (Harvey) Mewhinney, and was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1859. Dr. Mewhinney is of Scotch-Irish lineage, and his paternal grandparents, Thomas and Letitia (Campbell) Mewhinney were natives respectively of Ireland and the highlands of Scotland. Thomas Mewhinney came, in 1833, from Ireland to Philadelphia, where he resided at the corner of Dauphin and Memphis streets until his death in 1880. He was a man of prominence in the locality where he resided, and amassed a considerable fortune from his line of business as a contractor on excavation work. He married Letitia Campbell, a member of

one of the many branches of the historic Campbell family of Scotland, and who had three brothers who were nearly seven feet in height. They were the parents of five children; one that died at five years of age; another which was scalded to death at an early age; Susan, wife of William Mauck of Philadelphia; James and Jane, the latter of whom was twice married, and whose second husband was William Stratton. James Mewhinney (father) was born in Ireland, May 17, 1833, and was brought the same year to Philadelphia by his parents. He was reared and educated in the Quaker City, and in early life removed to Barren Hill, Montgomery county, where he has been engaged in the hotel business for the last twenty years. He also deals in cattle, buying and shipping large droves to the eastern markets. He was an old-line whig, but when that party went down he changed his allegiance to the democrats, and has ever since supported democratic principles and democratic nominees. He married Amanda Harvey, who was born in 1836, and is a daughter of John Harvey, who was a resident of Philadelphia, where he amassed a considerable fortune in the wholesale dry goods and grocery business. To Mr. and Mrs. Mewhinney were born three children, two sons and one daughter: Dr. James C., Edwin Forrest, who is engaged in the droving business with his father at Barren Hill, Montgomery county; and Letitia, who died at twelve years of age.

James Campbell Mewhinney was reared partly in Philadelphia and partly at Barren Hill, and received his education in the public schools, Fremont seminary of Norristown, and Gettysburg college. Leaving college he made choice of medicine as a life vocation, and entered the medical depart-

ment of the university of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with third honors in the class of 1883. After graduation he opened an office in Lower Providence township, Montgomery county, where he practiced with good success for four years. At the end of that time he came to Spring City, where he now enjoys a large and lucrative practice. He makes a specialty of surgery, in which he has been very successful.

On October 8, 1883, Dr. Mewhinney was united in marriage with Mary May Cassel, daughter of Joseph Cassel of Montgomery county.

Dr. Mewhinney is a member of Spring City Lodge, No. 553, Free and Accepted Masons; and of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, of Royer's Ford. He is also a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics; and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a democrat in politics, and served as burgess of his borough in 1891, but refused a renomination in 1892. During his term as burgess he exerted himself so successfully in the interests of his town that the borough limits were greatly extended, and several important business firms were induced to locate their establishments in the place. He has also contributed to the prosperity of the borough by his numerous transactions in real estate. Aside from his large practice and many efforts for the development of Spring City, he takes considerable interest in horses, owning some very fine and valuable ones. In his practice Dr. Mewhinney keeps well up with the medical advancement of the day. He is a member of the Chester County Medical society, the Inter-medical society of Schuylkill valley, and the Pennsylvania State Medical society.

SAMUEL D. PARKE, a prominent and progressive farmer of Parkesburg, and an influential and useful citizen of Chester county, is a son of David and Mary A. (Brandt) Parke, and was born July 14, 1850, at the old homestead where he now resides, near Parkesburg, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He is a lineal descendant, fifth in line, from that Arthur Parke who emigrated from the north of Ireland prior to 1724 and settled in this county. (See fuller history of him in sketch of Samuel R. Parke in this volume.) Joseph Parke (great-grandfather) was a son of John, who was a son of Arthur, and was born December 21, 1737, dying July 2, 1823. He was twice married. His children by his first wife were John Gardner, Joseph and Keziah, and by his second marriage George W., James, Letitia, David, Samuel, William, Agnes and Harriet. Hon. John Gardner Parke (grandfather) was born November 21, 1761, and died October 25, 1833. He was a member of the general assembly in 1818, and was the founder of Parkesburg, owning the land on which it was built. He was an enterprising, energetic business man, and became very prosperous. He was a member of Octoraro Presbyterian church, married and reared a family of six sons: Joseph, Samuel, Robert, John, Francis and David. Of these, Samuel was a member of the bar of Lancaster county, and Robert was a member of the State assembly in 1843-45, and for six years associated judge of Chester county. Four of these sons died old bachelors, and were buried at the Octoraro Presbyterian church. Francis married and reared a family. He was a farmer by occupation. David Parke (father) was born on the old homestead in 1807, and died March 15, 1888, in his eighty-first year. He was a republican in political sentiment,

and always took an active part in local politics. For many years he was a member of the Presbyterian church, a man perfect in all his deportment and well liked by all who knew him. He married Mary A. Brandt, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and a member of the Presbyterian church, who now resides in the city of Brooklyn, New York. To them was born a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters: John B., now a colonel in the regular army; Joseph G., a civil engineer, now in Mexico; Sallie F., married J. D. Wilson and resides in the city of Helena, Montana; Belle, widow of S. J. Torbett, of Washington, District of Columbia; Emma, now the wife of J. Glenn Fisher, of Brooklyn, New York; Samuel D., the subject of this sketch; and Robert A., a railroad passenger agent at Washington city.

Samuel D. Parke was reared on the farm which he now owns, and on which his father lived all his life. His education was obtained in the public schools, and after completing his studies he engaged in farming, and has continued to devote his attention to the cultivation of the soil, believing with Washington that "agriculture is the noblest pursuit of man." His farm is large and valuable, being located in the edge of Parkesburg, and finely improved, with all necessary buildings and fixtures. Mr. Parke is a strict member of the Presbyterian church, and takes an active interest in all matters affecting its prosperity and usefulness. He is also a member of Keystone Lodge, No. 569, Free and Accepted Masons. Politically he is a staunch republican, and socially an intelligent, companionable gentleman, whom it is a pleasure to meet and know.

In 1874, Mr. Parke was united in marriage with Mary C. Miller, a daughter of

John P. Miller, a representative of one of the old families of the city of Reading, Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. Parke have been born a family of three children, all daughters: Kate Lillie, Mary E. and Elinor.

A. STANLEY BROWN, one of the prosperous farmers of West Caln township, has been known in his community for over fifty years as an honorable man and reliable citizen. He was born in West Caln township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and is the son of James W. and Sarah (Stanley) Brown, both natives and life-long residents of Chester county. James W. Brown was born in West Caln township in 1782, which was a history-making year of the then struggling young Republic. He followed the occupation of his immediate ancestors, that of farming, in which he engaged until his death. He married Christiana Lovett, and to them were born two children, both sons. The eldest, William K. Brown, married a Miss Doane, who is now dead; and the youngest is A. Stanley, the subject of this sketch.

A. Stanley Brown received his elementary education in the schools of his neighborhood, and assisted his father in the tilling and management of the home farm for some years. He then took the entire management of the farm. At his father's death he fell heir to the old homestead, which he has tilled with good success ever since.

A. Stanley Brown is a strict member of the Presbyterian church, in whose belief he was reared. Although a democrat politically, and ever supporting his party on National issues, yet he exercises his privilege of American citizenship in local affairs by casting his vote for the best man for the

place. Although rapidly nearing his four-score years, Mr. Brown is well preserved physically, while his mental powers are unimpaired, and he is remarkably active and energetic for one of his advanced years.

B. FRANKIN MOWRY, a reliable man and one of the prosperous farmers of East Pikeland township, is the youngest son and only living child of Peter and Susanna (Pennypacker) Mowry, and was born December 15, 1839, on the farm where he now resides, in East Pikeland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He was reared on the paternal acres, received his education in the common schools of his native township, and has always been engaged in farming and stock raising where he now resides. He owns ninety acres of the home farm, and his land is well improved and productive. Within the last few years he has established a dairy on his farm and has quite a demand for his milk and butter. Mr. Mowry, in addition to his farm, owns a large double brick building at Phoenixville, and a valuable frame building at Spring City, where his wife also owns a large brick dwelling house. He is a democrat in politics and a member of the Mennonite church.

B. Franklin Mowry married Annie Funk, a daughter of Jacob and Anna Funk. To Mr. and Mrs. Mowry have been born five children, four sons and one daughter: Ella, who died when quite young; John H., of West Chester; David, Peter, and one other.

The Mowry family is of German descent. Peter Mowry, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came in early life from Germany, during the latter part of the eighteenth century, and purchased a large tract of land, a part of which is now owned by his grand-

son, B. Franklin Mowry. He was a member of the Evangelical church and an anti-federalist in politics, and died at an advanced age in 1814. He married and had three children, two sons and one daughter: John, Peter and Magdalene. Peter Mowry (father) was born on the home farm, where he resided until 1871, when he removed to Spring City, where he died in 1884, at an advanced age. He was a Jacksonian democrat, but would never accept any political office. He married Susanna Pennypacker, a daughter of Jonas and Mary Pennypacker. Mr. and Mrs. Mowry were the parents of four children: B. Franklin, of whom this sketch is written; Mary and Sarah, who were twins and died in childhood, of scarlet fever; and Jonas, who died at the same time as his sisters, of scarlet fever, which was then prevalent in the township in epidemic form.

CALEB BALDWIN, who was a prominent and influential citizen of East Caln township, well known throughout the county and greatly esteemed for his many sterling qualities, his benevolence and business capacity, was born November 1, 1825, in that township, where his widow still resides. He was of English descent, his direct paternal ancestors having emigrated to this country in 1638, and settled in the colony of New Haven. At that time a family of five—father and four sons—started for America, with the purpose of creating homes for themselves in this then new and strange country; but only the sons—John, George, Richard and Joshua—reached it in safety; the father, Sylvester Baldwin, having died during the voyage. One of their descendants, Jonathan Baldwin, was among the early pioneers of Chester county, owning a

fine farm of two hundred acres, which has been in the Baldwin family from the time of the grants made by John Penn, being a part of the original tract of one thousand acres taken up in 1753; the deeds bearing that date and the signature of John Penn. Caleb Baldwin was a man of good common school education, and he early engaged in his life-long pursuit of farming. Later he was also occupied in the quarrying of lime on his father's farm. Although primarily his interests were agricultural, he held many public positions of trust and prominence in various fields, having been a director of the Downingtown National bank for many years, and president of the Northwood Cemetery association until his death, being the originator of the idea of a burying ground at that place. During the Centennial exposition of 1876, he acted in the capacity of superintendent of the dairy department, under the supervision of the Dairy association, which was one of the most extensive displays of the exposition. He was a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party (having previously been a whig), and was a man of considerable political influence. In 1879 he was elected director of the poor of Chester county, but only served one year, being obliged to resign before the completion of his term, owing to a stroke of paralysis, which incapacitated him for the position. Mr. Baldwin was a strong abolitionist, and although a member of the Orthodox Society of Friends, was so staunch a patriot that he contributed liberally toward a substitute fee in support of the late war. For this he was disowned by this religious body, one of whose fundamental doctrines is that of peace. This was one of the most trying circumstances of his life, and one to which he never became fully reconciled. He

felt, however, fully justified in taking this step toward the support of his country in a time of its direst need, without being at all prompted by any antagonism to the doctrines of his religious faith. While taking so active and pronounced a part in business and public matters, he was also deeply interested in all things pertaining to the culture of the useful and ornamental adjuncts of the farm. His father, Jonathan C. Baldwin, served as president of the County Horticultural association and was a member of the Pennsylvania Pomological society, acting in the latter as a representative for Chester county. Caleb Baldwin was a man of many estimable qualities and characteristics, an affectionate father and husband, a kind neighbor, a true friend, a genial and hospitable host, and a patriotic citizen of sterling integrity, frank, decided and very determined in his own ideas of right and justice. He was strong yet candid in his convictions, and was a man greatly loved in his domestic and social relations, while he was universally respected wherever he was known.

In 1866 he was married to Emma A. Lewis, by whom he had two sons, John Baldwin, born June 23, 1868, and J. Lewis Baldwin, born July 6, 1872. Caleb Baldwin died January 3, 1888.

J. Lewis Baldwin, youngest son, was born July 6, 1872, at Hanover Home, East Caln township, this county. He received his education in various institutions—in the model department of the West Chester Normal, Friends' Graded school at West Chester, one year in the Biological department of the university of Pennsylvania, and is now a student in a medical department of the same institution, which department he entered in October, 1890, and from which

he will be graduated in 1893. During the summer vacations he superintends the farming operations on the homestead place, which consists of one hundred and fifty acres. On this farm is situated a fine marble quarry, which furnishes a superior quality of blue marble. The stone was obtained at this quarry for the Catholic church at Vilanova, and several fine residences at Haverford. J. Lewis Baldwin is also a partner with his brother, John Baldwin, in a steam laundry at Downingtown. In politics he is a republican.

REV. CALVIN DERR, the present popular pastor of the Reformed church at Spring City, this county, was born at Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, December 30, 1863, and is the only son of Rev. Levi K. and Rachel (Reagan) Derr. His paternal grandfather, Daniel Derr, was a native and prosperous farmer of Lehigh county, this State, and was well known there as an active member in his day of the Reformed church of the United States. He married Susanna Kuerr, also a native of that county, and reared a family of six children, dying at his home there at a good old age. Among his sons was Levi K. Derr (father), who was born in that county, and resided there until 1880, when he removed to the city of Reading, which has since been his place of residence. He was educated at what is now Muhlenberg college, and afterward studied theology with Dr. William A. Helfrey, a leading theologian of the Reformed church. After completing his education and being graduated, he became a minister in the Reformed church, and has devoted his life almost entirely to preaching the gospel. He now has charge of a Reformed church at Reading, which he organ-

ized nearly eleven years ago, and has built up until it has become one of the leading churches of that city. This is the fifth church he has organized, and all have been successful and are now in a flourishing condition. Indeed it may be said that his whole life has been devoted to the work of organizing and building up new churches of his denomination throughout the western part of Pennsylvania. And the success which has constantly attended his efforts furnishes the amplest proof of his fitness for such labor and his ability as a minister. He began his labors in the coal regions of Schuylkill county in 1857, at a time when that section was sparsely populated, and among his first successes was the work at Mahanoy City, where he organized a church which is now one of the largest in that place. Later he did similar service at Tamaqua, same county; in 1870 at Statington, Lehigh county; and at Lehighon, Carbon county. With the two latter he remained until his removal to Reading, where his work has also been greatly blessed, the church being singularly prosperous. Rev. Levi K. Derr married Rachel Reagan, a daughter of George Reagan, a gentleman of Scotch-Irish lineage, who spent most of his life in Berks county, this State, where he was a large property holder and prosperous iron master. By this union Rev. Mr. Derr had a family of five children, one son and four daughters: Mary, now living with her brother in Spring City; Calvin, the subject of this sketch; Emma, wedded Warren Lewis, of the city of Reading, who is now State agent of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad; Deborah and Winna, the two latter living at home with their parents.

Rev. Calvin Derr was educated at Ursinus college in Montgomery county, this State,

from which institution he was graduated in the spring of 1888. He entered Yale Divinity school in the autumn of that year, being graduated in theology in 1891. He was called by the first Reformed church of Spring City, this county, nearly five months before his graduation at Yale, his term of service beginning here in May, 1891. Upon completing his theological course he at once threw himself earnestly into his chosen life work, and is succeeding admirably in building up a working church of live, devoted and enthusiastic Christians. He is a young minister of much promise, and seems entirely consecrated to the work of his Divine Master.

AMOS G. WILSON, who for nineteen years has been in the grocery business at Parkesburg, and was postmaster at that place for a quarter of a century, beside serving as burgess, school director and a member of the council, was born in West Caln township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1821, and is a son of Major William and Susannah (Griffith) Wilson. The family is of Scotch-Irish origin, and is among the oldest in the Keystone State. Major William Wilson (father) was born about 1783, and was a native of Chester county, where he grew to manhood and received such education as was afforded by the schools of that early day. He was a prosperous farmer of West Caln township, and only abandoned his farm to engage in hotel keeping at Compass, this county, three or four years previous to his death, which occurred February 22, 1838, in his fifty-fifth year. When a young man he had learned the carpenter trade, and occasionally worked at that business in connection with his farming operations. He was a democrat in politics,

and in the early part of this century served as major of a regiment of Pennsylvania militia, being ever afterward known and addressed as Major Williams. In personal appearance he was stout and portly, a man of great energy and constant activity, and a well known advocate of temperance principles. He married Susannah Griffith, by whom he had a family of children. She was a native of Chester county, a life-long member of the Baptist church, and her life was a fine example of true Christian womanhood. She died in 1872, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years.

Amos G. Wilson was reared partly on the farm in West Caln township, and partly at Compass, this county. His education was received in the common schools and at the Unionville academy, then taught by Jonathan Gause. Leaving school he became a clerk for a short time in the general store of his brother William, at Wagon-town, this county, and afterward engaged in teaching for several years. In 1863 he started his present grocery business at Parkesburg, in the same building he now occupies. He has been very successful, and now has a large and lucrative trade. He was appointed postmaster here in 1861, being commissioned by President Lincoln, and held the office continuously until President Cleveland's administration, except some eighteen months during the administration of Andrew Johnson. During all his protracted term as postmaster, Mr. Wilson served acceptably, alike to the people and the postal authorities at Washington.

On July 3, 1844, Mr. Wilson married Rachel Filson, a daughter of Joseph Filson, of Sadsbury township, this county. She died in 1872, leaving five children, two sons and three daughters, all of whom are still

living: William, a druggist, owning three drug stores on Broadway, New York city; J. Chester, a coal merchant of Philadelphia, residing at Clifton Heights; Ida, the wife of Samuel R. Parke, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; Belle, married William Michener, clerk for the Parkesburg Iron Company; and Pauline R., living at home. In 1882 Mr. Wilson was again married, this time wedding Mrs. Hannah A. (Fritz) Stroud, of Highland township, Chester county.

In his political affiliations Mr. Wilson has hitherto been republican, but now strongly inclines toward the Prohibition party. He has served two terms as burgess of Parkesburg, and also as school director, and a member of the common council, and is now treasurer of the Parkesburg Building and Loan association. Mr. Wilson is a pleasant and popular gentleman, and ranks high as a citizen and an upright business man.

JACOB H. GEIGER, a leading contractor and builder at Parker Ford, and a man who has achieved financial success in the face of adverse circumstances, is a son of Jonas and Elizabeth (Hatfield) Geiger, and was born May 1, 1829, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. When he was two years old his father died, and the care of a family of six children fell on the mother. The family resided near Pottstown, and the father was a mason by trade, which occupation he followed until called away by death. In politics he was a democrat, and married Elizabeth Hatfield, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. One of these daughters, Sarah, married Joshua Haldeman, who is now deceased, and she lives in the city of Philadelphia.

Jacob H. Geiger was reared in his native county, where he early became accustomed to hard work, learning lessons of self-reliance and the necessity of careful management in the practical affairs of life. His educational advantages were few, and nine months in the public schools formed the sum total of his scholastic training. He embraced every opportunity for improvement that came in his way, however, and in the practical school of life acquired that knowledge which has served him better, perhaps, than any mere study of text books would have done. In early manhood he learned the trade of carpenter, and has followed that occupation more or less all his life. He also does work in the line of contracting and building, and many specimens of his handiwork may be seen at and in the vicinity of Parker Ford, this county, where he has resided since 1856. His natural energy and business ability, inherited from a long line of industrious ancestors, and quickened into new life by the necessities surrounding his early career, have led to financial success and placed him in independent circumstances. Politically Mr. Geiger is a democrat, and while avoiding the turmoil of practical politics is ever ready to do what he can to advance the cause and principles of genuine democracy among the people. He is a member of the German Reformed church, as are all his family, and active in support of his denomination and its various interests. He is also a member of Manatou Lodge, No. 214, Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Pottstown.

Jacob H. Geiger was united in marriage with Sarah Yost, a daughter of John Yost, of Montgomery county, where he died. To Mr. and Mrs. Geiger was born a family of four children, two sons and two daughters: J. Huston, a carpenter by occupation, who

lives in Chester county; Mary, married F. P. Huber, of Parker Ford, who is also a carpenter by trade; Harry, who wedded a Mrs. Shantz, *nee* Towers, and now lives with his father and manages the farm; and Sarah, who died at an early age.

HARRY C. HART, one of the leading merchants of Kenilworth and a useful and highly popular citizen of Chester county, is the fifth son of Simon and Leah (McGrady) Hart, and was born May 12, 1859, in the township of Providence, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools of his neighborhood. At the age of twenty-six he entered a general store and for a period of three years was engaged in clerking and as salesman. At the end of that time, in September, 1889, he embarked in business on his own account, at Pottstown, Montgomery county, where he remained until the spring of 1891. He then removed to Kenilworth, just opposite Pottstown, where he opened out his present business, and where he conducts a first-class general store. His location is among the best in the borough, and he carries a large and complete stock of all kinds of general merchandise, which is sold at correct prices. Here by industry and enterprise, backed up by a large share of practical ability and good business judgment, he has succeeded in building up an extensive and lucrative trade. He is a staunch republican in politics and a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America.

Harry C. Hart married Dilla B. Uffelman, of Pottstown, and their union has been blessed by the birth of two daughters, the eldest of whom, Mabel Irene, is now de-

ceased, while the other, Hilda May, is yet an infant, having been born December 22, 1891. Mrs. Hart's father, Christian Uffelman, is a native of Liebaca, Prussia, Germany, and came to this country when only thirteen years of age. He settled in Lancaster county, this State, from which he removed in 1889 to Pottstown, Montgomery county, where he still resides. He married Barbara Burkholder, by whom he had a family of twelve children, Mrs. Hart being one of its younger members. Others are: Charlotte Ann, married Fred R. Reynolds, a clerk in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Pottstown; John F., lives in Dakota; Christian B., a hotel clerk in Lancaster city; Mary L., clerking in a millinery store; Tillie B., wife of William H. Colandic, a telegraph operator and despatcher of trains in Lancaster county; Joseph A., deceased; Samuel C., a telegraph operator located in Washington city; Ella B., now dead; Daniel and Elsie M., the two latter living at home with their parents in Pottstown.

The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Harry Hart, a native of Lancaster county, this State, who was born and reared in Providence township. He was a man of more than ordinary education for that day, and engaged in teaching for many years, becoming widely known. Politically he was an old-line whig and took a rather active part in the politics of his time. He married and reared a family of five children, three sons and two daughters: Amos, Oren (killed in the late civil war), Martha, Susan and Simon. Simon Hart (father) was born November 19, 1828, in Providence township, Lancaster county, and has always resided there, having never been outside of Pennsylvania.

He is a farmer by occupation and has spent his life chiefly in the cultivation of the soil, though he has also been engaged extensively in lime burning at times. In religious faith he is a Methodist and a prominent member and class leader in that denomination, being also trustee of his church. He married Leah McGrady, who was born March 9, 1824, and died August 7, 1888. By this union he had a family of eight children: Emery, foreman in a tobacco warehouse at Lancaster city; Milton, now deceased; Albertis, a prosperous farmer of Conestoga township, Lancaster county; Allen J., deceased; Harry C., the subject of this sketch; Elmer E., a farmer residing at Safe Harbor, Lancaster county; Lilly F., married Benjamin Beach, who lives at Mardie Ford, Lancaster county; and Oren G. Some of the family connection has been noted for longevity. The maternal great-grandfather of Harry C. Hart, Simon Groff, was a blacksmith by occupation and lived to be almost ninety-eight years of age. He worked at his trade about sixty years in Lancaster county, where he lived all his life. Mr. Hart's maternal grandmother also attained a remarkable age, dying in her ninety-sixth year.

JUDSON ARMOR, a wounded Union veteran of the late war, an active, energetic and thoroughgoing carriage and wagon manufacturer of Downingtown, and a Thirty-second degree Mason of the northern Masonic jurisdiction of the United States, is a son of John G. and Catherine C. (Russel) Armor, and was born at Laughlintown, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, April 25, 1844. His paternal great-grandfather, Robert Armor, was of Scotch-Irish descent,

and served for several years as an officer in the body guard of King George II. of England. He came to Chester county in 1732, with two men named Wagoner and Gault, and settled at Compassville, where he followed farming and kept the Compass inn of that place for a number of years before his death. He was a strict member of the Presbyterian church of his ancestors, and married and reared a family of seven children: David, George, John, Robert R., Susan, Nancy and Martha. The youngest son, Robert R. Armor (grandfather), was born at Compassville, October 8, 1775, and in 1815 left that place to settle at Laughlintown, Westmoreland county, where he resided until his death, March 16, 1858, when in the eighty-second year of his age. He was a whig in politics, and kept an inn and run a farm at Laughlintown until 1845, when he retired from active business. He married and reared a family of eleven children, of whom were: James, David, George, Nancy Curry, John G., and Susan, the youngest and only surviving member of the family. Of these sons, John G. (father), was born at Compassville in 1806, and went with his father in 1815 to Westmoreland county, where after arriving at manhood he was engaged in the general mercantile business at Laughlintown until his death in 1876, at seventy years of age. He was an old-line whig and republican in politics, and an influential member and a prominent elder of the Presbyterian church, and married Catherine Russel, who is a daughter of Robert Russel, a native of Ireland and a strict Presbyterian, who settled at Shippensburg, Cumberland county, where he engaged in the mercantile business and reared and educated his family of five children: William, Dr. Robert, Susan, Eliza, and Catherine Ar-

mor. John G. and Catherine (Russel) Armor were the parents of seven sons: Robert R., in business at Jamestown, New York; William C., a notary public and now engaged in the mercantile and real estate business; Judson, George E., who died in 1892; Francis W., a merchant of Laughlinton; Herbert S., a telegraph operator of Oxbury; and Charles L., a merchant of Northumberland county.

Judson Armor received his education in the common schools and Caldwell's academy of Latrobe, Westmoreland county, and then learned the trade of carriage trimmer and painter, which he followed until the commencement of the late war, when he enlisted, in August, 1861, in Co. E, 105th Pennsylvania infantry, which was known as the "Wild Cat" regiment on account of its fearless fighting. He served under McClellan in the Peninsular campaign, and with Pope and at second Bull Run, and then under Burnside at Fredericksburg, where he was struck in the side by a piece of a shell, and dangerously wounded. He was conveyed from the battle-field to Mansion hospital, from which he was afterward removed to Rhode Island hospital, where he was discharged on March 26, 1863. After being discharged he returned home and was variously engaged until 1876, when he came to Downingtown, where he worked at his trade up to 1880, in which year he engaged in his present carriage and wagon manufacturing business. He operates a large repair shop and employs four men. He is the pioneer dealer in foreign built carriages and wagons in Chester county, and in his three lines of business of manufacturing, selling and repairing carriages and wagons, has built up a very fine trade.

In 1869 Mr. Armor was united in mar-

riage with Amanda Compton, daughter of Gilbert Compton.

In politics Mr. Armor is a republican. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, of whose Sunday school he is superintendent. He is a past commander of Hancock Post, No. 255, Grand Army of the Republic; a past grand of his lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and a past master of his lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He is also district deputy grand master of his Masonic lodge district, and is a Thirty-second degree Mason of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

WENDELL P. LAMBORN, D. D. S.,

one of the able and promising young professional men of West Chester, who is rapidly acquiring a lucrative dental practice in this borough, is a son of Richard J. and Hannah (Strode) Lamborn, and was born December 24, 1862, in Newlin township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. The family is of English extraction and was planted in America as early as 1713, by Robert Lamborn, who came, when only seventeen years of age, from Berkshire, England, and settled in Chester county. He bought land in Londongrove township, married and reared nine children, whose decendants are now numerous and widely scattered. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Townsend Lamborn, was a native of West Bradford township, this county, where he passed his life principally in agricultural pursuits, and where he died at an advanced age. He married and reared a family of children. Richard J. Lamborn (father) was born on the old homestead, and passed his entire life as a citizen of Chester county, dying at a good old age. He was a general

merchant and a prosperous farmer, devoting his attention mainly to farming during the latter part of his life. Politically he was a republican, and was called to fill several township offices. In business he was energetic and scrupulously honest, and became very successful, being a man who made friends easily and retained them for life. He married Hannah Strode, a native of Newlin township, who still resides on the old homestead in that township. She has been a devoted member of the Baptist church for many years, and is a woman of many excellent traits of character.

Wendell P. Lamborn was reared on the home farm in Newlin township, and obtained his education principally in the public schools of his neighborhood. He supplemented this instruction by a two-years' course of study at the Edgefield institute in this county, and after completing this course, remained on the home farm for five or six years. In 1887 he entered the dental office of Dr. Frank P. Cobourn, at West Chester, and on February 26th of the following year graduated from the Pennsylvania Dental college of Philadelphia, with the degree of D. D. S. He did not at once begin the practice of his profession, but in January, 1891, opened his present dental office in the city of West Chester, where by the exercise of skill and energy, and careful attention to business, he is rapidly building up a good trade, and winning a fine reputation as a dentist.

On September 27, 1888, Dr. Lamborn was united in marriage to Mamie L. Grubb, a daughter of Samuel W. Grubb, of West Goshen township, this county, and this union has been blessed by the birth of a daughter, Hazel L., who was born August 14, 1890.

Dr. Lamborn is a member of the First

Baptist church of West Chester, and in politics is a straight republican, always giving his party an intelligent and hearty support. He and his wife are very popular socially, and have the respect and esteem of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. Having thoroughly prepared himself for the practice of dentistry, and being in easy financial circumstances, the doctor's well-known energy, ability and devotion to his chosen pursuit will no doubt win him an honorable position among the leading men of his profession in this State.

H. W. DAVIS, a courteous and pleasant gentleman, and one of the prosperous farmers of Charlestown township, is a son of William J. E. and Hannah (Rixstine) Davis, and was born in East Pikeland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1858. He received his education in the public schools of Charlestown, to which township he was taken when quite young by his parents. Leaving school he became an apprentice to the trade of miller, but not liking milling, he made satisfactory arrangements and in 1879 cancelled the remaining part of his apprenticeship. He then engaged in farming, which he has followed ever since, where he now resides in Charlestown township. His farm contains seventy-five acres of fertile and well watered land, which is finely improved and highly cultivated. On it he has established a first class dairy, whose products are in good demand. In his agricultural pursuits of farming, stock-raising and dairying, he has been successful, and particularly in the latter branch has built up a prosperous and flourishing business. Politically he is a democrat, and is a member of Phenix Lodge, No. 212, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and of Pikeland

Reformed church, in which he has served as a deacon for the last twelve years.

On February 24, 1881, Mr. Davis was united in marriage with Clara March, a daughter of John and Margaret (Penny-packer) March. To Mr. and Mrs. Davis have been born four children, two sons and two daughters: Mabel, Hannah M., William J. and Hosea K.

H. W. Davis is of German descent, and his paternal grandfather, Isaac M. Davis, was a life-long resident of Charlestown township, where he owned a fine farm of one hundred and forty-one acres near Phoenixville. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, always took an active part in the interests of the Democratic party, and served for many years as a deacon in the Phoenixville Baptist church. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and died at an advanced age. He married Sarah J. Evans and reared a family of six children, four sons and two daughters: Charles R., Margaret, William J. E., Roger, Sarah and Isaac M., jr. William J. E. Davis (father), was born on the home farm in Charlestown township, May 11, 1828. He followed farming during the active years of his life, and now resides near the village of Charlestown. He is a democrat in politics, and married Hannah Rixstine, only daughter of Henry Rixstine. They had four children: B. Frank, H. W., the subject of this sketch; Ida V. March, and Charles R. Mrs. Davis was educated in Professor Bolmar's boarding school at West Chester, and taught several terms. Henry Rixstine, maternal grandfather, was a native of the northern part of the county, and settled about 1830 on the farm where H. W. Davis now resides. Henry Rixstine was a democrat, a member of Pikeland Reformed church, and married

Rachel Yeager, by whom he had one child, Mrs. Hannah Y. Davis, the mother of H. W. Davis.

GEORGE S. BENNETT, a member of the window glass manufacturing firm of G. S. Bennett & Co. of Spring City, and a representative business man of Chester county, is a son of David S. and Annie (Abel) Bennett, and was born December 4, 1858, at Winslow, New Jersey. He received his education in the common schools of his native town, and took a thorough course in one of the leading commercial institutions of Philadelphia. Being thus specially fitted for business life, he engaged with his father in the window glass trade. In 1882 they established a window glass and painters' supply house in Philadelphia, which they are still conducting at No. 114 North Ninth street, that city. Their success was of such an encouraging character that at the end of six years business transactions in the Quaker City, they resolved to widen their field of operations by embarking in the manufacture of window glass. They built a plant at Millville, New Jersey, which they operated under the firm name of G. S. Bennett & Co. for three years, when its capacity was not sufficient to meet the demands of the trade which they had secured by that time. They were then faced by the alternative of enlarging the plant or removing to a more favorable locality and erecting larger works, and after a careful study of the situation resolved upon the latter course. Of the many places offering favorable inducements they selected Spring City as having superior advantages for their line of business. They located their present plant here in the spring of 1891, and it has been pronounced by those able to judge, as one

of the best equipped window glass plants in the United States. Their two main buildings are respectively ninety by ninety and ninety by one hundred and fifteen feet in dimensions, while an additional building forty by two hundred feet has been lately erected. They employ one hundred and fifteen men, of whom nearly all earn six dollars per day. Their annual output is now three million feet of window glass, but their trade has increased so rapidly during the last year that the firm contemplates doubling the capacity of their works in order to meet the future orders of their daily increasing number of patrons. They also own and operate a pottery for the manufacture of crucibles for glass house consumption, and rank among the most successful business men of Pennsylvania and the leading window glass manufacturers of the United States. Mr. Bennett is a republican in political sentiment, and but few men of his years have been more successful in the business world.

On October 13, 1887, Mr. Bennett was united in marriage with Annie Berger, daughter of Levi Berger, a member of the firm of Berger Bros. of Philadelphia.

The Bennett family has been settled for over a century in New Jersey, where William Bennett, the grandfather of George S. Bennett, was born and reared. He was a glass worker, married and reared a family. His son, David S. Bennett (father), was born at Cumberland, that State, in 1838. He learned the business of window glass making, and by thirty years of steady and continuous work in every department of that industry, thoroughly fitted himself to undertake the manufacture of window glass, which he did in 1882, at Millville, New Jersey. In 1891 he came to Spring City,

where he is a member of the present window glass manufacturing firm of G. S. Bennett & Co., which has been noticed fully in a preceding paragraph. He married Annie Abel, a native of Burlington, New Jersey, and they have had six children: George S., Laura E., wife of R. E. Pond, a route agent of the Adams Express Company, and who resides in Trenton, New Jersey; Harry, manager of his father's Philadelphia glass store; Frank, who is connected with the same store; Lily and Lizzie, the latter now deceased.

Mrs. Annie (Abel) Bennett is a daughter of Thomas Abel, who served as a drummer boy in the war of 1812, and became one of the most expert glass workers of his day. He possessed as secrets some of the latest approved methods used in the successful manufacture of glass, and his son-in-law and his grandson, David S. and George S. Bennett, benefited by his instructions, and are skilled workmen and active and progressive manufacturers, who thoroughly understand every detail of their business, and who have won a part of their marked success by their intelligent supervision of all their processes of manufacture.

REV. E. W. BLISS, A. M., a scholarly and courteous gentleman, and the highly respected and esteemed pastor of Willistown Baptist church at Malvern, is a son of William Bliss, and was born at Barnston, Canada East, near the border line of the State of Vermont, in 1820. William Bliss was a carpenter by trade and spent the larger part of his life at Barnston, which was mainly settled by New England people. He married and reared a family of five children, one son and four daughters: Nancy

Davis, Emily Comestock, Caroline, Rev. E. W. and one other.

E. W. Bliss received his education at Colgate university of Hamilton, New York, from which well-known institution of learning he was graduated in the class of 1844. To secure his collegiate education he had taught several winter terms so as to secure means to defray his expenses during the summer terms at the university. After graduation he studied theology under a private tutor, and was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1844. His first charge was the Baptist church of Venice, Cayuga county, to which he received a call in the last named year, and with which he sustained very pleasant pastoral relations for a number of years. Leaving Venice, he served as pastor successively of Baptist churches in Oswego, Kingston, Newburg and Brooklyn, in the State of New York, and in 1876 came to Malvern, where he accepted his present charge as pastor of the Willistown Baptist church. This church was organized in 1833 as a branch of Great Valley, and the present meeting house and parsonage were erected in 1875. Under Reverend Bliss' charge the church has prospered in its spiritual life and in the increase of its membership, until it now numbers three hundred and fifty. Mr. Bliss is a close student, a clear thinker and an entertaining speaker.

Rev. Mr. Bliss married Mary Peck, who died and left four children, one of whom is E. W. Bliss, jr., who is in the real estate business at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

For his second wife Mr. Bliss wedded Sarah Pauline Denton, of Plainfield, New Jersey, and by this marriage had three children: Lewis D., Frank C. and Howard R. Lewis D. Bliss, an expert electrician, is now

at the head of a large electrical, engineering and constructive company, and was sent some time ago by the Edison Company to visit all electrical plants in Virginia and the Carolinas. He invented an electric light at seventeen years of age, and is the inventor of the electrical fountain in Bethesda park, Washington city, which has been such an attraction to the public. Frank C. Bliss is an electrician in the census building at Washington. He was formerly associated with Professor Lewis of the Edison Company, and afterward organized an electrical company, which is now doing a large business. He is now agent for the long distance electric light.

WILLIAM MARSHALL WOODWARD, a prosperous farmer and liveryman of the borough of West Chester, and a representative of one of the oldest families in the Commonwealth, is a son of Thomas S. and Mary B. (Worth) Woodward, and was born August 4, 1820, in West Bradford township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. The Woodwards are of English descent, and trace their American ancestry back to Richard and Robert Woodward, brothers, who were prominent citizens of Chester county as early as 1687. From a genealogy of the family compiled by Lewis Woodward, M.D., of Carroll county, Maryland, it is learned that in 1888 the descendants of these brothers numbered nine hundred and seventy-four, extending through eight generations and scattered over several States. The line of descent from (1) Richard Woodward to the subject of this sketch is traced through (2) Richard, the son of Richard, who married Esther Davis in 1695, by whom he had twelve children, among whom was

(3) William (great-grandfather), who wedded Eliza Marshall and reared a family of four sons and two daughters, one of the sons being (4) William (grandfather), who was born August 8, 1743. After attaining manhood he became a country storekeeper, and later in life purchased a farm in West Bradford township, near Marshallton, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying in October, 1825. He was successful and prosperous, both as a merchant and a farmer, and was twice married, first to Lydia Lewis and after her death to Elizabeth Stalker, by whom he had one son, (5) Thomas S. (father), who was born February 9, 1795, in Chester county, and who on January 23, 1817, married Mary B. Worth, a daughter of Samuel Worth, a prosperous farmer of this county, who was of English descent and a representative of one of the oldest families in this section. To them were born nine children, the second being (6) William Marshall Woodward, the subject of this sketch. Thomas S. Woodward, being an only child, inherited all his father's estate, including the homestead in West Bradford township. Here he passed most of his life, owning some three hundred acres of fine land and being a highly prosperous farmer. He died March 20, 1868, in his seventy-fifth year, his wife surviving until August 25, 1877. He was a whig and republican in politics, and a member of the orthodox Society of Friends, as was his wife. He served in several township offices during the course of his life, and occupied a high place in the esteem of his neighbors and all who knew him.

William Marshall Woodward was reared on the old homestead near Marshallton, receiving his early education in the common schools and supplementing that by a course

of instruction at a well known boarding school. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits exclusively until his forty-fourth year, and came to be numbered among the most prosperous farmers in East Bradford township. In 1864 he sold his farm, and removing to West Chester, engaged in the livery business. For a period of four years he conducted this enterprise successfully, and then purchased a large farm in Pennsburg township, this county, and once more devoted his attention to the cultivation of the soil. He continued his farming operations until 1875, when he returned to the borough of West Chester and again embarked in the livery business, which he has continued ever since. He has the largest and most completely equipped stables in the borough, with fine horses and a large number of elegant buggies and carriages.

In 1852, Mr. Woodward was united in marriage to Esther P., daughter of John and Hannah James, of East Bradford township. They have no children, but a stepson, Alvin Garrett. Mr. Woodward is a regular attendant of the Friends' church in this city, and a member of the Goodwill Fire Company. He has been a life-long republican and has been called to fill a number of the township offices. He is an intelligent gentleman and keeps well posted on current events.

WILLIAM MOCK, a prosperous, well known and greatly respected farmer residing near Anselma, is the youngest son of Levi and Mary (Hipple) Mock, and was born February 16, 1835, in West Vincent township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. Here he was reared and educated, and in this township has passed most of his life,

entirely engaged in agricultural pursuits. He owns a valuable little farm, consisting of fifty-six acres of choice land, all well improved, and he has been very successful. Politically Mr. Mock is a democrat, and he and his family are members of the Vincent Baptist church.

On June 7, 1858, Mr. Mock was united in holy matrimony with Mary E. Stietler, a daughter of Henry Stietler, a prosperous farmer of West Vincent township. To them was born a family of six children, all sons: Vincent S., now deceased; Joseph A., also dead; Harry S., a machinist, who married Zenith Osbon, and now resides in the city of Reading; Shaner S., also a machinist of Reading; Lewis, deceased; and Maurice F., living at home.

The Mocks are one of the families that were early planted in this State, where it has become quite numerous. Peter Mock, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a life-long resident of West Vincent township, and died at his home there at an advanced age. He was a carpet weaver by trade, but owned a farm and devoted part of his time to its cultivation and to stock raising. In politics he was a democrat and became widely known for his fearless advocacy of the principles of his party, though he did this so good naturedly as never to make personal enemies among his political foes. He married and reared a family consisting of six sons and a daughter, all of whom are now deceased, except the youngest son, William. Levi Mock (father) was born in West Vincent township, where he grew to manhood and received a good common school education. After leave school he learned the trade of carpenter, and followed that occupation most of his life. He died at his home in

this county at a good old age. Like his father he was a staunch democrat in politics, loyal to his political convictions alike in victory or defeat. In religious faith he was a Baptist, and for many years an active and influential member of that church. He married Mary Hipple, of this county, and to their union was born a family of sons and daughters: Davis, Perry, Lewis (deceased), John, Sylvester, William, the subject of this sketch; Sophia and Rosanna.

JACOB C. BROWNBACK, a leading farmer of Anselma, West Pikeland township, who was a gallant soldier during the civil war, and has been an active, enterprising and useful citizen ever since, is a descendant of the early emigrant, Garrett Brownback, and a son of Jesse and Elizabeth (Christman) Brownback. He was born in East Coventry township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, April 3, 1840, and grew to manhood on his father's farm, receiving a practical English education in the public schools of that township. Soon after leaving school he engaged in farming, to which occupation he had been early trained, and he has made that his principal business to the present time. In 1873 he removed to West Pikeland township, where he purchased a fine farm containing one hundred and forty acres of valuable land, all well improved and amply supplied with convenient farm buildings. Here he has resided ever since, and has been very successful in the management of his excellent farm. He is a republican in politics, and in religion he and his family are members of the German Reformed church. On August 5, 1862, at the age of twenty-two, Mr. Brownback enlisted as a private in Co. I, 6th Penn-

sylvania cavalry, and served continuously until the close of the war, being honorably discharged at Cloud's Mill, Virginia, in June, 1865. He was a brave and gallant soldier, actively participating in the terrible conflicts at Sharpsburg, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and Spottsylvania, beside a number of other minor contests and skirmishes in different States. He was a member of that monster military organization known in history as the army of the Potomac, and was personally present in nearly all its historic engagements.

On December 15, 1868, Mr. Brownback was married to Lizzie Kimes, a daughter of Samuel Kimes, a prosperous farmer of West Pikeland township. This union was blessed by the birth of four children, three sons and a daughter: Katie K., George K., Maurice K. and Jesse K., all living at home with their parents on the farm.

For additional facts concerning the history of the Brownback family, see sketches of Lewis C. Brownback, on page 555, and Garrett Elwood Brownback, on page 603, of this volume.

ROGER M. LITTLE, one of the representative farmers and leading small fruit growers of Charlestown township, is a son of Major and Eliza (Olewine) Little, and was born August 30, 1845, on the old homestead where he now resides, in Charlestown township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He grew to manhood on the farm, received his education in the common schools and at Professor Wyer's academy, West Chester, and then engaged in farming and fruit growing, which he has followed successfully up to the present time. He now owns the

homestead farm, first purchased by his grandfather and afterward owned by his father. It contains one hundred and twenty-nine acres of choice and well improved land. Mr. Little devotes several acres of his farm to the raising of small fruits, and has fully demonstrated that his section of the county is well adapted to the cultivation of such fruits. He has by actual experiment arrived at a knowledge of the small fruits that will thrive and yield remunerative crops in Charlestown township. He has ready sale for his fruit, and often ships it to a considerable distance. Mr. Little is a republican in politics, has served his township as auditor and school director, and was once a candidate for county treasurer. He is a member and trustee of Pikeland Reformed church. He is courteous and accommodating, has been very successful in his business enterprises, and ranks high in his community as an honest and honorable man.

Roger M. Little married Catharine Roland, a daughter of Benjamin and Mary Roland. To Mr. and Mrs. Little have been born two children, a son and a daughter: Howard P. and Mabel M.

The family of which Mr. Little is a member was planted in Chester county during the revolutionary period. His paternal grandfather, Roger Little, owned four farms in Charlestown, and was reputed in his day as one of the wealthy citizens of the township. He was an old-line whig in politics, married and reared a family of three children: William, Major, and Rebecca, who married James Pennypacker. The second son, Major Little (father), became the owner of the home farm, and during the active years of his life held various of his township offices. He was an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and married

Eliza Olewine. They were the parents of six children, two sons and four daughters: Mary Potts, Hannah, John, Sarah Rennard, Rebecca and Roger, whose name appears at the head of this sketch.

PROF. FRANCIS H. GREEN, who has held the chair of English in West Chester State Normal school since 1890, and is recognized as the pioneer of social reform in Pennsylvania, is a son of Sharpless and Mary (Booth) Green, and was born at Booth's Corners, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1861. His paternal grandfather, Abram Green, was born and reared in England, and during the early part of the present century came to Delaware county, this State, where he resided until his death. He married, and his son, Sharpless Green, the father of Professor Green, was born in 1830, in his Delaware county home, where he died in 1887, aged fifty-seven years. Sharpless Green was engaged in the mercantile business for over a quarter of a century. He was a republican in politics, a Methodist in religious belief and church membership, and married Mary Booth, who was a daughter of James Booth and who is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Green had a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters: Nelson C., who served for several years as postmaster, and now resides on the home farm; Charles, of West Chester; Lydia, wife of Curtis C. Hanby, of Delaware county; Phœbe; Mattie, wife of George L. Stanbridge, of West Chester; Prof. Francis H., and a son that died in infancy.

Francis H. Green was reared in Delaware county, and after attending the public schools he entered the West Chester State Normal school, from which he was gradu-

ated in the class of 1882. After graduation he engaged in teaching in the public schools, and in 1884 became principal of the public schools of Marshallton, this county, from which he went one year later to take charge of the department of English in the Normal college of Huntingdon, this State. Four years later, in 1888, he accepted the position of first assistant in the department of English in West Chester State Normal school, in which capacity he served until 1890, when he assumed full charge of the department as professor of English. While acting as first assistant he took a special course in English at Amherst college, and came well qualified to the chair which he has so successfully held for the last two years.

Professor Green has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for several years. He has done considerable work in the line of social reform, has lectured in New York and Brooklyn, and really is the pioneer of the movement in Pennsylvania. Articles from his pen, on the many social reforms that are so imperatively demanded in the interests of social progress and national prosperity, have appeared from time to time in leading magazines and newspapers, and have received praise and commendation from the intelligent and right-thinking people of the country. As a part of his reform work he labors in the temperance field, and is the founder and superintendent of the Order of the Knights of Temperance in Chester county. He studies closely everything bearing on social and educational topics, and has acted for some time as secretary of the West Chester Philosophical society.

In connection with teaching he does considerable institute work, during the winter seasons, in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and

Delaware. Professor Green has labored hard and with good success in making his department what it should be in this enlightened and progressive age. He is well informed on the history and growth of the English language, has mastery of the best and most progressive methods of teaching it, and is thoroughly conversant with the best thoughts of the masters of English literature. The West Chester State Normal school for the first district of Pennsylvania is admirably equipped for the high grade of work which it is doing. It is recognized as one of the leading and foremost normal schools of the country, and Prof. Francis H. Green has well done his part in maintaining the high standing which the school has attained as a superior institution of learning.

THOMAS D. FUNK, one of the young and prosperous farmers of the Pickering Creek valley, is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Davis) Funk, and was born on the farm on which he now resides, in Schuylkill township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 21, 1862. He was reared on his father's farm, received his education in the common schools of Charlestown township, and assisted his father in farming until the death of the latter in 1890. He then purchased the home farm, and has been successfully engaged in farming and dairying up to the present time. His farm contains one hundred and fifty-six acres of land, well adapted to grain raising and grazing. It is situated in Schuylkill township, within convenient distance of church and school. The dairy business of Chester county has assumed large proportions, and Philadelphia depends upon it to a large extent. The superior dairy products of the county are in

great demand, and Mr. Funk is one of the many farmers of Schuylkill township who help to keep up this demand, by the purity and excellence of the products which they daily ship to the Quaker city. Mr. Funk is a republican in politics, and while never neglecting the support of his party, yet gives his time principally to business affairs.

The Funks of Chester county are descendants of Elijah Funk, who came from Germany about 1750. He purchased the farm on which the subject of this sketch now resides, and built for his first house a small, round-log cabin, which is still standing. He afterward erected good buildings, and in 1797 built the present large stone barn that is on the property. His son, Benjamin Funk (grandfather), was a native and life-long resident of Schuylkill township, where he was a farmer by occupation. Benjamin Funk was born in 1781. He purchased the home farm, was a well-to-do man for his day, married and reared a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters: Eliza, Joseph, John, Jacob, William, George, Margaret Entriken, and Mary Jenkinson. Joseph Funk (father), the eldest son, was born in 1816, and learned the trade of saddler, which he followed but a short time. He then turned his attention to farming, purchased the old homestead, and became one of the most successful and wealthy farmers of Schuylkill township. He was a republican in politics, and died December 10, 1878. He was twice married, first to Elizabeth Davis, and after her death he wedded Caroline Rhodes, who is still living. By his first marriage he had five children, four sons and one daughter: Mary, wife of Elwood Fisher, of Charlestown village; William, who died in childhood; John, Thomas D., the subject of this sketch, and one other.

THOMAS DOWNING, one of the progressive and prosperous farmers of Uwchlan township, who is well known for his success in agriculture and the prominent part he takes in political affairs, is the second son of William S. and Tamison (Mason) Downing, and was born at Lionville, Uwchlan township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1830. His paternal great-grandfather, Joseph Downing, was a life-long resident of Chester valley, where he died. Hon. Thomas Downing (grandfather) was born in the Chester valley, West Caln township, about 1757, and lived there until 1761, when he removed with his parents to what is now Lionville, Uwchlan township, where he continued to reside until his death in 1827, at the advanced age of seventy years. He was to some extent a farmer by occupation, but for a number of years was engaged in merchandising at Lionville. Politically he was an old-line whig, very prominent in the politics of his day, and was elected and served as a member of the legislature from Chester county. He was also a justice of the peace for many years, and came to be regarded as the legal adviser of his neighborhood. In religion he was a member of the Society of Friends, and prominent in the affairs of that religious body. He married Sarah Smith, and was the father of eight children: George, Joseph, William, Thomas, Betsy, Tamison, Mary A. and Sarah Hoopes, all now deceased. William Downing (father) was born at Lionville in the initial year of the present century, and passed his entire life at that place, dying August 29, 1874, in his seventy-fourth year. After receiving such education as could be obtained in the schools of his neighborhood, he engaged in farming, and continued to make that his main business during life.

In politics and religion he followed the example of his honored father, and at the advent of the Republican party in Pennsylvania became a firm supporter of that political organization. He united in marriage with Tamison Mason, a daughter of Isaac Mason, of Uwchlan township, this county, and to them was born nine children, five sons and four daughters, only four of whom are now living: Henry, Thomas, the subject of this sketch; Mary, and Sarah, the latter of whom became the wife of a Mr. Beitler.

Thomas Downing was reared on the old Downing homestead near Lionville, and received his education in the public schools of that village. He has always resided on the farm where he was born, and has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, including stock raising and marketing. His farm contains two hundred and five acres of valuable land, most of which is improved and in a fine state of cultivation. In his political affiliations Mr. Downing has always been a republican, and takes an active part in the politics of Chester county. He never married.

ELLWOOD PATRICK, M.D., one of the well known and successful physicians of the city of West Chester, is a son of David B. and Christie Ann D. (Huston) Patrick and was born in Charlestown township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1856. His paternal grandfather, John Patrick, was born and reared to manhood in one of the rural districts of Scotland. Arriving at the age to do for himself in life, he followed the footsteps of many of his countrymen into the celebrated north of Ireland, where he continued to reside until about 1812, when he crossed the Atlantic

to settle in Charlestown township, this county. He was a farmer by occupation, and after coming to this country became a democrat in politics. He was reared in the Presbyterian faith of his Scottish forefathers, and was an ardent and useful member of the Presbyterian church, both in Ireland and in this country. He was a worthy representative of that sturdy, energetic, self-willed and God-fearing Scotch-Irish race so prominent in the early settlement of this country. His son, David B. Patrick (father), was born in 1817, in Charlestown township, this county, where he followed farming until a few years ago, when he retired from all active pursuits of life. He was an old-line whig in politics until that party went down under the weight of public opinion in 1852, and since then has supported the principles of the Republican party. Mr. Patrick is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and married Christie Ann D. Huston, by whom he had eleven children: Harrison and Granville (twins), of whom the former died in infancy, and the latter married Francis Hurry and is a resident of Phoenixville; Mary, now dead; John, married Alice March, and is a farmer of West Pikeland township; Lydia, wife of John Bearer; R. Jones, married a Miss King, and follows farming in South Coventry township; Winfield, who died in infancy; Dr. Ellwood; Lizzie, wife of Rev. B. F. Davis, a minister of the Reformed church; Ida, who died young; and Lottie E. Mrs. Patrick, who died in 1889, aged fifty-two years, was a daughter of Robert Huston, who spent sixty years of his life in Charlestown township.

Ellwood Patrick was reared in Chester county, and received his education in the common schools and a college of Montgomery county, which latter institution he at-

tended for nearly three years. Leaving college he taught school for one term, and then determined upon the study of medicine. He read with Dr. Howard Evans, then of Charlestown, but now of Philadelphia, and entered the university of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated March 14, 1880. Immediately after graduation he went to West Whiteland, where he practiced until the winter of 1884, during which he came to West Chester. Two years later, in February, 1886, he accepted the position of medical examiner of the Pennsylvania Railroad Relief association, with headquarters in Pittsburg, but only served until June of that year, when he resigned to resume his practice at West Chester, which has steadily increased ever since.

On March 24, 1887, Dr. Patrick was united in marriage with Emma P. Shoemaker, daughter of Kersey Shoemaker, of this county, and their union has been blessed with one child, a son named Jesse K., who was born October 6, 1889.

Dr. Patrick is a republican in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has always been active in the interests of his party, is now serving as a member of the city school board, and has frequently been elected as a delegate to republican county and State conventions. He is a member of West Chester Lodge, No. 42, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In his profession Dr. Patrick has always been progressive, and takes an interest in all the efforts made to advance the science and practice of medicine. He is a member of the West Chester Medical society, the Chester County Medical society, and the Pennsylvania State Medical society. In the summer of 1891 he visited Europe, and made a tour through England, Ireland and France.

He spent some time in London, Dublin and Paris, whose hospitals he went through and carefully inspected, and then visited many places of scenic beauty and historic interest in southern France, the Emerald Isle and eastern England.

JOSEPH H. BALDWIN, one of the young and rising members of the Chester county bar, is a son of John E. and Mary G. (Hoopes) Baldwin, and was born in West Bradford township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1862. The name of Baldwin is to be traced back in Chester county to 1689, when John Baldwin, a remote ancestor of the subject of this sketch, was a merchant of Chester. He was an early settler of Aston township, Delaware county, removed to Chester county, where he acquired a considerable estate, and married April 4, 1689, Catharine Turner, a widow, by whom he had two children, Ruth and John. John was born April 10, 1697, was a saddler, married Hannah Johnson April 11, 1719, and died in 1728, leaving two sons. One of these sons was John Baldwin, who was born at Chester, December 22, 1719, married September 9, 1739, to Ann Peirce, a daughter of Caleb and Ann Peirce, of Thornbury, and died in 1788, in East Caln township, on land purchased by his grandfather in 1702. He was a tinplate worker, and left four children: Mary, John, Caleb and Ann. Caleb, the third child, was born in 1749, married on December 24, 1774, to Charity Cope, a daughter of Samuel and Deborah Cope, of East Bradford, and died February 11, 1826, leaving four children: Deborah, John, Samuel and Jonathan C., the latter of whom was born in East Caln township, near Downingtown,

January 30, 1792. He was an extensive farmer and raised a large number of horses for the eastern markets. He was much interested in horticulture, and served for some time as president of the Chester County Horticultural society. He died October 20, 1874, aged eighty-two years. He married Mary Ann Jacobs, a preacher of the Society of Friends, who was a daughter of Richard and Lydia (Gibbons) Jacobs, of East Bradford. Their children were: John Erskine, Hannah, Caleb, Deborah, Caroline Cope, Lydia J., Richard A., James H., Charity, Susan P., Jonathan C., Rebecca S. Conard, Henry C. and Mary Ann. John Erskine Baldwin (father), was born in 1823, in East Caln township, where he resided until his marriage, when he removed to West Bradford, where he died in 1890, at sixty-seven years of age. He was a very wealthy farmer, owning two hundred acres of choice land on Brandywine creek, was a whig and republican in politics, took an active part in local affairs, and held several township offices. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and married Mary G. Hoopes, a daughter of William Hoopes, and who was born in East Goshen township. They reared a family of nine children, of whom seven are living: Hannah, wife of George A. Hoffman, a farmer of West Whiteland township; John Erskine, jr., residing on the home farm; Phoebe, married to Byard Conard, a merchant of Upland, Delaware county; Henry C., in the mercantile business at Chadd's Ford; Joseph H.; Elizabeth, wife of George H. Fester, of Downingtown; and Emma L., who married Jacob Kendig, an extensive lumber dealer of Muscatine, Iowa.

Joseph H. Baldwin grew to manhood in his native township, and after attending the public schools and Professor Worrall's acad-

emy, entered West Chester State Normal school, from which he was graduated in the class of 1883. After graduation he engaged in teaching, which he followed for three years. He read law with Thomas S. and William Barth, jr., was admitted to the bar in August, 1889, and since then has been actively engaged at West Chester in the practice of his chosen profession.

In politics Mr. Baldwin has always been a staunch republican, and is now serving his second term as chairman of the Republican county committee. He leans toward the Society of Friends, of which so many of his ancestors were worthy and devoted members. He is a member of Pocahontas Lodge, No. 316, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of West Chester, and stands well at the bar, where he has won his way into a flattering and lucrative practice.

THOMAS LANCASTER, an industrious citizen and the proprietor of the Charlestown Flouring mills, is a son of Joseph C. and Lydia (Stanley) Lancaster, and was born in Bethel township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, May 30, 1864. His paternal grandfather, James Lancaster, was a native of Brandywine Hundred, county of Delaware, but resided after early manhood in Bethel township, Delaware county, on the farm which he purchased there, and which is now known as the Lancaster homestead, as it has remained ever since in the possession of his lineal descendants. He was a tanner by trade, and owned a large tannery in Wilmington, which he operated for thirty-five years. At the end of that time he engaged in butchering and market gardening, which he followed with more or less activity until his death in 1890, at an

advanced age. He was a democrat in politics, married and had a family of thirteen children, of whom nine died within two weeks during an epidemic of dysentery. One of the four children who survived was Joseph Lancaster, the father of the subject of this sketch. Joseph Lancaster has always resided in his native township, where he has followed farming and butchering. He is a democrat in political opinion, and married Lydia Stanley. To their union were born five children, two sons and three daughters: Thomas, Lizzie, wife of William Hall, a blacksmith by trade, who owns and operates a large wheelwright and blacksmith shop at Greenville, in Delaware county; Alfred B., who died in 1891, at twenty-one years of age; Isabella, who died in infancy, and Jennie H.

Thomas Lancaster grew to manhood on the home farm, received his education in the common schools of his native township and Charlestown graded school, and then learned the trade of miller, at which he worked for four years. At the end of that time he commenced business for himself, renting the Chester Valley mills, which he operated for one year. He then rented the Green Bank mill, which burned down a year later, after which he took charge of the Harrison Bernard mill, where he remained until 1890, when he purchased the Charlestown mills. His mills are situated in a good grain producing section of the county, and turn out an excellent grade of flour. Thomas Lancaster married Lizzie F. Tholo, daughter of John H. and Hannah Tholo. Mr. Lancaster is a democrat, of the Jeffersonian school. He is well qualified for the business in which he is engaged, and has acquired an enviable reputation for the high grade of flour that he manufactures.

HENRY R. MILLER, one of the old and substantial citizens of East Coventry township, who has served as assessor and tax collector and is widely known, is the fourth child and third son of Henry and Hannah (Root) Miller, and was born November 8, 1824, in West Vincent township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He was reared principally in his native township, and received his education in the public schools of his neighborhood. Later he removed to West Coventry township, where he lived for a number of years, and then came to his present home in East Vincent, where he owns a fine farm containing fifty-one acres of choice land, all improved and in a good state of cultivation. He has devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits, and has met with a good degree of success, being now in independent circumstances. Politically Mr. Miller is a republican, and has been honored by his fellow citizens with election to the offices of assessor and tax collector of East Coventry township, the duties of which positions he has discharged faithfully and well. He is a member of the German Reformed church, in which he has served as elder.

On December 21, 1845, Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Elizabeth Longaker, a daughter of Jacob Longaker, of East Vincent township. To them was born six children, three sons and three daughters: Alvin W., a blacksmith of Spring City, who married Mary Urliss; Mariah J., wedded John Grubb, of East Coventry township, where he is engaged in farming; Irvin W., a mason by occupation, who married Zela Kirk and now resides in East Coventry; Alice J., Phœbe S. and William H., the three latter now living at home with their father. Mrs. Elizabeth Miller died June 30, 1888, in the

sixty-fifth year of her age, and greatly respected by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

The paternal great-grandfather of Henry R. Miller was a native of Germany who emigrated to the United States and settled in Pikeland township, this county, at an early day. He was a farmer and owned three hundred acres of land. One of his sons was John Miller (grandfather), who was born in 1765, and lived in East Vincent township until his death in 1825, at the advanced age of sixty years. He also was a farmer by occupation, and became quite prosperous. In religious faith he was a Lutheran, and an ardent democrat politically. He was elected justice of the peace and served an extended term in that office, and was also captain of a company of State militia for a number of years. He was a man of sound judgment and even temper, and was frequently called on by his neighbors and acquaintances to act as arbitrator in the settlement of differences that grew up among them. In early life he married Catharine Christman, and was the father of five children, the eldest of whom was Henry, the father of the subject of this sketch. The others, all now deceased, were: Mary, who married a Mr. March; John, Margaret, and Peter. Henry Miller (father) was born in West Vincent township, this county, in 1795, and died at his home in East Vincent in 1879, aged eighty-four. He spent his active years mainly in the cultivation of the soil, and was known as a progressive and successful farmer. In politics he was a staunch democrat, and served three or four terms as a school director in his township. Religiously he was a firm adherent of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and served for many years as an elder and deacon. He

married Hannah Root, of this county, and they had a family of eleven children: Sebastian, Catharine and Samuel, all three now deceased; Henry R, whose name heads this sketch; Joshua, Perry, Jones, a farmer in the west; Davis, deceased; John and Savaria, living; and Margaret, dead.

WILLIAM R. MANGER, a well-known farmer residing near Pottstown, and a highly esteemed citizen of Chester county, is the only son of John and Sarah (Reifsnnyder) Manger, and was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, June 2, 1852. At the age of seven years, his father having died, he came to Chester county, where he became a member of his uncle's family, and here he was principally reared. He received a good practical education in the public schools, and in 1867 entered the Pottstown Iron works, where he learned the trade of puddler, and followed that occupation for a period of ten years, after which he engaged in farming in North Coventry township. He now owns a fine farm of sixty-six acres at South Pottstown, that township, and has it all improved and in a good state of cultivation. Being a man of considerable ability, great energy and good judgment, he has been quite successful in agricultural pursuits and is in comfortable circumstances. In politics he is attached to the Democratic party, and while taking little active part in the heated contests that annually convulse the State, he is earnest in his support of the great principles of liberty and equality that form the basis of that political organization, and ever ready to do what he can to secure its triumph at the polls. He is a member of the German Reformed church, as were many of his ancestors, and active in

support of the different interests of his denomination.

On January 17, 1878, Mr. Manger was united in marriage with Anna Filman, a daughter of Josiah Filman, of Pottstown, this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Manger have been born two children, both sons: Harry F. and Lee F.

Jacob Manger, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, where he resided all his life, and where he died about 1860, at the advanced age of sixty-five years. He was a miller by trade, and was also engaged in farming during his later years. Politically he was a democrat, and supported that party all his life. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and was a life-long member of the German Reformed church. In early manhood he wedded Sarah Sands, and they reared a family of five children: Jacob, John, Mary, Catharine and one other. John Manger (father) was born on the old homestead in Berks county, where he grew up and was educated in the public schools of his neighborhood. After leaving school he engaged in farming, and in early manhood was married to Sarah Reifsnnyder, of Bucks county, by whom he had two children, one son, William R., and a daughter, Mary, who married Henry Manger, a farmer of Bucks county, where they now reside. John Manger was a democrat in political faith and a strict member of the German Reformed church. He continued to reside in Bucks county, engaged in farming until his death in 1859, at the early age of twenty-seven years.

PETER WELLS, a successful farmer of Charlestown township, and a descendant of one of the oldest families of the State,

is a son of John and* Catherine (Young) Wells, and was born in Charlestown township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, November 28, 1830. He received his education in the common schools, and then learned the trade of carpenter, at which he never worked to any great extent. He has always followed farming, and upon the death of his father he came into possession of his present farm of ninety-two acres, which is a part of the old home place. He runs a dairy and operates a stone quarry, in connection with farming, and has been successful in all three lines of business. He is a republican in politics and a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. Mr. Wells served as enrolling officer during the late war, for Schuylkill and Charlestown townships. He is a member of the fraternal orders of the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Free and Accepted Masons. He is also a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar.

Peter Wells married Sallie Pennypacker, and to their union were born three children: Emma, Franklin, who died in infancy, and Millie A.

The Wells family is of Welsh descent. Its immigrant ancestor came with the Swedes in 1638, and his descendants settled in Charlestown township, where John Wells (father), was born and reared. The latter was a whig and Lutheran, and served as a justice of the peace for many years. He died in this county at an advanced age. He married Catherine Young, who is also deceased, and they had seven children: Peter (1), who died in infancy; Ruth Beaver, Catherine, Lydia Beaver, Sarah, Dr. John, who married Agnes Ralston; and Peter (2), the subject of this sketch.

One of the sons of Dr. John Wells is Dr.

John R. Wells, who was born in Charlestown township, September 27, 1858. He received his education in the common schools and Ursinus college, read medicine with his father and entered the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the class of 1882. Immediately after graduation he commenced practicing with his father, Dr. John Wells, a man of fine education and a graduate of Pennsylvania Medical college, in the class of 1854, and who has practiced medicine successfully for thirty years in Charlestown township, where he is a leading republican and a prominent Presbyterian. Dr. John R. Wells is a republican in politics, and has served for several years as a member of the school board of his township. He has three brothers and one sister: Frank H., in the fertilizer business in Philadelphia; Harry L., James T., who is manager of his father's farm and is now serving as a member of the Republican county committee; and Agnes R. Dr. John R. Wells married Lizzie Hartman, daughter of Granville Hartman. He has a fine practice, which extends throughout Charlestown and into adjoining townships.

JONATHAN MORRIS, a substantial farmer of this county, and a wounded Union veteran of the late war, who fought in thirty battles for the preservation of his country, is a son of William and Caroline (Bush) Morris, and was born near Valley Forge, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in 1826. His immigrant ancestor, George Morris, was a native of Germany, who after coming to this country settled near Gulf Mills, Montgomery county, where he died in 1844, aged seventy years. He was a farmer and democrat, married and

had six children: Jacob, William (father), Rees, Elizabeth Famous, Martha Upright, and Sarah. William Morris, the second son, was born in 1807, and died in 1842, at thirty-five years of age. He was a farmer and democrat, like his father before him, and served for some time in a militia company. He married Caroline Bnsh and reared a family of six children: Charles, Jonathan (subject), George, Samuel, Mary, and Sarah Cummings.

Jonathan Morris, by the untimely death of his parents, was thrown at an early age upon the world and among strangers to do for himself. He received his education in the early common schools of Pennsylvania, and worked for several years in the cotton factories at Gulf Mills, this State. In 1861, he enlisted in Co. G, 82d Pennsylvania infantry, and served until August 20, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at Hall's Hill, Virginia. He served as a private for a time and was then promoted to corporal, and later was promoted from that position to sergeant. He served in the armies of the Potomac and the Valley of Virginia, lost a finger at Fair Oaks, but never left the field, and received two other wounds, one at Winchester and the other at Sailor's Creek, where he was held prisoner by the Confederates for three days. He participated in the following battles and engagements: Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Seven Days' Fight, second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock, the Wilderness fights, Spottsylvania Courthouse, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Winchester, Fisher's Creek, Hatcher's Run, Fort Steadman, Sailor's Creek, and Appomattox Courthouse. After the close of the war Sergeant Morris returned home, and

now resides on his well improved farm, where he gives his time principally to farming and stock raising.

Jonathan Morris married Margaret Showalter, a daughter of John Showalter, and they have three children: Athalia, Elsie and Carrie.

In politics Mr. Morris is a republican. He has a splendid military record, and ranks high as a citizen and as a successful farmer. He is a member of Josiah White Post, No. 45, Grand Army of the Republic, and also of Phœnix Lodge, No. 75, Free and Accepted Masons.

ALLISON E. YEAGER, one of the prominent and leading citizens of this county, who is now engaged in the coal, mercantile and creamery business at Kimber-ton, is the eldest son of John and Martha S. (Emory) Yeager, and was born in East Vincent township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1853. He received his education in the common schools of East Pikeland and East Vincent townships, and at Ursinus college, at which excellent educational institution he took a two years' course. He commenced life for himself as a teacher, and after two years of teaching in the public schools, he came to Kimber-ton, where he was engaged in the general mercantile business from 1876 to 1880. In the last named year he became a coal dealer, and in 1889 resumed the general mercantile business and started his present creamery. He has been successful in each of his different lines of business, and is a man of good executive ability and organizing power. His coal yards are large and well supplied with the best grades of coal to be found in the market; his store is a large two-story brick structure, and is heavily stocked with dry

goods, plain and fancy groceries, notions and everything to be found in a first-class mercantile establishment, outside of the cities and larger towns of the State; while his creamery is fully equipped with the latest machinery, and all necessary appliances for the manufacture of a high grade and popular article of butter. Mr. Yeager attends the Philadelphia market during four days of each week, and ample success has naturally attended his well systematized business operations. He is a democrat in politics, has held various of the offices of his township, and always gives his party an honest and hearty support. He is a member of Washington Camp, No. 93, Patriotic Order Sons of America, and St. Vincent's Reformed church, in which he has served as deacon and elder.

Allison E. Yeager wedded Clara Beerbrower, a daughter of Reuben Beerbrower, and to their union have been born four children, three sons and one daughter: Mabel, John R., Clarence and William.

The immigrant ancestor of the Yeager family was John Yeager, sr., a native of Germany, who settled in East Vincent township during the latter part of the eighteenth century. His children were: Henry, John, Jacob, Elizabeth Golden, Polly Showalter, Peter, Mrs. Hipple, and William. John Yeager (grandfather), the second son, was born in 1799. He was a blacksmith by trade, but gave his time principally to the cultivation of his farm, which contained one hundred and forty-four acres of land. He was a democrat in politics, and originally a member of St. Vincent's Reformed church, but transferred his membership to East Vincent church of that denomination when the latter was organized in 1851. He was instrumental in the establishment of East Vin-

cent church, which he served as treasurer from its organization until 1880, and its present house of worship was erected mainly through his efforts, and by his generous contributions of labor and money. After a long life of activity and usefulness he passed away in 1882, when in the eighty-third year of his age. He married Mary Painter, and to them were born a family of children: Edward, Davis, John, Nathan, Sarah Huzzard, Sophia Tyson, Mary, and Isabella Bertolet. John Yeager, the third son, and father of Allison E. Yeager, was born in 1830. He followed farming for some time, kept the "Seven Stars" hotel for nineteen years, and in 1885 removed to Spring City, where he is now engaged in the real estate business. He is a democrat in politics, was the democratic candidate for sheriff of Chester county at one election, and has served frequently as a delegate to Democratic State conventions. He is a member and one of the founders of East St. Vincent's Reformed church, and in 1852 married Martha S. Emory, who is a daughter of Jacob and Abigail (Sloyer) Emory. To Mr. and Mrs. Yeager were born two children: Allison E., the subject of this sketch, and Jacob.

HENRY SLOYER, a self-made man and a comfortably situated farmer of this county, is a son of Jacob and Maria (Young) Sloyer, and was born in Pikeland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1825. He received his education in the common schools, and at an early age had to do for himself. He worked for ten years for his board and clothing, and after that was engaged for a few years in any kind of work that came to hand. At twenty-five years of age he married, and rented a small

farm which he left a year later to purchase a small twenty-acre tract of land on which he resided for several years. He then purchased his present farm of one hundred acres, which is fertile and well improved and ranks as one of the most desirable farms of the Pickering creek valley. A part of his land is specially adapted to grass, and he now owns and runs a valuable dairy. Mr. Sloyer is of that enviable class of self-made men who labor patiently and perseveringly, and conquer success by diligence and good management. He is a prohibitionist in politics, and has been a useful member of the Presbyterian church for over a quarter of a century.

Henry Sloyer wedded Frances Patrick, a daughter of John Patrick, and to them was born three children, two sons and a daughter: Robert J., who is assisting his father in farming; George W., who died in boyhood, and Sarah R., wife of T. B. Wilson, who is engaged in the stone business at Wilson's Corners.

Henry Sloyer, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, spent nearly all of his life as a resident of West Pikeland township, in which he owned a large tract of land and was a man of considerable influence. He died there at an advanced age. He was a federalist in politics, married, and had four sons: Conrad, William, Jacob and George. George Sloyer (father) was born in West Pikeland township. He was a man of feeble health, which interfered greatly with the successful prosecution of his business enterprises. He owned a large farm, and was engaged for several years in the mercantile business in Pikeland township. After suffering several severe losses he was compelled to quit all his business operations on account of ill health. He was a demo-

crat in politics, and married Maria Young, who was a daughter of John Young. Jacob and Maria Sloyer reared a family of four sons and one daughter: Peter, Eli, Henry (subject), George, and Catherine Barren. The parents are now deceased.

HENRY DEERY, one of the older citizens of West Pikeland township, who is held in high esteem in the community where he resides, is a son of George and Susanna (Knerr) Deery, and was born July 10, 1810, on the farm where he now resides, in West Pikeland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. His early years were filled with the hard experience common to farmer's sons. Reared on the farm, he was inured to hard labor, and after attending the old subscription schools of his neighborhood, he engaged in farming on the home farm, of which he now owns one hundred and nine acres. His land is all well improved and under good cultivation, except a few acres of woodland. He also owns a six acre lot at some distance from his present farm, and has prospered in all of his farming operations. He is a democrat in politics and a member of Pikeland Evangelical church.

Henry Deery married Salinda Stanfler, and to their union have been born eight sons and two daughters: George K., a farmer of East Pikeland, who married Ametta March; Jacob P., wedded Maggie Deery, and is engaged in farming in West Pikeland township; Emma D., wife of Abraham M. Deery, a hardware merchant of Philadelphia; Benjamin F., a blacksmith of East Pikeland, who married Emma Eachus; Lewis G., a carpenter; Enos S., married Mina Francis, and is a foreman in the carpenter shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at

Phœnixville; Ida D., wife of Harry Snyder, a window sash and frame manufacturer of Spring City; and Morris L., at home.

George Deery, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, passed the larger part of his life in West Pikeland township, this county. He was a large landholder, a strong democrat, and a strict member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. During the war of 1812 he hauled supplies to the American forces encamped at Marcus Hook. He died in 1825, at eighty-five years of age. Among his children were: Peter, John, George, Hannah Smith and Mary Phillips. George Deery (father) was a farmer by occupation, always supported the Democratic party, and held membership in the Evangelical Lutheran church for many years before his death, which occurred in 1839. He married Susanna Knerr, and they had three children, one son and two daughters: Elizabeth Emery, Mary March, and Henry, the subject of this sketch.

JOHN REESE, one of the older citizens and successful farmers of Chester county, is a son of Enos and Margaret (Rixstine) Reese, and was born in East Pikeland township, this county, November 20, 1826. Enos Reese always resided in East Pikeland township, where he died at an advanced age. He was a farmer by occupation, and partly cleared out and largely improved a farm of one hundred and two acres, in a day when farming was accomplished by the hardest of manual toil, and agricultural labor-saving machinery was unknown. He was a republican in politics during the latter years of his life, while in religious belief he held to the principles and teachings of the Friends, although not a member of the society. He

was an industrious and thrifty farmer, and married Margaret Rixstine. They reared a family of four children, two sons and two daughters: John, Samuel, Anise and Sarah.

John Reese grew to manhood on the home farm, received his education in the subscription schools of his neighborhood, and then engaged in farming, which he has steadily pursued up to the present time. He never embarked in any rash or speculative schemes, or risked his earnings on the possible success of any doubtful enterprise, but satisfied himself with moderate returns from safe and legitimate investments in property and farming operations. Thus he acquired slowly but surely the handsome competence which he now enjoys. In 1875 he came to Kimberton and purchased a valuable farm of ninety acres of excellent land, on which he still resides. Besides this land he owns the homestead farm of one hundred and two acres in East Pikeland township, several valuable wood lots in Charlestown township, and a large double brick house at Kimberton.

John Reese married Annie Davis, and they have two children: Maggie Quay and Flora Keeler.

In politics Mr. Reese has always been a strong democrat, and has served in several of the various offices of his township. He is a consistent member of Charlestown Presbyterian church, a good neighbor, and an unassuming and excellent citizen.

CHRISTIAN W. WAGONER, the well known stove manufacturer of Royer's Ford, this State, who resides at Spring City, this county, is a fine example of the energetic, pushing, progressive and successful business men of our day. He is a son of John and Catharine (Walters) Wagoner, a

native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and was born July 26, 1844, in East Vincent township. The Wagons trace their American ancestry back to one John Wagoner, who emigrated from Germany and settled in what is now West Caln township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1768. On June 25th of that year he purchased fifty acres of land and a grist mill from John Miller, for which he paid eight hundred pounds English sterling. He died in 1794, leaving the following children: Peter, George, William, John, Susan, who married John Skiles, and Betsey, who wedded Andrew McGill. From these have descended the now numerous family of Wagoner in this section. John Wagoner, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Chester county, and spent most of his life within her borders. He was a stone mason by trade, but in later life became a farmer and engaged extensively in agriculture. Politically he was a Jacksonian democrat, and in religion a strict member of the Lutheran church. He married and was the father of three children, one son and two daughters: John, father of Christian; Margaret, who married a Mr. Rodawalt; and Elizabeth, who became the wife of a Mr. Hause. They are all now deceased. John Wagoner (father) was born in this county, and lived nearly all his life in East Vincent township, where he was engaged in farming and shoemaking. In politics he was a democrat, and served for a number of years as school director and supervisor of his township. He was a life long member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and always took an active interest in religious matters, filling all the official positions in his church and becoming quite prominent. As a working member of the committee having the affair in charge, he

was largely instrumental in the erection of Zion's Lutheran church at Spring City. He married Catharine Walters, and to them was born a family of five children, four sons and a daughter: Nathan, Maggie (deceased in infancy), John F., William and Christian W.

Christian W. Wagoner was reared principally on his father's farm in East Vincent township, this county, and received a good practical education in the common schools of that neighborhood. He was a bright student and acquired knowledge rapidly. After leaving school and before attaining his majority, about 1868, he engaged in general merchandising at Spring City, and continued successfully in that line until August 14, 1883, when he disposed of his mercantile business in order to devote his time entirely to the manufacture of stoves at Royer's Ford, in which enterprise he had become interested in 1882. From that time to the present he has given his attention almost exclusively to the stove business, and has built up an extensive trade. The works employ about one hundred and ten men, and the stoves and other products turned out are known far and wide for their excellence, and meet a ready sale in all parts of the country. The annual output aggregates over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Wagoner also owns three large stores adjoining the property he lives in at Spring City, and three fine dwelling houses in the same borough. He is at present (1892) erecting a handsome brick structure at the corner of New and Church streets, to be used as his future residence. It is massive in proportions, elaborate in detail, and when finished will constitute one of the most convenient and beautiful homes to be found in Spring City.

Christian W. Wagoner was united in marriage to Mary Gracey, a daughter of James and Nioma Gracey, and to their union have been born four children, one son and three daughters: George, now chief clerk in his father's stove foundry; Katie, Lilly and Ella, all living at home with their parents.

In politics Mr. Wagoner is a democrat, thus following the political traditions of his ancestors. He has served as one of the school directors of Spring City for nearly a decade, and is a prominent member of the Evangelical Lutheran church of that borough. He is also a member of Spring City Lodge, No. 553, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Lodge, No. 91, Knights of Pythias, of which latter he has been treasurer ever since its organization eighteen years ago. In addition to these he holds membership in Spring City Lodge, No. 16, United Order of American Mechanics, and is also connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is an intelligent, refined, and affable gentleman, and popular alike in fraternal societies, social circles, and wherever he is known.

W. D. CHANDLER, one of Oxford's active and progressive business men who has achieved substantial success, is a son of Jacob and Hannah (Kettlewood) Chandler, and was born in New Castle county, Delaware, August 25, 1845. The Chandler family has been resident for several generations in Delaware, where Swithin Chandler, the grandfather of W. D. Chandler, was born and reared. He was a farmer by occupation, a democrat in politics, and in religion a member of the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends. He married Ann Gregory and reared a family of nine children. One of his sons, Jacob Chaudler (father), was

born in 1816 in New Castle county, Delaware, where he died in June, 1890, at seventy-four years of age. He was a carpenter by trade, but was principally engaged in farming. He was a republican in politics, held several township offices, and was always active in local affairs. He was a member and ruling elder of Lower Brandywine Presbyterian church, and married Hannah Kettlewood. Mr. and Mrs. Chandler reared a family of nine children, seven sons and two daughters, all of whom are still living.

W. D. Chandler was reared in his native county, received his education at Fairview academy, and learned the trade of carriage manufacturer. After finishing his trade he engaged in business for himself at Hockessin, Delaware, where he remained from 1865 to 1884, and during the last three years of that time operated a general store and lumber yard. On August 1, 1884, Mr. Chandler came to Oxford and established his coal and lumber yards and grain store, to which, in 1889, he added his present planing mill. He is energetic, industrious and accommodating, and has a very fine trade in his line of business in this and adjoining counties. Mr. Chandler employs from seven to eight men, and also does a good business in contracting and building. He keeps the best grades of anthracite and bituminous coal, all kinds of hard and soft lumber, and a full stock of grain, hay, feed and fertilizers. His planing and feed mills are run by a thirty-five horse-power engine, and a side track of the railroad passes directly into his yards and to his mills and warehouses.

On April 6, 1870, Mr. Chandler married Kate Robinson, of Newark, Delaware, who died September 22, 1881, and left three children: Lillian A., Bertha H. and Florence

G. Mr. Chandler was remarried on January 14, 1885, wedding Lucy L. Flinn, of Newport, Delaware.

W. D. Chandler is a member of Friendship Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is also a Knight of the Golden Eagle. He is a republican in political sentiment, and has served his borough as a member of the council for four years and as a school director for three years. Mr. Chandler is well fitted for the business in which he is engaged, and ranks among the honest, honorable and substantial citizens of the county.

R. C. GHEEN, a well-known farmer and stock dealer of West Goshen township, residing near Everhart, is the only son of Nathan and Alice (Cheyne) Gheen, and was born on the farm where he now resides, in February, 1836. The family have been residents of Pennsylvania since a very early day. On December 7, 1768, at Christ church, in the city of Philadelphia, Joseph Gheen married Elizabeth Ingram, and removed soon afterward, it is thought, to Goshen township, Chester county. His children were Thomas, John, William, Joseph, Jonathan and Levi. Thomas was three times married. His first wife's name was Alice, his second was a Miss Brinton, and the third Ann West, a widow. His children, so far as known, were William A., Levi A., Elizabeth (married David West), Martha, Sarah and Mary Ann. John Gheen was twice married, his wives being sisters, Sarah and Hannah Hicks, and to him was born seven children: Hannah, Elizabeth, Thomas, Edward, John, Enos and Mary. Of these, Edward married Hannah Hickman, by whom he had one daughter, and by a second wife, Phebe Hickman, was the father of Francis H., Lieut. Edward H., of

the United States navy, and John J., for years a member of the Chester county bar. Jonathan Gheen was born August 13, 1777, and died June 17, 1861. He married Hannah Chamberlin, and left three children: Amy, Susan and John W. Levi Gheen, born March 3, 1783, and died December 12, 1839, married Mary Chamberlin, resided in East Goshen township and had children: Titus W., Jonathan, Palmer, Lydia (married John McCauley), Elizabeth and Taylor. The name seems to have been originally spelled "Gahagan," but changed to the present spelling about 1768.

Joseph Gheen, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in West Goshen township, this county, and spent all his life there, engaged in farming and stock raising, dying at an advanced age. Politically he was an old-line whig, and married Hannah Osborn, by whom he had a family of five children: William, Joseph, Nathan, Sarah and Betsy. Nathan Gheen (father) was born at the homestead in West Goshen township, and died there at an advanced age. He was a farmer by occupation, and spent nearly all his active years in the cultivation of the soil and stock raising. His farm (now owned by his son, R. C. Gheen) contained seventy-five acres of choice land, all finely improved and supplied with excellent farm buildings, including a handsome residence. He was a republican in politics, and married Alice Cheyne, by whom he had two children, a daughter named Ella, and a son, whose name heads this sketch.

R. C. Gheen grew to manhood on the farm where he now resides, in West Goshen township, and received a good practical education in the public schools of this vicinity. On leaving school he adopted agriculture as his business in life, and has given his time

principally to that occupation. For some years he has also been dealing in live stock, of which he is an excellent judge, and has handled a large amount. He has been quite successful, and is now in fairly independent circumstances. Politically Mr. Gheen is an ardent democrat, and while taking no very active part in politics, always gives his party a loyal support on all leading issues, and keeps well posted on public questions and passing events.

JOSEPH I. MOWREY, of the well-known firm of Davis & Mowrey, coal, wood, feed and flour merchants, of Spring City, is a son of Samuel and Leah (Cunse-nouser) Mowrey, and was born in North Coventry township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1854. His paternal grandfather, Peter Mowrey, was a native of this county, where he lived all his life, and died in North Coventry township, at an advanced age. By vocation he was a farmer and married a Miss Grubb, by whom he had a family of seven children, five of whom were sons: Samuel, Peter, Joseph, Abraham and Enos. The daughters were Lydia and Hettie. The eldest son, Samuel Mowrey (father), was born in North Coventry township, this county, in 1817, and died at his home in East Vincent township in 1874, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. He also followed farming as a vocation, and became successful and prosperous. Politically he was a whig and republican, and served as a school director in his township for a number of years. He was a strict member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and married Leah Cunse-nouser, of this county, by which union he had a family of ten children, six sons and four daughters: Malinda, died at

the age of twenty-six; Sarah, married J. Acker Guss, who resides at Spring City, this county, where he is engaged in the manufacture of paper boxes; Seneca, a farmer by occupation, now living on the old homestead; Wesley, died in 1891, formerly one of the firm of Mowrey, Latshaw & Co., of Spring City; Joseph I., the subject of this sketch; Lydia, became the wife of John H. Davis, a sketch of whom appears on page 405 of this volume; Samuel R., a resident of Spring City; Enos E., a merchant of Spring City; Horace, also a resident of that borough, where he is a paper-box manufacturer; and Anna Leah, deceased.

Joseph I. Mowrey was reared principally in North Coventry township, where he received a good English education in the public schools, and afterward took a course extending through three terms in Ursinus college. On leaving college he engaged in farming in East Coventry township, and was thus employed for a period of five years, after which he removed to Spring City and embarked in the bakery and ice cream business. He successfully conducted the latter enterprise for nearly six years, when he sold out, and in March, 1890, formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, John A. Davis, under the firm name of Davis & Mowrey, and began dealing in flour, feed, coal, wood, limestone and curb stone. Being energetic, progressive and enterprising, and endowed with good business ability and sound judgment, the members of this firm soon had a prosperous business, which has steadily increased and is now important and lucrative. They handle everything in their line, and make it a point to give satisfaction in every transaction, endeavoring to make a friend of every customer.

On December 2, 1877, Mr. Mowrey was

united in marriage with Harriet Latshaw, a daughter of John Latshaw, of Spring City, and to them has been born a family of seven children, five of whom are still living: Annie L., John H., Davis K. (deceased), George B., Ida (dead), Paul B. and Edna L.

In his political affiliations Joseph I. Mowrey is a staunch republican, and has served as assistant assessor of his borough. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Spring City, and is one of the board of stewards. He is also a member of the fraternal organization known as Knights of the Golden Eagle, and is popular alike in social and business circles and wherever he is known.

JARVIS ELLIS was one of the leading and most prominent business men of Downingtown and the great Chester valley for nearly a quarter of a century, and was highly esteemed for his sound business judgment and many good qualities. He was a son of James Ellis, and was born at the village of Obery, in Yorkshire, England, January 29, 1829. James Ellis was born in England, where he held various positions during his life, in different large cotton factories. He married and reared a family of children: Benjamin, Mary, Hannah, Joseph, Jarvis and James.

Jarvis Ellis was left an orphan when a mere child. At nineteen years of age he came to Fisherville, where he was employed as a carder in the old woolen mill for nineteen years. At the end of that time he became manager of James C. Roberts' woolen mill at Barneston, and four years later, upon the death of Mr. Roberts, was made joint manager with James Mullen, of the entire business of the heirs of the Roberts estate. When the youngest heir of the estate be-

came of age Mr. Ellis resigned his position in the mill to engage in the woolen manufacturing business for himself. He purchased the site of the old woolen mill at Fisherville, which had burned down, and erected the present cotton and woolen mills of that place now owned by his heirs. He soon built up a good business, and was actively engaged in manufacturing a superior line of goods until his death in 1892. He was a republican in politics and ranked as one of the leading cotton and woolen manufacturers of southeastern Pennsylvania. In addition to his factory Mr. Ellis owned twenty-eight houses in the village of Fisherville, and a farm of one hundred and thirty-three acres. His labors of life closed on July 20, 1892, when he passed away at sixty-three years of age. His factory, now operated by his widow and children, is a well equipped structure that was recently enlarged and remodeled in order to keep up with a large and constantly increasing volume of trade from Philadelphia and other eastern cities. Seventy-five men are employed as a regular force, and of the many fine lines of woolen goods and jeans cloth one is the famous "Beaver Valley Buckskins." Seventy looms are in constant operation and as high as sixty thousand yards of cloth have been turned out in one month. The plant ranks as one of the largest, best equipped and most prosperous of the cotton and woolen factories of the State.

Jarvis Ellis married Mary Jackson, who was born in 1830, in Yorkshire, England, and is a daughter of John Jackson, a nurseryman, who came from England to Bonds-ville, this county, where he died and left five children: Bessie Sharp, Mrs. Mary Ellis, Joseph, Harry and George. To Jarvis and Mary Ellis were born ten children:

George, married Elizabeth King, and is the present factory manager; Martha, wife of William Fisher, loom boss; Mary McCanan, now dead; Hannah, wife of W. R. Brown, a merchant of Fisherville; Sarah, who is now dead; Jarvis, jr.; Laura, wife of Harry Irwin, a dyer by trade; Emma, who married G. L. Hadfield; James, an engineer, who married Emma Clift; and Sarah, wife of F. J. Elston, of Guthriesville.

Jarvis Ellis, jr., second son and fifth child of James and Mary (Jackson) Ellis, is a cloth finisher by trade, and married Katie, daughter of Jacob Wagoner. They have four children: Harry, Laura, Jarvis and Jacob. Mr. Ellis is a republican in politics, and a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, the Independent Order of Red Men, and of the Junior Order of United American Workmen.

JOHN A. HENNISS, a prominent tinware and stove dealer of Atglen, who has served as burgess, school director and member of the council of that borough, is a son of Capt. John and Matilda (Watson) Henniss, and was born at Cochranville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1844. There he grew to manhood, attending the public schools and acquiring a superior English education. After leaving school he learned the tinner's trade with his father, and continued to work with him until 1877, when, one year after his marriage, he removed to Atglen and engaged in the tin and stove business for himself. Being energetic, enterprising, and willing to devote his best efforts to please his patrons, he soon had a nice trade which has steadily increased to the present time. He now carries a large stock of everything in his line, and

can satisfy the most fastidious taste and meet the views of the most careful purchaser. Inheriting fine business ability and having had a long practical training, it is a satisfaction to him to do business, and fully comprehending the fact that business is only half done if the buyer is dissatisfied, he takes particular pains to make every transaction satisfactory in itself.

In 1876 Mr. Henniss was united in marriage to Clara Wise, a daughter of Michael and Mariah Wise, of this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Henniss have been born three daughters: Emma M., Annie A., and Gladys, all living at home with their parents.

In his political affiliations Mr. Henniss has always been a democrat, is a staunch supporter of his party, and influential in its local councils. He was elected and served as burgess of Atglen, and has also served as a school director and a member of the borough council. To the duties of these various positions he has always given that close attention which distinguishes the management of his private business, and discharged every official duty with ability and a patriotic regard for the public good. He is a member of Skerrett Lodge, No. 343, Free and Accepted Masons, of Cochranville, and a gentleman of broad intelligence and affable manners.

The Henniss family is of direct Irish descent, this branch of it having been planted in America by John Henniss, grandfather of the subject of this sketch. John Henniss was born and reared on the Emerald Isle, but left his native shore in 1810, with wife and children, to seek a home in the United States. He first settled at Petersburg, Virginia, but afterward removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he carried on the brokerage business for a number of years.

He died in that city in 1846, at an advanced age. His son, Capt. John Henniss (father), was born in Ireland, but was brought to America by his parents while yet an infant, and with them lived in Virginia and Philadelphia. In early life he learned the trade of tinner, and in 1839 located at Cochranville, Chester county, where he carried on the tin and stove business until his death, August 16, 1881, when in the seventy-first year of his age. He was remarkably successful in business, and at the time of his death owned the second largest tin and stove house in Chester county. Politically he was an ardent democrat all his life, and served as sealer of weights and measures in this county for some time. There was a military side to his character, and he took great interest in the militia organizations of his day. When a young man he served as captain of a military company at Cochranville, known as the "Steel Grays," and was ever afterward known and addressed as Captain Henniss. He married Matilda Watson, and to them was born a family of children. She was a native of Harford county, Maryland, and died December 15, 1889, in the seventy-sixth year of her age, and greatly beloved by all who knew her.

JOHN BEITLER, Jr., the popular postmaster at Chester Valley, and a successful general merchant of that place, is a son of John and Thomazine (Thompson) Beitler, and is a native of Lionville, Uwchlan township, this county, where he was born April 4, 1843. His paternal grandfather, Hon. John Beitler, was born in Chester county, and lived for many years at Lionville, where he died in 1873, aged ninety-two years, and where his remains repose in

the Friends' burying ground. He was a farmer by occupation, a Quaker in religion, and politically a whig and a republican, being active and prominent in local politics for many years. He represented Chester county in the State legislature one term, and at one time or another held all the offices of his township. His wife was Anna Evans, and they were the parents of five children, two sons and three daughters: John, Jesse, deceased; Hannah, who married a Mr. Rogers, and is now dead; Mary and Sarah. John Beitler (father) was born at Lionville, in November, 1808, received a fair education in the common schools of his native place, and has continued to reside there all his life. His attention has been principally devoted to agricultural pursuits, in which he was very successful, owning one hundred acres of valuable land. Politically he is a republican, with whig antecedents, and he married Thomazine Thompson, by whom he had a family of five sons and four daughters: Hannah, married James Trimble, a farmer residing in Maryland; Julia, deceased; Lewis, married Elmira Oberholtzer, and is now a carpenter and builder of West Pikeland township, this county; Elizabeth, widow of Wilmer Smedley, and living in West Chester; John, the subject of this sketch; Anna, still living at home; Henry, married Rachel Stephens, and is now engaged in milling in Uwchlan township; Hollan, who wedded Sallie Downing, and resides on the old homestead in the same township; and Luman, who married Anna R. Pyle, and is engaged in merchandising at West Grove, this county.

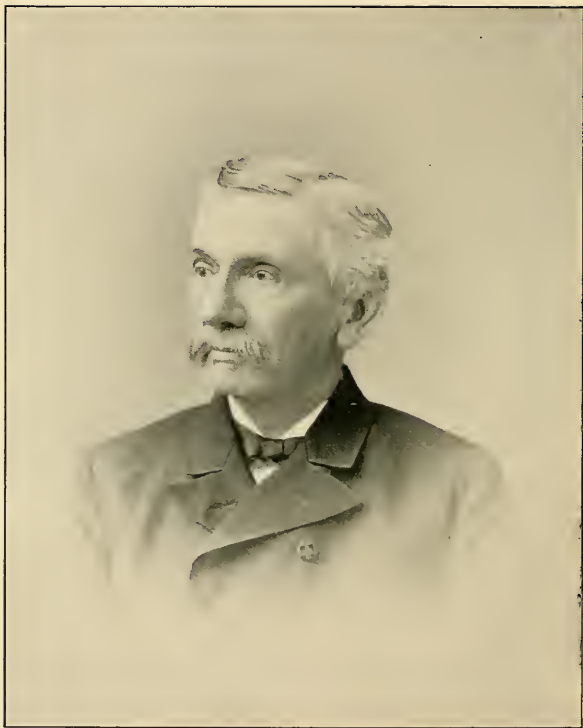
John Beitler, whose name heads this sketch, was reared principally at Lionville, and received a good English education in the common schools. He began life on his

own account as a clerk in a general store at Howellville, this county, where he remained five or six years. In 1872 he embarked in business for himself at Chester Valley, where he has ever since conducted a general store, meeting with marked success. He keeps a complete stock of all kinds of general merchandise, sells at reasonable prices, and takes pains to please all who favor him with their custom. As a consequence he has built up a lucrative business, and become well known and very popular in his community. In connection with his store he also owns and manages a small farm. Politically he is a republican, and takes an intelligent interest in all public questions. Near the beginning of President Harrison's administration he was appointed postmaster at Chester Valley, and has acceptably filled that office to the present time, 1893.

On March 19, 1874, Mr. Beitler was united in marriage to Anna M. Steen, a daughter of H. J. Steen, of Paoli, this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Beitler have been born two children, one son and a daughter: Florence C. and John, who is the fourth of that name in direct line of descent. Both are living at home with their parents.

THOMAS MARSHALL, one of the substantial business men of Chester county, and a director of the First National bank of Kennett Square, is a man whose career well illustrates how success can be won by integrity and industry. He is a son of Thomas, sr., and Sarah (Gregg) Marshall, and was born near Kennett Square, in Kennett township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, July 18, 1809. He passed his boyhood days on the farm, received a good practical English education, and upon attaining his

majority learned the trade of stone mason, at which he worked steadily for nine years. He then turned his attention to farming and stock raising, in which he was successfully engaged in Kennett township until 1874. In that year Mr. Marshall came to Kennett Square, where he was largely instrumental in establishing the First National bank of Kennett Square, of which he has served continuously as director ever since its organization. He is careful in financial matters, and always advocates a conservative policy that well protects the interests of the stockholders and depositors. In addition to his banking interests Mr. Marshall owns two large farms, beside his fine residence on Broad street, and some valuable property on State street. In politics he was formerly a republican, but at the present time is not identified with any political party, although his interest in governmental affairs has never abated, and he now casts his ballot for the man he thinks best qualified for the office, independent of all party considerations. As a man and as a citizen he is respected, and as a financier he possesses the confidence of the public. His grandfather, John Marshall, was born and reared in Kennett township, where he received his education, and followed farming and milling until his death, in the early part of the nineteenth century. He owned a flouring mill near Kennett Square, and lived and died in the faith of the Society of Friends, in which he was reared. He married, and reared a family of five children: William, sr., Robert, Thomas, Anna Scarlet and Hannah Yeatman. Thomas Marshall, sr., the youngest son, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born on the hone farm, where he was reared and spent his life. He followed farming and milling, was an old-line whig



Horace A. Beale.

in politics, and had been an exemplary member of the Society of Friends for many years before his death. His wife's maiden name was Sarah Gregg, and to them were born five sons and four daughters: John, William, Carpenter, Albion, Susan, Phebe, Hannah, Sarah and William.

William Marshall is a member of the Society of Friends, and has lived such a life as to reflect credit on his society and his family, which has always had honorable standing in the county. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Plankinton, and to their union were born three children: Sarah, now the wife of Ezra Hill, a farmer of Kennett township; Charles, who married Mary Sharpless, and is engaged in farming; and Eslenia Jackson, who died in 1885.

CAPT. HORACE A. BEALE, president of the Parkesburg Iron Company, who has been mainly instrumental in building up one of the greatest industrial plants of the State, and whose life career is a fitting exemplification of nineteenth century progress, is a son of Joseph and Margaret (McDowell) Beale, and was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1827. The progenitor of the Beale family in Chester county was William Beale, a son of Thomas and Catharine Beale of Caine, in Wiltshire, England. He was born August 14, 1709, and about 1730 settled in West Whiteland township, where he owned a large tract of land and where he died December 27, 1800, aged ninety-one years. By his first wife, Mary, daughter of David Jenkin, he had eight children, and one of their sons, John Beale (grandfather), was born December 12, 1740. He enlisted in the Continental army, and while serving under LaFayette

died January 25, 1777, near the head of Elk valley, where his remains were buried. He married Tamar Burgoyne and left two children: Mary and Joseph, the father of the subject of this sketch. Joseph Beale was born in 1768, in Juniata county, and after his father's death, was reared near Downingtown by his grandfather. He did one round of service during the closing years of the revolutionary war, being stationed in the lower part of the State, but was never called into action. He became a member of the extensive furniture manufacturing firm of Beale & Jemison, of Philadelphia, where he made his home for many years before his death. He died on his farm at Downingtown, in 1841, when in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He was a democrat, a member of the First Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, and ranked as one of the successful business men of that city. He married Margaret, daughter of Capt. James McDowell, of Upper Oxford township, who was a member of the same church as her husband, and died in 1834, aged fifty-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Beale reared a family of three children: James M., Joseph, late surgeon-general of the United States navy; and Capt. Horace A., the subject of this sketch.

Horace A. Beale was reared principally in Chester county and received his education in the old Philadelphia academy and the university of Pennsylvania, at which latter celebrated institution of learning he took a three years course. His first insight into the iron business, in which he has since played an important part, was obtained when he left school and became a clerk in 1846 at Laurel iron works. In a short time he left there and went to Phoenixville, where as a clerk in the office of the Phoenixville iron

works, he had good opportunities for acquiring a practiced knowledge of iron manufacturing in all of its details. In 1852 he left Phoenixville and purchased Thorndale iron works, and commenced the career in which his life's success has been achieved. The direction of his life was set with his assuming the management of Thorndike, which he successfully operated for eleven years. In the line of his life-work at Thorndike he studied closely all that bore upon the iron industry, and his progress was rapid and substantial until he needed a larger field for the exercise of his energy and abilities, which he found at Parkesburg in 1872. Existing conditions there were so favorable that he built his present iron plant of that place and ran it most successfully until 1882. In that year he disposed of it to the Parkesburg Iron Company, which he had organized and of which he has served as president ever since. This company was organized January 13, 1882, with a capital stock of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and under the efficient management of Mr. Beale has achieved remarkable success in the field of iron manufacturing. Their plant covers about three acres of ground and is thoroughly equipped with buildings and machinery for the manufacture of iron. The rolling mill when running full furnishes employment for two hundred and fifty men. It has a capacity of ten thousand tons and is pronounced by competent judges to be one of the best equipped mills of the State.

In 1855, Mr. Beale married Caroline Dougal, who was a daughter of James Dougal, of Northumberland county, and died in 1859. In 1869 he wedded Ellen M., daughter of Rev. Edwin H. Mendenhall, now of Wayne, but formerly of this county. By his second marriage he has one child, Horace A., jr.

Horace A. Beale is a republican in politics and a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, in which he is an active worker. He is a member of Williamson Lodge, No. 309, Free and Accepted Masons, of Downingtown. In the late war, during Lee's invasions of Maryland and Pennsylvania, Mr. Beale took an active part for the defense of the State, and raised and commanded an independent infantry company in 1862 and again in 1863. Mr. Beale owns a farm adjoining Parkesburg, which he personally supervises. By the establishment of his iron works at Parkesburg he inaugurated a career of prosperity for that town, whose population of three hundred has increased to fifteen hundred since the building of the rolling mill. Horace A. Beale met many hindrances in the development of his business that would have defeated less sanguine and determined men, but by energy, quick perception of opportunities and judicious management, he conquered every obstacle and achieved substantial success. While resolute and determined in business affairs, Mr. Beale is generous, charitable and kind-hearted, and is esteemed and respected in the community where he resides.

KNOWLES CROSKY, a popular citizen and business man of Phoenixville, proprietor of the largest and most thoroughly equipped machine knitting needle factory in the United States, and who first introduced into this country the wonderful St. Bernard dog, whose fame is world wide for his rescue of hundreds of perishing travelers amid the snows of the Alps, is a son of Henry and Ann (Dunohue) Croskey, and was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 3, 1853. His paternal grandfather,

George Duncan Croskey, was a native of England, and in early life came to Philadelphia, where he was successfully engaged in the lumber business until his death at a good old age. His son, Henry Croskey, was born in Philadelphia, where he became one of the largest lumber merchants in the world, remaining in business until 1875, when he retired from active life. He is a republican in politics, a member and deacon of the Baptist church, and married Ann Dunohue, a daughter of Matthew Dunohue, who was a native of Scotland, and came to Philadelphia, in which city he was engaged as a contractor and builder until his death. Mrs. Croskey was a native of Delaware, and a member of the Second Baptist church of Germantown, and died at her home in Philadelphia in June, 1892.

Knowles Croskey was reared in Philadelphia, received his education in the Friends' high school and Rittenhouse academy of Philadelphia, and at Blackwell academy in Virginia, and then became assistant superintendent of depositories for the American Sunday school union, which position he held for three years. At the end of that time he went to Richmond, Virginia, where he was engaged as a contractor in building engines and boilers, in the general machine works of that city, from 1872 to 1879. In the last named year he returned to Philadelphia, where four years later he took charge of the chandelier factory of Yeaton & Harris, which position he resigned in July, 1887, upon the death of his father-in-law, William Smith, to assume the management of the machine knitting needle factory of the latter at Phoenixville. He immediately added many improvements, purchased the factory on March 31, 1892, and now employs a force of forty men, which he expects to increase to a hun-

dred as soon as he can put in place a large amount of machinery that he has just bought. The factory was erected in 1883, by Mr. Smith, and is now well equipped with all the late and modern machinery for the manufacture of first-class knitting needles. The durability and superiority of this needle has made an extensive and steady demand for it throughout this country and in some parts of Europe. Mr. Croskey has aimed to make his factory and products first-class, and has succeeded. The factory is a large brick structure, situated on Vanderslice street.

In April, 1886, Mr. Croskey was united in marriage with Kate C. Smith, and they have one child, a son named Ralph. Mrs. Croskey is a daughter of William Smith, whose father established the first needle factory in Leicester, England, in 1827. William Smith came from Leicester to Philadelphia, where he started a needle factory in 1857, at Germantown, which he operated until 1883, when he established the present knitting needle factory of Mr. Croskey at West Chester. He died in West Chester in July, 1887.

In politics Mr. Croskey supports the republican party, and is a member of the present city council, being the first republican ever elected to that position. He is chairman of the street and electric light committees, and has served for some time as a member of the committees on ways and means, police, light and water. On January 12, 1888, Mr. Croskey established the Mention kennels at Phoenixville, which he named after Bernard de Menthon, who founded the Hospice of the Great St. Bernard in 962, and raised those remarkable St. Bernard dogs who have saved the lives of thousands of storm lost travelers in the Alps, although life saving monk and dog have now passed

into the evening of their day. The St. Bernard dog is a noble creature and the largest of the canine race. Among those St. Bernards which Mr. Croskey brought from England was Lord Bute, the largest dog on earth, which cost three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, and was a magnificent creature, thirty-six inches in height to the shoulder and weighed two hundred and fifty-pounds.

Knowles Croskey is a pleasant and agreeable gentleman, and resides in a neat and tasteful residence, where he enjoys welcoming his many friends and invited guests. He believes in aiding worthy individual enterprises, and in the development of the industries of the country.

He was slow and careful in the commencement of his business career, but daily widened out the sphere of his operations until he embarked in his Phœnixville enterprise, which he has developed to its present large proportions, and in whose prosecution he has met with marked success.

HARRY I. BROWNBACK, who is vault clerk in the sub-treasury at Philadelphia, and was formerly connected with the business interests of Phœnixville, this county, where his family still resides in a most beautiful home, is a son of Edward and Hannah (Peterman) Brownback, and was born in East Vincent township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1850. He grew to manhood there, and received a good English education in the common schools and at the Phœnixville High school. After leaving school, in 1868, he engaged as a clerk with Katerand Wagoner, and remained there for a period of four years, after which he became time-keeper in the Phœnix Iron works,

and retained that position for nearly six years. In 1878 he purchased the clothing store of Emanuel Ewing at Phœnixville, and successfully conducted the clothing business until August, 1890, when he disposed of his interests, and in April, 1891, was appointed vault clerk in the sub-treasury at Philadelphia, a position he has filled ever since with ability and to the entire satisfaction of his official superiors. In politics Mr. Brownback is an ardent republican, and has been the candidate of his party for the office of recorder of deeds in his native county. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Phœnixville, and also a prominent member of a number of fraternal organizations, being connected with Phœnix Lodge, No. 75, Free and Accepted Masons; Phœnix Chapter, No. 98, Royal Arch Masons; Jerusalem Commandery, No. 15, Knights Templar; Phœnix Lodge, No. 212, and Palestine Council of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On November 14, 1873, Mr. Brownback was united in marriage to S. Lizzie Miller, a daughter of Mahlon and Susannah Miller, of Phœnixville. To Mr. and Mrs. Brownback were born five children: Mahlon M., deceased; Clara M., also dead; Alice Maud, Nellie I., and Bessie A., the latter also deceased.

Harry I. Brownback is a worthy representative of one of the fine old families of Chester county, and traces his ancestry back to Garrett Brownback (or Gerhard Brumbach, as then written), who came to America from Germany in 1725, and whose history is more particularly detailed in the sketch of Lewis C. Brownback, found on page 555 of this volume. Edward Brownback (paternal grandfather) was born in 1798, and died in 1854. By occupation he was a farmer, a

whig in politics, and in religion a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Margaret Root, by whom he had a family of thirteen children, among whom were: Edward, Uriah, Stephen, Lewis, Luzetta, Rosanna, Edith, Margaret and Malinda. The second Edward Brownback (father) was born on the old homestead in East Vincent township, this county, July 6, 1819, and died here November 14, 1872, aged fifty-three years. He was a farmer all his life, and became very prosperous. In politics he was a whig and republican, and in religion a strict member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Hannah Peterman, and was the father of thirteen children: Luzetta, married Samuel H. Souders, of Phoenixville; John W., deceased; Stephen S., a farmer of this county, wedded Annie Kein; Andora S., deceased; Edward, married Sarah J. Zimmers, of Phoenixville; Harry L. the subject of this sketch; Oran W., dead; Annie, the wife of Harry Heistand, a merchant of Parker Ford; Margaret S., wedded George W. Orr, of Phoenixville, where they reside; Lizzie H., deceased; William W., also dead; Rosie, married John J. Davis, and resides at Phoenixville; and Clinton, now deceased.

JOHN L. WELDIN, a self-made man and the leading furniture dealer and undertaker of Downingtown, is a son of George and Rachel (Williams) Weldin, and was born at Brandywine Hundred, Delaware, September 27, 1858. The Weldin family is of French descent, and was founded in the United States by three brothers who left France in the latter part of the eighteenth century. One of them settled in northern New York, another became a resi-

dent of a southern State, and the third brother, John Weldin (grandfather), settled on the site of Wilmington, Delaware. He was a wheelwright by trade and a democrat in politics, and was an intimate friend of the elder Thomas F. Bayard, father of Thomas F. Bayard, secretary of State under President Cleveland. John Weldin was a member and trustee of Mt. Pleasant Methodist Episcopal church of Wilmington, married and had a family of nine children: Jacob, a prominent merchant; Lewis J., who sailed for South America in a vessel that was lost at sea; William, a farmer; George, Lydia Williams, Anna Beeson, Margery and Jane Beeson. George Weldin (father) was born in 1825, in the metropolis of Delaware, where he has always resided. He is a bricklayer by trade, a republican in politics, and a Methodist in religion, being a member of Union church of that denomination at Wilmington. Having studied military tactics when a young man he was employed by the government, during the late civil war, to organize and drill companies for different Union regiments. He married Rachel Williams, and to their union were born nine children: Elizabeth, wife of Ellis P. Hicks, a farmer and dairyman; John L., Sadie, who died in childhood; Cyrus E., who first married Clara Mitchell, and after her death wedded Bertie Wright; George, of San Francisco, who is employed on a steamer running from that city to Panama; Wilber, of Wilmington; Mary and Laura. Mrs. Weldin is a daughter of Nathaniel Williams, who was a tailor by trade and served as the first jailor at West Chester. He married, and reared a family of seven children: Charles, Moses, Isaac, Mary Pool, Amy Weldin, Prudence Murdock and Rachel Weldin. Of these children all are dead except Moses,

Prudence Murdock and Rachel Weldin, mother of the subject of this sketch.

John L. Weldin received his education in the select schools of Delaware and the Wilmington academy, and leaving school commenced to learn the trade of blacksmith, which he soon abandoned to become an apprentice in the shop of L. F. Adair, a cabinet maker and undertaker of his native city, with whom he served from 1872 to 1876. Upon completing his trade, in the last named year, he went to Texas, and after working at Honey Grove for a year, he went to Paris in the "Lone Star State," where he was manager of Wells & Babcock's furniture factory and undertaking business until 1882. In that year he returned to Wilmington, and then came to Downingtown, where he became a partner in the furniture and undertaking business. This partnership existed until July 21, 1883, when Mr. Weldin purchased his partner's interest, and has continued the business ever since. In his establishment he keeps a large and choice stock of tables, chairs, stands, sofas, chamber sets, and all kinds of useful and ornamental furniture. He also carries everything in the line of funeral requisities. He has the latest and most artistic designs in caskets and coffins, and is an efficient and popular funeral director. He does a large business and enjoys the confidence of his many patrons.

On February 18, 1884, Mr. Weldin was united in marriage with Rebecca Irwin, who died and left two children: George and Wilber Lewis. In politics Mr. Weldin is a republican. He is a member of Downingtown Baptist church; Yamassee Tribe, No. 134, Improved Order of Red Men; and Brandywine Lodge, No. 385, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is the

representative to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. His record as a business man has been one of success and prosperity.

JOHN HENRY BUCKWALTER, ex-treasurer of Chester county, and a representative farmer and business man of the Schuylkill valley, is a son of Samuel and Mary (High) Buckwalter, and was born on the farm on which he now resides in Charlestown township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, July 25, 1837. He grew to manhood on the farm where he has always resided and which he has owned for over a quarter of a century. He received his education in the common schools and Professor Hon-sack's academy at Freeland, Montgomery county. Leaving school he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, in which he has been successfully engaged ever since. His farm contains one hundred and fifty acres of choice land, which is well improved and in a high state of cultivation. While successful in grain and stock-raising, he gives considerable attention to grass, and makes a specialty of hay baling, in which line of business he averages annually ten thousand tons of baled hay. He also operates a steam grain thresher, and does a large amount of custom work in the eastern and northeastern part of the county.

John H. Buckwalter married Anna J. Baker, daughter of Dilworth and Hannah Baker, of Schuylkill township. Mr. and Mrs. Buckwalter have seven children, five sons and two daughters: Mary, now the wife of H. R. Vanderslice, a machinist in the employ of the Phoenix Iron Company, and a resident of Schuylkill township; Samuel, now in the employ of the railroad company; James, married Anna Meggs, and is

railroad station agent at Douglasville, this county; Charles, who married Vina Sailor, and is a farmer of Schuylkill township; Carrie, now engaged in the millinery business at Spring City; John H., who is in the United States railway postal service, and runs between New York city and Pittsburg, this State; and Winfield R., at home.

The Buckwalter family is one of the old, prominent and highly respected families of Chester county and the Schuylkill valley, and was founded by two brothers who fled from Germany on account of religious persecutions during the latter part of the seventeenth century. They purchased, direct from William Penn, a tract of two thousand acres of land on the west side of the Schuylkill, and extending up to the line of the great Welsh purchase on the west. They wrote their name as Bockwalter, but it became Anglicised into Buckwalter. They became members of the Mennonite church after coming to this country. John Buckwalter, a grandson of one of these brothers, was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He was a farmer and distiller by occupation, and served in the Revolutionary war. His distillery was on the farm now owned by his grandson, John H. Buckwalter. On this farm was made the first improvement by one of the two brothers who founded the family in the county, and on it was located a hospital for some time during the revolution. John Buckwalter married and reared a family of four children: Jacob, John, Henry and Elizabeth Kingle. John Buckwalter (grandfather), the second son, was born September 14, 1777, and in early life removed to East Nantmeal township, where he died in 1819, aged forty-nine years. He was a farmer and distiller, and a member of St. Matthew's church, to which he

was a liberal contributor. On July 27, 1800, he married Mary Bechtel, who was born in 1775. They had six children: Samuel, John, Elizabeth Wynne, David, Henry and James. Samuel Buckwalter (father), was born May 6, 1801, and died in February, 1869, aged sixty-eight years. He was a farmer by occupation, and a man of intelligence and good judgment. At eighteen years of age John Buckwalter assumed control and management of the farm which he afterward purchased. He was an enthusiastic whig, had held the offices of supervisor and school director of Charlestown township, but would never accept any county office, and was one of those who, in the presidential campaign of 1840, moved on rollers the historic Harrison log cabin from his farm to Lancaster city. He was a Mennonite, and married Mary High. To their union was born two sons and three daughters: Charles, John H. (subject), Mary E. Davis, Mrs. Robinson and Carrie E.

John H. Buckwalter is a staunch republican, and in 1877 was nominated by his party for county treasurer, being elected and serving for three years. He is a liberal and generous man, an honest and honorable business man, and an intelligent and respected citizen.

HORACE W. WALTERS, an energetic business man and public spirited citizen of Chester county, who has been prominently identified for nearly twenty years with the material progress and prosperity of Phoenixville, is a son of Jonas P. and Rebecca (Miller) Walters, and was born in East Pikeland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1858. He was reared in his native township, received his

education in the common schools and public schools of Phœnixville, and then entered Eastman's Business college of Poughkeepsie, New York, from which he was graduated in 1876. Immediately after graduation he returned and engaged in the ice business at Phœnixville with his father under the firm name of J. P. Walters & Son. At the death of his father in 1889 he succeeded to the entire business, which he has conducted successfully ever since.

His paternal grandfather, William Walters, was born in Chester county, where he resided until his death at an advanced age. He received his education in the schools of his day, and afterward learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed in connection with farming. He was a democrat in politics, and a Lutheran in religious faith and church membership. He married Hannah Pennypacker, and they reared a family of five children: Nathan, Jonas P., Jefferson, Isaac and Lewis. The second son, Jonas P., the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in East Pikeland township in 1832. He learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed until 1869, when he removed to Phœnixville and embarked in the ice business, which he conducted up to his death, which occurred December 13, 1889, when he was well advanced in the fifty-seventh year of his age. He was a democrat and a Lutheran, like his father before him. After coming to Phœnixville he was elected and served for three terms as a member of the borough council. He married Rebecca Miller, who still resides at Phœnixville. To their union were born three children, two sons and one daughter: Horace W., Eugene E., and Flora, who is now dead.

In politics Horace W. Walters is a strong democrat, and gives an active support to his

party on all the great political issues of the day. By industry, perseverance and honorable dealing, he has built up a very successful business. He has three large dams and ice houses, employs four teams to deliver ice to his home trade at Phœnixville, and ships large quantities to Philadelphia, where he does a wholesale business. Active and energetic, he is well qualified to manage large and important business enterprises, and has already carved out for himself a successful career.

On November 19, 1882, Mr. Walters was united in marriage with Minnie, daughter of Francis H. and Ellen E. Cook, of Phœnixville. Mr. and Mrs. Walters have one child, a son, named J. Frank, who was born January 4, 1884.

COL. ALFRED RUPERT, ex-prothonotary of Chester county, who served in the army of the Potomac from 1861 to the end of the civil war, and is now one of the prominent and leading business men of West Chester, is a son of William and Ann (Acheff) Rupert, and was born at Russellville, Upper Oxford township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1837. His paternal grandfather, William Rupert, sr., was a native of Philadelphia county, and grew to manhood in a portion of that county that is now included within the limits of the Quaker city. He received a good academic education and became a teacher. In 1820 he left Philadelphia and removed to Upper Oxford township, Chester county, where he was engaged in his chosen profession until his death. While devoted to teaching he gave some attention to agricultural pursuits, and owned a good farm, which he kept in a good state of cultivation.

He was prominent and useful in his community, and married and reared a family. His son, William Rupert (father), was born in 1808, in Philadelphia county, and in 1820 was brought by his parents to Upper Oxford township, where he remained until after he was married. He then removed to West Fallowfield, where he embarked in the general mercantile business, which he followed until his death at an advanced age. He also owned a good farm, and ranked as a successful business man. He was an old-line whig and republican in politics, and married Rachel Acheff. They had seven children, of whom six grew to manhood and womanhood: Noah, who is engaged in farming in Lancaster county, this State; Major George M., a successful lawyer of West Chester, whose sketch appears on page 277 of this volume; Col. Alfred; Charles A., general manager of a large mercantile establishment at Ercildoun, this county, of which he is postmaster; and David Hayes, train dispatcher in the office of the Philadelphia Street Traction Railway Company. The deceased was Martha J., who married John Y. Latta, a prominent cattle dealer and business man of Sadsbury township.

Alfred Rupert was reared in his native county, received his education in the common schools of Upper Oxford township and at Hopewell academy, and commenced life for himself at twenty years of age as a clerk in a book store at West Chester. At the end of eighteen months he left the book store to accept the appointment of deputy recorder of the county, which position he held until 1861, when he enlisted as a private in a Pennsylvania regiment, and served up to 1865, being discharged with the rank of captain. He returned home from the

army in 1865, and in 1866 was elected prothonotary of Chester county, which office he filled very acceptably until the close of his term in 1870. In 1869 he established his present book and stationery business on High street, to which he has given his personal attention since leaving the prothonotary's office in 1870, except the time that he was in command of the 11th regiment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and helped to suppress the Pittsburg labor riots of 1877. Colonel Rupert is a republican in politics, and at the present time is serving on his second term as justice of the peace of West Chester, and has held various other offices. He is a member of Gen. George A. McCall Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and West Chester Lodge, No. 322, Free and Accepted Masons.

Colonel Rupert married Mary E. Groff, a daughter of Isaac Groff, a native of Lancaster county, who came to Atglen township, and afterward (1870) removed to West Chester, where he died at an advanced age. To the Colonel and Mrs. Rupert have been born three children, one son and two daughters: Eva, wife of J. Frank E. Hause, a young and rising lawyer of West Chester (see his sketch on page 215); Jennie, who died at ten years of age; and Frank B., living at home.

Colonel Rupert's military career commenced in 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Co. A, 1st Pennsylvania reserves. He was soon made adjutant's clerk at regimental headquarters, was detailed as acting adjutant on July 5, 1862, and on February 3, 1863, received his commission as adjutant, which position he held until the regiment was mustered out of the service on June 13, 1864. He was wounded at Gettysburg, and during the Wilderness campaign was

acting assistant adjutant-general of the 1st brigade, 3d division, 5th army corps. In 1864 he re-enlisted, was commissioned as adjutant of the 192d regiment Pennsylvania infantry, and in a short time was detailed as acting adjutant-general, which position he held until his brigade was disbanded. He was honorably discharged from the Federal service in 1865, with the rank of captain, by brevet conferred on him by President Andrew Johnson, for "brave and meritorious conduct during the Wilderness campaign." After the organization of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, Governor Hartranft commissioned Captain Rupert, on July 8, 1873, as judge advocate of the third division, with the rank of major. He was commissioned as major on April 18, 1874; as lieutenant-colonel of the 11th regiment on August 14, 1874; and as colonel of the same regiment on June 18, 1877. He commanded the 11th regiment when it was ordered to Pittsburg in July, 1877, to help put down the labor riots in that city. He acted judiciously in the part in which he took in suppressing the rioters and restoring peace and tranquility.

Col. Alfred Rupert is characterized by industry, energy and perseverance, and these, combined with prudence, economy and sound judgment, have achieved for him a large measure of success as a business man. He is a public spirited citizen, and has always been the friend and supporter of every enterprise or movement calculated to be of local, State or National benefit.

GEORGE S. GRIFFEN, who died January 27, 1893, was secretary of the Griffen China Company, and formerly a success-

ful civil engineer. He was a man who made his name familiar in every part of America in connection with the wares produced at his works in Phoenixville, this county. Mr. Griffen was a son of John and Mary E. (Liggett) Griffen, and was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1854. The Griffens are of original English extraction, but have been residents of the town of Mamaroneck, in Westchester county, New York, for more than two hundred years. There John Griffen (father) was born in 1812, being the sixth John Griffen in regular line of descent born in the same house. In less than a year after his birth his father died, and his education was conducted by his mother until he was fourteen years of age, when he entered a Friends' boarding school at Nine Partners, Dutchess county, New York. After leaving school he entered the mercantile house of an uncle in New York city, and remained with him until his majority. He then engaged in business with another uncle, and in 1843 came to Pennsylvania, where he was employed as book-keeper for a time in the iron works and nail factory of R. C. Nichols & Co., of Norristown. There he developed the talent for engineering and that mechanical genius which afterward made him celebrated as an engineer, inventor and iron master. He erected the iron works of Moore & Hooven, of Norristown, and while so engaged conceived and successfully applied a novel method for generating steam to run the engines, by using the waste heat from the puddling furnaces. In this way he produced all the power necessary to run the machinery, and made it possible to run the mill as cheaply as by water power, with a far better motor. While the idea was not altogether new, to him must be ascribed the

honor of having been the first to successfully apply it. In 1847 Mr. Griffen constructed the works of Reeves, Abbott & Co., at Safe Harbor, Lancaster county, this State, and his duties being mainly executive, this work gave him a fine opportunity to display his remarkable talents and pre-eminent ability. After the mills were completed he became superintendent, and while thus engaged introduced the governor for controlling the speed of the steam engines used in rolling iron, which had hitherto been considered impossible. He also introduced machinery to carry the rails to the saws, instead of running the carriages by hand, as had formerly been done. His well-known invention for making wrought iron cannon was also made at those works. Many hundreds of these guns, made by the Phoenix Iron Company, and known as the "Griffen gun," were used by the government during the civil war. In 1856 he came to Phoenixville to take charge of the iron works here, and remained until 1862. His next invention was for rolling the large wrought iron beams, used in modern buildings, on the small rollers then in use. This device he patented in 1857, and it is yet in successful operation. For years he rolled the largest beams made in the world, and assigned all rights in this process to the Phoenix Iron Company. In 1862 he erected the Buffalo Union Iron works for a company engaged in general iron manufacture, and these works are still among the best in America. In 1867 he accepted the position of civil and mechanical engineer with the Phoenix Iron Company, and returning to Phoenixville, continued to reside here until his death in 1884. In 1868 he was again placed in charge of the works as general superintendent, and during 1873-74 erected the large

works which are still in operation. They were the first mills in the world in which compound high and low pressure vertical engines were introduced as motive power for train rolls. The general plan of the mill and machinery was his own arrangement. Mr. Griffen was elected burgess of Phoenixville in 1857, and subsequently became a member of the school board. He was largely instrumental in improving the schools and in the erection of the present fine school buildings of the borough, the plans of which he designed and the building of which he superintended. He was a member of the famous bridge building firm of Clarke, Reeves & Co., and was a good draughtsman. He drew the plans for many of the finest residences in and around Phoenixville. In 1837 Mr. Griffen married Esther Liggett, of New York city, by whom he had five children, all but one of whom preceded him to the grave. His first wife died in 1849, and two years later he married her sister, Mary E. Liggett, and to this second marriage was also born a family of five children. The eldest, Robert, was a graduate of the naval school at Annapolis, Maryland, and served in the United States navy. He died of yellow fever while in the service of his country. Another is Henry R. Griffen, general manager of the Griffen Enameled Brick Company, whose works are at Oaks, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, but whose main office is in the *Times* building, New York city. Mrs. Mary E. Griffen is of English descent, a member of the Episcopal church, and now resides at Phoenixville.

George S. Griffen was reared principally at Phoenixville, this county, and received his early education in the common schools here. After leaving school he took a thor-

ough course in civil engineering at the Rensselaër Polytechnic institute, Troy, New York, being graduated from that institution in the class of 1874. Soon after graduation he removed to Illinois, and for five years was engaged in civil engineering in the southern part of that State. In 1879 Mr. Griffen came to Phoenixville and engaged in the pottery business here. From that time until his death he maintained his connection with that enterprise, though the firm was changed several times. It is now known as the Griffen China Company, which succeeded to the business formerly owned by Griffen, Love & Co., and they manufacture what is known to the trade as white granite ware. The company has a capital stock of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The capacity of their factory is one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of goods per year, and they furnish work for one hundred and fifty employees. The works were originally small, but have been greatly enlarged and improved from time to time, as the necessities of the increased business demanded. The white granite ware produced here is among the best of its kind in the world, and has a steady sale in all parts of the country.

In political sentiment George S. Griffen was a republican, and like his father and grandfather, a member of the Society of Friends. He served three terms as a member of the borough council, and was very popular among all classes. In addition to his other business he was president of the Phoenixville Gas Light and Fuel Company, and took an active interest in the improvement and development of his town and county. Mr. Griffen never married, and his death, which resulted from apoplexy, occurred January 27, 1893.

JAMES G. PARKER, the present active and energetic sheriff of Chester county, who was successfully engaged in the mercantile and insurance business for nearly twenty years, is a son of Thomas W. and Rachel (Gawthrop) Parker, and was born in Pocopson township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1847. The Parkers are of English lineage, and the name is found at an early period in the civil and religious records of the county. Benjamin Parker, the paternal grandfather of Sheriff Parker, was born and reared in Pocopson township, from which he removed to East Marlborough, where he died. He was principally engaged in farming. He was an old-line whig and republican in politics, married and reared a family. His son, Thomas W. Parker (father), was born near Lenape, in Pocopson township, on a farm now owned by Edward Brinton. He was reared and received his education in his native township, and then engaged in farming, which he followed until 1854, when he was elected clerk of the courts of Chester county. At the end of his term of office, in 1857, he returned to farming and purchased a farm in Northbrook township, on which he resided until his death, April 10, 1869. He was an industrious and well respected man, a consistent and useful member of the Society of Friends, and held membership for many years in West Chester Lodge, No. 322, Free and Accepted Masons. He married Rachel Gawthrop, and to them were born five children, three of whom died young. The two who lived to reach maturity were James G., the subject of this sketch, and Mary, the wife of James W. Daly, foreman in a machine shop at Philadelphia.

James G. Parker was reared on his father's farm, received his education in the public

schools, Concordville academy and the State Normal schools, and after the death of his father, in 1869, was engaged in farming for one year. He then disposed of his farming interests and embarked in the general mercantile business, which he followed successfully at Parkesburg for fourteen years. At the end of that time he came to West Chester, where he was engaged for three years in the live stock insurance business and in the sale of fertilizers. On January 1, 1887, he was appointed deputy sheriff, under Sheriff Benjamin Irey, who was accidentally killed at Fraziersville in twenty-four hours after entering upon the duties of his office. George R. Hoopes was appointed in Mr. Irey's place until the fall election, when Mr. Gallagher was elected to fill out the unexpired term. Mr. Parker served as deputy under both Hoopes and Gallagher, and at the end of Mr. Gallagher's time was elected sheriff. He assumed charge of the office on January 1, 1890, and such has been his industry and energy that with the assistance of his daughter, Ellen T., he has done all of the work of the office. His services as sheriff have given good satisfaction, for he has conscientiously labored for the best interests of the county and its citizens.

James G. Parker married Sallie P. Hoskins, daughter of Dr. John R. Hoskins, and they have four children: Ellen T., Florence H., Hannah H. and Ethel S.

Sheriff Parker is a republican in politics, and a member of the Society of Friends. Although never neglectful of his party's interests, yet he gives his time principally to his business affairs. While in the mercantile business at Parkesburg, he served as postmaster of that place for fourteen years—from August 1, 1870, to August 1, 1884; and was secretary and treasurer of the Union

Live Stock Insurance Company for twelve years. He is a member and past master of Kennet Lodge, No. 340, Free and Accepted Masons, of Kennett Square, this county. Mr. Parker stands well with his own party and with the public. All public moneys entrusted to his hands are always faithfully and accurately accounted for, and the duties of his office have always been promptly and efficiently discharged. A man of good judgment and recognized business ability, he is active and clear headed in whatever he undertakes, and has made a conscientious and successful public official.

WILLIAM H. MOSTELLER, M. D., a graduate from the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania, and now a successful practitioner at Phoenixville, this county, is a son of John and Mary (Brownback) Mosteller, and was born March 21, 1859, in West Vincent township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. The Mostellers are of German origin, but have been residents of the United States since the revolutionary period, and of this county for several generations. Henry Mosteller, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a very prosperous farmer of West Vincent township in his day, and owned three or four fine farms there. He was a Jacksonian democrat in politics, and a strict adherent of the old Lutheran church. He died at his home in that township at an advanced age. He married and reared a family of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters, all of whom are yet living, the eldest being now (1892) seventy years of age and the youngest forty-eight. The second of these sons, John Mosteller (father), was born on the old homestead in West

Vincent township in 1823, and is still a prosperous farmer of that township, hale and hearty, though the snows of sixty-nine winters have whitened his hair and chilled the enthusiasm of early youth. He is a member and elder of St. Matthew's Reformed church, and proud of the fact that he has been an ardent democrat all his life. He has frequently been called on to fill official positions in the township, serving as school director for many years, and occupying a number of other trusts. He married Mary Brownback, who is a native of Chester county, and a member of the Reformed church. The Brownbacks—originally spelled Brumbach—are one of the largest families in Chester county, and trace their ancestry back to Garrett Brownback, who came from Holland and settled in Vincent early in the eighteenth century. He owned a thousand acres of land, was the first tavern-keeper in these parts, and the founder of Brownback's Reformed church. His death occurred in 1758. His son, Benjamin, served in the revolution. William Brownback, maternal grandfather of Doctor Mosteller, was a native of West Vincent township, and one of a large family of children, each of whom lived to be over eighty years of age. He was a well-to-do farmer, and died in July, 1890, at the advanced age of eighty-five years.

William H. Mosteller was reared on his father's farm in West Vincent township, and received his early education in the public schools there. He afterward attended Ursinus college at Collegeville, Montgomery county, for a time, but on account of failing health was compelled to leave before graduation. In the fall of 1880 he entered Pickering institute, then located at Kimber-
ton, this county, where he studied for one

year, and in the autumn of 1881 matriculated at the university of Pennsylvania. From the medical department of that institution he was graduated May 1, 1884, with the degree of M. D. He at once located in the northern part of West Vincent township, this county, where he practiced only four months before coming to Phoenixville, in October, 1884. Here he opened an office, and has conducted a large and lucrative practice ever since. He makes a specialty of chronic and nervous diseases, in treating which he has been very successful. His office is on the second floor of No. 19 South Ninth street, where he may be found every day between the hours of ten and four.

On November 18, 1885, Dr. Mosteller was united in marriage to Mary D. Custer, a daughter of David Custer, of the village of Fairview, Montgomery county, this State.

Following the political traditions of his family, Dr. Mosteller is an ardent democrat, and is now serving as president of the Phoenixville Democratic club. He is a member of the American Legion of Honor, and of the Reformed church of Phoenixville. For a period of seven years he was annually re-elected to the position of superintendent of the Sunday school here, and for four years he has been president of the Chester County Reformed Sunday school convention. Dr. Mosteller is a prominent member of the Chester County Medical society, and also of the Spring City and Parker's Ford Inter-County Medical society, of which latter he was one of the founders and is now vice-president and one of its permanent committee on surgery.

WILLIAM E. WHANN, the well-known manufacturer of the popular "Chester valley phosphate," at Atglen, and

one of the successful business men who have given this county her wide reputation throughout the country, is a son of Thomas and Alyvra (Duvall) Whann, and a native of Chester county, having been born near Strickersville, December 10, 1855. He was reared on the old homestead there, and received his education in the public schools of that town. When about nineteen years of age he went to Richmond, Virginia, where he was employed for two years as superintendent of a fertilizer plant in that city. After leaving Richmond he returned to Pennsylvania, and about 1876 settled at Atglen and embarked in the manufacture of phosphate on his own account. He has been continuously engaged in that business ever since, and has become very successful, making a superior article, which has won the confidence of agriculturists and finds a ready sale over a wide expanse of territory in this and adjoining states. His specialty is what is known as the "Chester valley phosphate," and this brand is everywhere regarded as a synonym for first-class goods that are always equal to the published analysis. In addition to his factory at Atglen Mr. Whann is also interested in two other phosphate factories in this State, both of which are prosperous and do a thriving business.

In 1879 William E. Whann married Mary A. O'Mara, of Kansas City, Missouri. She died in 1884, leaving two daughters: Edith and Alice. In February, 1887, he was wedded to Emma J. Ewing, of Atglen, this county.

Politically Mr. Whann is a democrat, and while never taking a prominent part in practical politics, yet gives his party a loyal support on all leading issues, and takes a deep interest in all questions affecting the public

welfare. He is a member of the Presbyterian church of Atglen, and takes high rank as a useful citizen and an intelligent, progressive and successful business man.

The Whanns are of Scotch-Irish extraction, but resident in Pennsylvania since about 1770, when James Whann, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, left his native place in the north of Ireland to find a new home in the western world. Soon after landing in America he settled near Strickersville, in the lower end of Chester county, where he passed the remainder of his days in agricultural pursuits. He purchased several hundred acres of land there, part of which is yet owned by some of his direct descendants, and there he died at an advanced age. Among his sons was Thomas Whann (grandfather), who was born on the homestead, near Strickersville, became a farmer and spent his life in the cultivation of the home farm, dying at a good old age. His son, Thomas Whann (father), was born in 1802, on the old homestead, where he grew to manhood and received such education as was afforded by the schools of that day. After attaining his majority he engaged in farming, and that continued to be his principal occupation during life. He died in 1885, in his eighty-third year, having been a member of the Presbyterian church nearly all his life, an elder during forty-five years, and trustee of his church for half a century. Politically he was a democrat, and became a prominent man in his part of the county. Though always devoting his principal attention to his farm operations, in later life he became interested to some extent in the manufacture of phosphate, being one of the pioneers in that business. One of his sons, John Whann, now of Philadelphia, was the originator of

Whann's phosphate, which he commenced to manufacture on the old homestead, in partnership with his father, as early as 1858, and which is now so well known all over this country. Thomas Whann married Alvyra Duvall, of Ellicott's Mills, Maryland, and to them was born a family of children, two of whom were John, already mentioned, and William E., whose name heads this sketch. Mrs. Whann is of French descent, was born near Ellicott's Mills, Maryland, and now resides on the old homestead near Strickersville, this county. She is a member of the Presbyterian church, and greatly beloved for her kindness of manner and many rare qualities of heart and mind.

JOHN CORNOG, a representative business man and iron manufacturer of Downingtown, who furnished the stone for Girard college, Philadelphia, is a son of Daniel and Sarah (Effinger) Cornog, and was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, September 18, 1808. His paternal grandfather, John Cornog, was a native of Delaware county, where he followed farming as an occupation. He was a Jeffersonian democrat in politics, and married and had two children: Daniel and Thomas. Daniel Cornog, the father of the subject of this sketch, after arriving at manhood removed to Radner township, Delaware county, where he followed farming until his death, which occurred at an advanced age. He married Sarah Effinger, now deceased, and they were the parents of eight children, five sons and three daughters, among whom were: John, Ferdinand, Charles, Anna Lindsay and Adalaide.

John Cornog was reared on his father's farm, received his education in the old sub-

scription schools of Pennsylvania, and then engaged in the marble business near Downingtown, which he followed for a number of years. During that time he resided in Chester valley, so as to be convenient to his work, and shipped large quantities of marble to Philadelphia. He furnished all the stone used in the construction of the celebrated Girard college of that city. When he retired from the stone and marble business, he engaged in farming and iron manufacturing, which he has followed ever since. His farm lies near Downingtown, and his iron plant is situated seven miles from that borough, on Brandywine creek, where he employs a force of one hundred men, and manufactures iron for rolling mill purposes.

John Cornog was united in marriage with Eleanor Van Leer, and to their union was born a family of children, among whom were: George, now engaged in the hotel business in Philadelphia; Henry and Ferdinand, the latter now deceased.

John Cornog is intelligent, energetic and firm in his convictions of what he thinks to be right. He has always had large faith in the development of the material resources of his own county, and has been the pioneer in the line of the marble and stone trade. Amidst all the multiplied cares of his extensive business he has time to think of his friends, whom he is always glad to greet and render any service within his power. Success in business life comes not to every one who embarks in commercial pursuits, and of those who have succeeded in Chester county, Mr. Cornog deserves especial mention. His life has been one of activity and usefulness, and in all of his business enterprises success has attended his efforts.



Louis R. Walters.

CAPT. LOUIS R. WALTERS, of Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, was born February 13, 1855, near that borough, where he has since lived continuously. After a preliminary education in the public schools he prepared for college under Professor (now Judge) Swartz, of Montgomery county, and entered Lafayette college in 1873, from which he was graduated as a civil engineer (C. E.) in 1877, and a year later received the degree of Master of Science (M. S.). He has been for a number of years a very active member of the board of education, and takes special interest in educational matters. After graduating he entered the employ of the Phoenix Iron Company, and by assiduous and close application to the company's affairs, won for himself the greatest respect and esteem, filling several responsible and important positions, such as engineer, superintendent of mills, and roll designer. He faithfully filled these positions, and continuously remained with the Phoenix Iron Company up to the time of being honored with an appointment as assistant United States treasurer at Philadelphia. Captain Walters has always been active and prominent in party work, and has repeatedly represented his party in county, State and National conventions. It is a noteworthy fact that the candidates for whom he worked have always been successful. As a delegate to the Republican National convention of 1888, it is a well known fact that he was in the front rank among the members of the Pennsylvania delegation, and was a persistent champion of General Harrison, and at the critical period in the struggle was instrumental in gaining for the General twenty-three delegates. With great determination he continued the Harrison fight, and it was unani-

mously conceded that he was the standard bearer in the struggle of 1888. He was justly credited with being the original Harrison man from the State of Pennsylvania.

Captain Walters gained his military title by organizing in Phoenixville, about twenty-one years ago, a juvenile infantry company, known as the "Whealley Cadets," which afterward became a part of the 6th regiment of the National Guard. He was chosen captain of Co. D, 11th regiment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, on August 7, 1873, and resigned in July, 1876, and was appointed paymaster of the 11th regiment the following month. During the Pittsburg riots he acted as adjutant of the 11th regiment, and when the National Guard was re-organized in 1878, he rejoined his old company and was unanimously elected captain. Under the re-organization this company became Co. D, 6th regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania. Captain Walters has constantly labored in the interest of the National Guards of this State, and by virtue of re-elections in 1878, 1883, and 1888, he is still in command, being fourth in the order of seniority in a list of one hundred and forty captains in the National guard of this State.

His name was prominently mentioned for the position of naval officer at the port of Philadelphia, and he had weighty endorsements for appointment, his backers including all the State officers, a number of congressmen, State senators, representatives, the judges and county officers of Chester, Montgomery and Delaware counties, members of the iron and steel association, besides other manufacturers, merchants, and influential contributors to the National campaign fund.

Captain Walters was solicited by the citizens of Chester county to stand for the legislature in 1890, but had to reluctantly refuse

a nomination, on account of accepting the position of assistant United States treasurer at Philadelphia, to which he was appointed August 4, 1890.

General Walters became a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle in 1886, by joining Washington Castle, No. 45, and has worked hard for the interests of the Order ever since. He entered Washington Commandery, No. 15, as a private in 1887, and has been promoted through that channel from ensign to sergeant, to lieutenant and captain, and in 1888 was elected major of the third battalion, 6th regiment. When the State organization was divided into two brigades he was elected brigadier general of the second brigade, which includes all the commanderies in the State outside of Philadelphia, comprising four full regiments of twelve companies each. He is also a member of the Union League of Philadelphia.

Captain Walters married Ada S., daughter of the late David and Andora Latshaw, and they have had four children, only two of whom, Millie and George, are now living. The Latshaws are an old family of Chester county, their residence here covering a period of nearly two hundred years.

Capt. Louis R. Walters is a son of William and Ann Walters. His father died in March, 1858, and was a brother of George Walters, chief engineer Phoenix Iron Company. He is of German and Irish parentage. His great-grandfather, John Walters, came to America about 1762, and settled on the Schuylkill road, at a point known as the forks, the exact spot where the subject of this sketch was born. His maternal grand parents came to America from Ireland about 1802. Their name was McWilliams, and they settled on a small lot, just about one mile south of Kimberton.

WILLIAM DELL HARTMAN,
M.D., a prominent physician of West

Chester and a leading natural scientist of Pennsylvania, whose large collection of partula and Achinella exceed the collections of the British museum and the Jardin des Plantes of France, is a son of Major-General George and Edith W. Hartman, *nee* Weaver, and was born in East Pikeland, Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1817.

William Dell Hartman grew to manhood in his native county, received a good education, and after reading medicine entered the university of Pennsylvania from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1839. After graduation he returned to West Chester, where he has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession ever since.

Dr. Hartman married Mary Jane Kabee, daughter of John Kabee, of Jefferson county, West Virginia, on December 3, 1841.

While ranking high as a physician, yet Dr. Hartman ranks higher in a field where his labors have made his name known throughout this country and Europe as one of the successful natural scientists of the nineteenth century. When a boy at school he showed such a fondness for the natural sciences that at fifteen years of age he was mentioned by Dr. William Darlington in his *Flora Cestrica* as "a zealous and promising young botanist." While completing his course at school and during several years of his early practice as a physician, he took up successively and made himself familiar with different branches of natural history. He has paid particular attention to conchology, entomology, geology and mineralogy. He has made a large collection of shells which is especially rich in the genera of partula and Achinella. Of the latter class his col-

lection exceeds that of the British museum and the Jardin des Plantes. Dr. Hartman has published bibliographic and synonymic catalogues in these genera collections. In 1874, he and Dr. Ezra Michener issued an illustrated treatise on the fresh water and land shells of Chester county, under the title of *Conchologia Cestrica*. Dr. Hartman has contributed some very valuable articles to the scientific journals of this country, and for several years has corresponded with the leading scientists of Europe and America. He is quoted by Dr. Darwin in his "Descent of Man" for his published observations on the cicada septendecim or seventeen-year locust of this country.

The founder of the Hartman family in Chester county was John Hartman, a native of Schwerin, Hesse-Cassel (now Prussia). In 1753 he, with his wife, whose maiden name was Moses, and their family of five sons and several daughters, came to Philadelphia, and afterward settled west of Yellow Springs. His wife died some time after coming to this country, and John Hartman married again. Abigail, a daughter by his second wife, married Zachariah Rice, and was the mother of twenty-two children, and whose granddaughter, Mrs. Daniel Kable, was the mother of Mrs. Dr. Hartman of West Chester. John Hartman's sons by his first wife were: John, Joseph, George, Peter and Christopher. Christopher was born May 6, 1750: in August, 1776, married Mary Hutchinson of Mercer county, New Jersey, and died in Clermont county, Ohio, March 16, 1833. Peter Hartman, the fourth son, went to Philadelphia to learn the sugar refining business, which he abandoned in 1775 to serve as an officer in the Continental army. He married a widow named Stein, whose maiden name was Smith, and who had come from

Germany. They had one son, George Hartman (grandfather), who served through the revolutionary war as a drum major. Before the battle of Brandywine he was stricken down with camp fever and sent home, but on account of the Tories harassing the neighborhood he was removed at night several times to different Whig houses to save him from capture by the "King's Men." He and his father, while Washington lay at Valley Forge, took their four-horse wagon and collected provisions for the suffering army, for which they often received the thanks of General Washington.

Major George Hartman married Elizabeth Hench, who was a daughter of Christian Hench and had seven brothers, who were men of remarkable physique, all being over six feet in height, and all perished in the revolutionary war. Of three children born to them, the third and only surviving one was Gen. George Hartman (father), who was born in East Pikeland township, May 5, 1793. His design in early life of entering the mercantile marine was interfered with by the war of 1812. He then studied military tactics, became a drill master, and in 1814 enlisted in Captain Wersler's volunteer company as an orderly sergeant, but an injury which he received caused him to be dropped from the roll. On his recovery he was elected as captain of the 2d company of the 65th Pennsylvania militia. On August 31, 1821, he was commissioned as colonel of the 57th militia, and August 3, 1835, was elected brigadier-general of the first brigade, third division, which position he held until the death of General Barnard, when he was elected and commissioned as major-general of the third division. General Hartman served as deputy sheriff under his father after the war of 1812, and was re-

corder of deeds from 1839 until 1843. A fine penman and mathematician, a popular surveyor, he was regarded as a gentleman of unswerving integrity. He was a member and officer of St. Peter's Lutheran church, and died November 5, 1878, aged eighty-five years and four months. General Hartman married and had a family of children: Dr. William D., Granville S., Mary T., widow of Isaac Sloanaker; Joshua W., G. Washington, Elizabeth Roby, Albert S., and two who died in infancy.

SAMUEL H. EGOLF, vice-president and general manager of the Columbia Paper Company, of Buena Vista, Virginia, is a gentleman prominently identified with the business interests of Spring City, this county, where he resides, and is also largely interested at Royer's Ford, Montgomery county, this State. He is a son of John and Mary (Horner) Egolf, and a native of Douglas township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, where he was born September 9, 1842. He passed his boyhood on his father's farm, and received a good common school education in his native county. In 1860, at the age of eighteen, he began life on his own account as a farm laborer, but after eighteen months secured a position with the American Wood-paper Company at Spring City, with which he remained for a period of eight years, in different capacities. At the end of that time he engaged in the manufacture of doors, sash and blinds at Spring City, and successfully conducted that business for nearly a year. The paper company then offered him inducements to return to their employ, and in 1874 he became superintendent of the paper mill at Spring City, which he managed successfully until 1880, when

the Manyunk Pulp works was added to the business, and from that time until July 1, 1892, Mr. Egolf was superintendent of both these concerns. At the latter date he resigned his position here to look after the interests of the Columbia Paper Company, a new organization then formed for the purpose of manufacturing pulp and paper at Buena Vista, Virginia. This is a joint stock company, and upon its formation Mr. Egolf was elected vice-president and soon afterward made general manager of the business. While carefully attending to the duties of his new position he continues his residence at Spring City, this county, where he is largely interested in various enterprises. He is a director in the National bank of Royer's Ford, and is also president of the Royer's Ford Machine Company, and holds a like position in the Spring City Bloom works, while he is also president and general manager of the Spring City Gas Company. Mr. Egolf is likewise a director in the Home Water Company, and in addition to these varied interests is also connected with a number of other enterprises in Spring City and elsewhere. He owns a farm of sixty acres, one third of which lies inside the borough limits of Spring City, and also owns considerable real estate at Royer's Ford. In National politics he is a democrat of the old school, but inclined to independence on local issues, and has served on the school board and as a member of the borough council. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and of Spring City Lodge, No. 553, Free and Accepted Masons, while he also holds membership in the local Council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

Samuel H. Egolf first married Emma Louisa Clemmens, by whom he had two

children: Mary, who died in childhood, and John, deceased at the age of twenty-three years. Some time after the death of his first wife, Mr. Egolf wedded, on May 30, 1872, Annie Boze, a daughter of Joseph Boze, of Montgomery county. By his second marriage Mr. Egolf had eight children, five sons and three daughters: Harry Newton, Aaron B. (deceased), Daniel W., William Elwood, Emma May (also dead), Clarence Burgess, Bessie Salena and Katie Evalina.

The Egolfs are of German extraction, but have been resident Pennsylvanians since early times. Adam Egolf, paternal grandfather of Samuel H. Egolf, was a native of Berks county, this State, but in later life removed to Pottsgrove township, Montgomery county, where he died in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was a farmer by occupation and he and his wife, Rachel, had two sons and four daughters: John, father of the subject of this sketch; Rebecca, now deceased; Rachel, also dead; Sarah, now living on the old homestead in Montgomery county; Mary Ann, married Peter Lindenman, a Montgomery county farmer; and Aaron, for many years a citizen and live stock dealer of Perry county, this State,

where he died in 1892. John Egolf (father) was born in Douglas township, Berks county, where he grew up and received an excellent common school education. After attaining manhood he engaged in farming and made that the principal occupation of his life. He was industrious, capable in management, and became quite prosperous. He still owns and resides on a fine farm in Douglas township, Berks county, but retired from active business several years ago. Politically he is a staunch democrat, and formerly took considerable interest in politics. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and married Mary Horner, who died in 1874, leaving behind her a family of five sons and three daughters: Jonathan, who served in the civil war and is now a retired merchant, residing in Ohio; Matilda, at home with her father; Elizabeth, married Charles Huber, a prosperous farmer of Washington township, Berks county; Mahlon, now living on the old homestead in Berks county; Samuel H., whose name heads this sketch; Levi, a resident of Pottstown, Montgomery county; William, employed in the paper mill at Spring City; and Catherine, who married Samuel Livengood, of Pottstown, Montgomery county.



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